



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

Pt. Franklin, Massachusetts

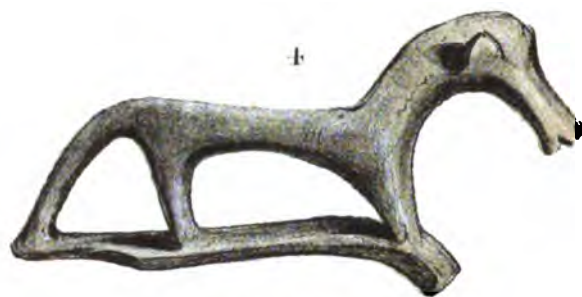
Lanak 4° 52



Antique Bell



Handle of
Leamhagow Flagon
Enlarged



Elephant necked (?) Horse.



Leamhagow Flagon



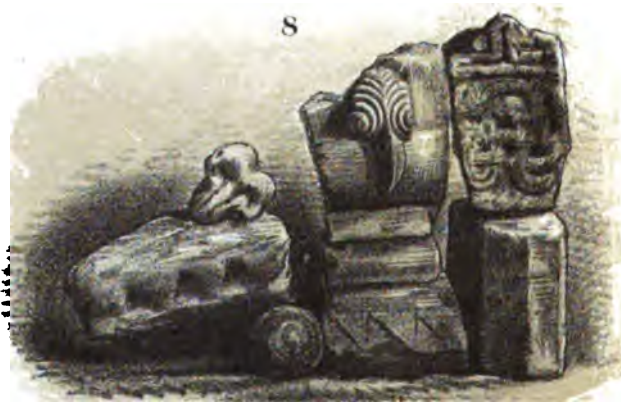
Seal of Kelso, A.D. 1235
(Full size)



Early English Coin



Geometrical Cross. Circa. 1160 or 1170



Specimens of Hog's tooth Mouldings
with Norman Vossure &c

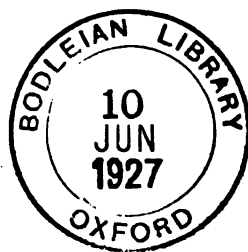
ANNALS
OF THE
PARISH OF LESMAHAGOW.

BY
J. B. GREENSHIELDS, ADVOCATE,
ASSOCIATE OF THE
BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Printed for Subscribers only.

EDINBURGH:
THE CALEDONIAN PRESS,
31 SOUTH HANOVER STREET.
MDCCLXIV.

EDINBURGH :
PRINTED BY THE CALEDONIAN PRESS,
*"The National Institution for Promoting the Employment of Women in the
Art of Printing,"*
31 SOUTH HANOVER STREET.



TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF HOME,

IN TOKEN OF RESPECT,
AND AS AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF MANY FAVOURS RECEIVED
FROM THE NOBLE FAMILY OF DOUGLAS,
AS WELL AS IN CONSIDERATION OF THEIR
EXTENSIVE TERRITORIAL POSSESSIONS IN THE PARISH OF LESMAHAGOW,
THIS WORK IS INSCRIBED BY
THE AUTHOR.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION,	ix
CHAPTER I.—DERIVATION OF NAME, DISEASES, HYDROGRAPHY, ZOOLOGY, ETC.,	1
CHAPTER II.—HISTORY, CHIEFLY ECCLESIASTICAL,	5
CHAPTER III.—CIVIL AFFAIRS—THE BARONY,	23
CHAPTER IV.—PRE-PAROCHIAL HISTORY, ARCHEOLOGY, AND ANTIQUITIES,	27
CHAPTER V.—LANDED ESTATES, FAMILIES, AND HISTORY CONNECTED WITH THEM—	
PONEIL AND FOCKERTON,	44
DRAFFAN, DARDARACH, GREATER AND LESSER ARDAUGH, CRAIGNETHAN,	50
COREHOUSE,	67
STONEBYRES, AUCHINLECK, GREENRIG, TAYTHES, AND MOSSMYNYNE,	77
BLACKWOOD,	83
AUCHINHEATH,	90
DOWANE OR DEVON AND AUCHTIFARDLE,	91
GLENANE, NOW KERSE,	95
KIRKFIELD,	97
AUCHLOCHAN,	98
STOCKBRIGGS,	99
HARPERFIELD,	100
BIRKWOOD (INCLUDING HOLOGRAPH LETTERS OF PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD),	101
BIRKWOOD,	108

	PAGE
CHAPTER VI.—THE COVENANTERS OF LESMAHAGOW,	109
CHAPTER VII.—MINISTERS OF LESMAHAGOW SINCE THE REFORMATION—	
FIRST CHARGE,	123
SECOND CHARGE,	124
FREE CHURCH,	125
REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,	125
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,	125
CHAPTER VIII.—EARLY SESSION RECORDS,	126
CHAPTER IX.—PRESBYTERY RECORDS,	149
CHAPTER X.—THE POLL TAX RECORD,	163
CHAPTER XI.—SOCIETIES OF LESMAHAGOW,	186
CHAPTER XII.—THE CURLING RECORDS OF LESMAHAGOW,	204
CHAPTER XIII.—BOTANY AND ORNITHOLOGY,	222
CHAPTER XIV.—GEOLOGY,	229
CHAPTER XV.—ECONOMIC GEOLOGY,	244
CHAPTER XVI.—DESCRIPTION OF PANELS OF PAINTED SWISS GLASS AT BIRKWOOD,	254
CHAPTER XVII.—CONCLUSION—	
HISTORICAL,	266
CENSUS AND STATISTICAL,	270
MANAGEMENT OF POOR,	272
LESMAHAGOW RAILWAY,	273
PARISH ROADS,	274
POST OFFICE,	275
STATE OF THE TEINDS,	276
HUSBANDRY,	277
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS,	280

CONTENTS.

vii

APPENDIX.

	PAGE
NOTE A.—FRANCIS STEWART, EARL OF BOTHWELL,	1
NOTE B.—HAMILTON OF WISHAW'S ACCOUNT OF LESMAHAGOW,	2
NOTE C.—REV. MR. WHITE OF LIBERTON'S ACCOUNT OF LESMAHAGOW,	4
NOTE D.—EXTRACTS FROM SIR JOHN SINCLAIR'S STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF LESMAHAGOW,	9
NOTE E.—STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF LESMAHAGOW, BY ANDREW SMITH, ESQ.,	14
NOTE F.—PRECOGNITIONS TAKEN AT LANARK ANENT THE REBELLION OF 1745,	22
NOTE G.—DIVISION OF THE VALUED RENT OF LESMAHAGOW, <i>circa</i> 1764,	27
NOTE H.—NOTE TO COVENANTERS,	29
NOTE I.—COPY CALL TO REV. R. BUCHANAN, AND LETTER FROM REV. MR. MEEK,	32
NOTE J.—CANDIDATES FOR FIRST CHARGE IN 1838,	33
NOTE K.—CANDIDATES FOR SECOND CHARGE IN 1842,	33
NOTE L.—NETHER CLEUGHHEAD OR MUTTONHOLE PAPERS,	34
NOTE M.—MEMOIR OF JOHN WILSON, SCHOOLMASTER,	37
NOTE N.—THE DOUGLAS BONSPIEL: A POEM,	39
NOTE O.—EXTRACTS FROM COPY WILL OF DR. WHITE OF BOMBAY,	55
NOTE P.—REPORT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL ABOUT OCCURRENCE AT CUMBERHEAD,	56
NOTE Q.—BUILDING OF A MANSE FOR THE FIRST CHARGE,	58
NOTE R.—LESMAHAGO GAS COAL,	59
NOTE S.—DISCOVERY OF A STONE CIST,	60
NOTE T.—PROBABLE DERIVATIONS OF PROPER NAMES IN LESMAHAGOW,	61

LITHOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS.

ANTIQUE BELL, ELEPHANT-NECKED HORSE? ROMAN FLAGON, ETC.,	TO FACE TITLE PAGE.
COREHOUSE, THE RESIDENCE OF MISS CRANSTOUN,	67
AUCHINHEATH COTTAGE, THE RESIDENCE OF JAMES FERGUSON, ESQ.,	90
KERSE, THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN GREENSHIELDS, ESQ.,	95
AUCHLOCHAN, THE PROPERTY OF JAMES T. BROWN, ESQ.,	98
STOCKBRIGGS, THE RESIDENCE OF J. W. ALSTON, ESQ.,	99
BIRKWOOD, THE RESIDENCE OF J. G. M'KIRDY, ESQ.,	101
PANEL OF PAINTED SWISS GLASS, PRESERVED AT BIRKWOOD,	260

INTRODUCTION.

THE following work professes to treat of the parish of Lesmahagow. The term parish now signifies the territorial bounds connected with a particular church of the established religion, and for the support of which alone the tithes within these bounds can be allocated. It appears anciently to have signified the diocese of a Bishop—at least in 1179 we find the word used as synonymous with *diocesis*, and applied to the Bishopric of Glasgow. (*Regis. Glas.*, pp. 43, 50, 55.) In the preface to the "*Origines Parochiales Scotiae*" (p. 20), it appears that William the Lion employs it to express a jurisdiction, but in process of time it came to be applied to Church territory generally.

The early history of Lesmahagow is contained in the *Liber de Calchou*, or Book of Kelso, as printed in the two volumes contributed by his Grace the Duke of Roxburghe to the Bannatyne Club. It is a subject of regret that no translation of its contracted and unclassic latinity accompanies the work, for, as it stands, it is no easy task to unfold its hidden treasures. The writing of the manuscript Register abounds throughout with abbreviations, which the printer has perpetuated, and the early transcriber, to save time, or vellum, has thought proper to omit, in many instances, the names of witnesses to the charters, which are thus irrecoverably lost. Notwithstanding its defects, the "Register of Kelso," says its learned Editor, "stands very high in rank among those of the religious houses of Scotland, whether we consider the historical information it contains, or the materials it affords for illustrating the antiquities of our law and of Scotch parliamentary usages; the polity of the ancient Church; pedigrees of Northumbrian families; the early transmission of land over a wide district; the manner of its cultivation of old; and the habits and modes of life of the rural population, and of all classes, from a very early period."

In one point of view the parish of Lesmahagow is of peculiar interest, as the

history of its Priory reflects some of the lustre of the great parent establishment. It would be out of place here to give a full description of the grandeur of the Abbey of Kelso, but it may be mentioned in passing, that the monks at one period owned 6600 sheep, besides large herds of cows and swine, oxen for their numerous ploughs, a stud of brood mares, mills to which their vassals were "thirled," brewing houses, mansions in burghs, and fishings. The hospitality maintained by the Abbot towards persons of distinction was almost unbounded, and incidental allusions indicate that the monks extended to all comers the practice of entertaining strangers.

As an accurate account of the mode of life amongst British monks at a period when the Romish Church held undisputed sway and was possessed of vast wealth, is an object of some historical interest, the author has endeavoured to procure such information as might enable him to give a brief sketch of it. The canonical hours were seven in number: 1st, *Prime*, about 6 A.M.; 2d, *Tierce*, about 9 A.M.; 3d, *Sext*, about noon; 4th, *Nones*, from 2 to 3 P.M.; 5th, *Vespers*, about 4 afternoon, or later; 6th, *Compline*, 7 P.M.; and 7th, *Matins* and *Lauds* about midnight. With trifling variations, all monks rose to "Matins" and "Lauds," and afterwards returned to bed until "Prime." After "Prime," an assembly of the whole body in a particular room was held, to say prayers for deceased benefactors, and investigate or punish misdemeanour of offenders by discipline. This meeting was called "a chapter." After this, silence commenced. The service being finished, they retired to the cloister—in some orders to study, in others to pursue manual labour until "sext." When dinner was over, they went to study or sleep at option, until "vespers." To vespers succeeded supper and "compline," after which they retired to the dormitory, and were in bed by 8 P.M. They were not permitted to speak until "prime" of next day, slept in part of their clothes in separate boarded divisions, where lights were kept burning all night. The abbot and his chaplains occupied separate lodgings with a distinct establishment, but observed the monastic rule. The chaplains were expected to be perpetual spies on the conduct of the abbot.

Monasteries had appendages to their churches of various kinds. Cloisters were the general resort of the monks, and were furnished with *carrels* or pews for writing, and lavatories. Refectories or *fratrics* were large wainscotted refreshment halls which communicated with the kitchen. They had above the boards a dresser, almonries or cupboards, and a desk, with a Bible for reading during dinner. Chapter-rooms

had usually rows of stone benches one above another, a crucifix, a reading desk and bench, and a higher seat for the abbot. Infirmaries or hospitals had a chapel attached, a lobby or gallery for the invalids to walk in, and gardens or courts for their recreation. Abbeys had a prison for offenders, guest halls, spare bed-rooms (to each a place for necessary retirement), a clothes closet, a parlour, and passages leading to staircases, cellars, and the buttery.

The monks dined at twelve precisely. Their fare was frugal and scanty. While dinner lasted they kept silence, and listened to one of the brethren who read aloud. After dinner, some time was allowed for recreation, which usually consisted in walking about their gardens in summer, or sitting around the refectory fire in bad weather or in winter, chatting, telling stories, or disputing. An hour was next devoted to chanting or singing, and this being over, those who wished to go beyond the precincts of the monastery were required to kneel before the Superior, kiss the hem of his garment, and ask his permission, which was seldom refused. Those who remained at home retired to their cells to read, write, or practise some manual occupation until vespers. All were required to be within doors to sing psalms before supper, after which, they withdrew to the dormitories. Their beds consisted of a simply contrived mattress, usually stuffed with straw, chaff, or leaves, with a coarse coverlet, but no sheets. At midnight, all were called up to "matins" and "lauds," by lay brethren appointed for the purpose. They went to prayers for about an hour, after which they retired to rest until day-break. This interruption of sleep was no doubt a hardship, but their temperance and regular manner of living, together with the absence of excitement and anxiety about worldly business, caused them to appear florid and robust, which the outward world attributed to over-indulgence. They fasted on Fridays. Occasional indulgences were granted to them in the form of donations, *e.g.*, an extra portion of food, beer, or wine, and clothing or bedding beyond the rule, which were generally served out in a place called from the indulgence "misericord." The sick were allowed very good living.

In every monastery the inmates were divided into four orders—viz., novices, juniors, seniors, and sempectae. Novices or probationers were those who had entered the house, but had not taken the vow. They usually "professed" about the age of sixteen. Juniors bore all the burdens of the choir, cloister, and refectory until the twenty-fourth year. During the next sixteen years they were exonerated

from the offices of chantries, epistle, gospel, and similar duties, but undertook the labouring business of the house. Between forty and fifty years of age, they were called seniors, and were relieved from the duties of the cellar, almonry, and kitchen. In their fiftieth year they became sempectae, and lived at their ease in the infirmary, with a lad to wait upon them, and a junior for a companion.

The dress of the monks was coarse, the chief part consisting of woollen stuff manufactured by themselves. The colour of the hood and tunic (white or black), indicated at sight the brotherhood of the wearer. In general they wore neither linen nor stockings, and sandals, with boot-legs and wooden soles, sufficed for shoes.

Bonetti represents the business of the confessional as often tiresome, the greater number of the penitents repeating the same story over again. The priest could seldom see their faces.

With reference to the order and economy observed in monastic establishments, particular officers conducted each department. The Lord Abbot ruled over the whole with almost absolute sway. Along with his subordinates, however, he was accountable to a general "chapter," or meeting of the order to which they belonged, which was usually held once a year. Their decisions were subject to review by the Pope, acting for the whole Church. The Lord Abbot lived in great state, usually in a separate building. He had a retinue of servants; and kept horses, hawks, and hounds, and had pleasure boats, gardens, lawns, and orchards. His attire on ceremonial occasions was gorgeous, and James V. did not deem it beneath his royal dignity to present robes to the Lord Abbots of Kelso and St. Andrews. The Treasurer's accounts describe them as consisting of "gray sating of Venyse, coites with slevis of purpure welvot, waltit with gray welvot, hoise of riffillis blak lynit with blew, having blak taffiteis to draw yeme with, beltis and gartanis of taffiteis, and blak welvot shone." The cost, including a dress for the King's daughter, lined with "cotonaris," was £96, 15s. 8d. (Treasurer's Accounts, March 31, 1539. "Pitcairn," vol. i., p. *297.) The prior and sub-priors were overseers and directors under the Lord Abbot. The former was chosen by the Abbot, and presided in the choir, chapter house, and refectory in his absence. He also kept considerable state in his private apartments. He was in fact a monastic chancellor, with ample power and recognised authority. The sub-prior had a general supervision in matters of discipline. The cellarer superintended the business of the store house, cellar,

kitchen, and refectory. The refectioner had charge of the table in the refectory or eating room. In some establishments, the chamberlain had the care of furnishing the wardrobe and bedding. The sacrist, or sacristan, took charge of the vessels and ornaments of the church, and provided the candles, also the bread and wine for the communion. The almoner distributed food and clothing to the poor. The infirmerer watched over the sick. The hospitaller received strangers and the wayfaring poor, and provided for their entertainment in an apartment called the "hospice" or guest chamber. The chantor or precentor conducted the service of the choir, instructed the singing boys, and had the custody of the archives or records, and sometimes of the library. Where a librarian was attached to the establishment, he took charge of the books in a room devoted to the purpose, adjoining which was the *scriptorium*, or writing room, where some of the monks were constantly engaged in making copies of manuscripts or illuminating missals on vellum. The bailie, seneschal or steward, was the Lord Abbot's deputy in the exercise of his seignorial rights as temporal Lord of the Abbey lands. This office was usually held by a layman of distinction, and was in some instances hereditary. The treasurer received rents, discharged accounts, and paid wages. The porter had a lodging at the gate, with power to admit or exclude pilgrims and strangers. The kitchener or chief cook was occasionally a layman. The master of the novices superintended the education of probationers. He was sometimes styled master of the converts, *i.e.*, persons who, after having lived long in the world, assumed the monastic habit. The lay brethren were also sometimes called converts. They acted as servants to the fraternity, being employed in menial offices, as well as the labours of husbandry. They wore the dress of the order, this being ordained as a token of humility. While engaged in waiting at table, or such other services as they performed by weekly turns, monks were called "Hebdomadaries." There was a master builder attached to some monastic establishments, and also persons who exercised most of the other useful employments.

In applying this information (for much of which the author is indebted to "Fosbrooke's British Monachism") to the parish of Lesmahagow, two important questions suggest themselves—viz., What were the numbers and rank of the monks permanently resident at its cell or priory?—and what was the accommodation provided for them? The reader will find, in the following pages, the Chamberlain's accounts, audited a few years preceding the Reformation, from which

it appears that there were then five brethren and pensioners, also a falconer, a porter, and a cultellare. There was also, no doubt, a resident prior, and a chamberlain. The duties of the latter office were so very different from those of the "chamberlain" of Fosbrooke, that one is induced to think that at that period the chamberlain was factor or land steward for the Lord Abbot, the offices being combined in his person. As to the accommodation provided for their residence, excavation as well as history have failed to render any account, so that one must seek for information less conclusive and satisfactory, viz., what was customary at other priories. In the Journal of the British Archæological Association for September 1863, there is a paper devoted to the Priors of Ulvescroft and Chorley, in Leicestershire, the united revenues of which amounted, A.D. 1534, to only £101, 3s. 10½d. Nevertheless, such priories had a refectory, with kitchen, brewery, and bakery attached, a court with accommodation over it for the porter, a guest hall for the use of the humble wayfarer who visited the asylum by day or night, a cloister, dormitories, library, chapter house, private gardens, a parlour or day-room for the canons, and extensive barns, stabling, and farm offices. At Lesmahagow, the monks' stables were situated at a place which still bears the name, and it is conjectured that accommodation for the "brethren" somewhat similar to the above would be provided at the Priory. The prior may have resided at Priorhill.

There is a curious notice in *Liber de Calchou* (403, 510), of a robbery which took place at Lesmahagow Priory in the 15th century. It is as follows: "It has come to our ears that David Wer, son of the late Thomas Wer, with certain of his accomplices and adherents, apparently wicked men, have with the strong hand, and with an armed force, entered our cell of St. Machute, its sanctuary, and the dormitory of the monks, and have sacrilegiously, theftuously, and with violation, violence, and havoc, robbed the chamber of Brother Nicholas Lamb, of a sum of gold and silver, and also of several jewels, amounting in value to £40, the property of our brethren and our church, which were in his custody. William, Abbot of Kelso, therefore sends a mandate to *dompno* R. de R., to issue three several monitions against the said David and his accomplices, and failing these, a peremptory summons to appear in the church of St. Machute and make restitution, failing which, he will then, till further orders, publicly and solemnly excommunicate them, and cause them to be denounced as excommunicated on all festival days, in his churches and other public places, with tolled bells, and candles lighted and extinguished, and finally

thrown on the ground, and that they shall not be released from such denunciation until receipt of further orders."

Staveley, in his work on Churches (p. 235, *et seq.*), describes the ceremony of excommunication as having consisted of reading certain anathemas, at the end of which the book was suddenly closed, candles being thrown violently on the ground and extinguished, and bells rung with a hideous noise. After this ecclesiastical censure, the person against whom it was directed was excluded from the communion of the Church, and civil results of a serious nature followed. By the ancient law of Scotland, such persons could not enjoy feudal rights, and were disqualified from holding, either directly or indirectly, the lands which they had formerly possessed, and were besides subjected to punishment in their persons. But by Act of Parliament of date 1690, cap. 28, and by 10 of Anne, cap. 7, all civil pains or penalties, consequent on excommunication, were removed; and the statute of Anne farther prohibits any civil Judge from lending his aid to oblige any one to appear in a church court when summoned in a process of excommunication; or compelling the excommunicated person to obey such sentence when pronounced. The lesser excommunication, or suspension from the privileges of the Church, is the highest censure which Kirk-Sessions inflict. The greater excommunication requires the sanction of the Presbytery, neither of them having any civil effects; and the Presbytery, on being satisfied of repentance, will relieve the person from the sentence. This explanation has been deemed necessary for the better comprehension of some passages which occur in the chapters upon the Presbytery and Session Records.

When this work was undertaken four years ago, it was intended solely as a contribution to the "History of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire." At the solicitation of several valued friends, it has been expanded to its present dimensions, and is now published in a separate form. While the labour of collecting and arranging the materials has doubtless been great, the kindly aid and sympathy of not a few individuals, both in the parish and out of it, have considerably lightened the task; and to all who have in any manner assisted him, the author takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks. The chapter which treats of the Societies of the parish is furnished by the Rev. J. W. Macmeeken, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Lesmahagow. The Botanical and Ornithological lists are drawn up respectively by Mr. Duncan Campbell, Parochial schoolmaster, and Mr. D. Stewart,

Corehouse. To Mr. R. Slimon, Abbeygreen, our readers are indebted for the paper on Geology, and it may be mentioned in passing, that his researches in that branch of science have already attracted the favourable notice of Sir. Roderick Murchison. The chapter devoted to Lesmahagow Gas Coal and Economic Geology is from the pen of James Ferguson, Esq. of Ellenbank. That upon the Birkwood Swiss glass windows is furnished by Mr. Charles Heath Wilson, a very high authority on the subject.

To those of our readers who may criticise the various modes of spelling the ancient names of men and places, we desire to state that, in early times, orthography seemed to be adjusted chiefly on the phonetic system, and with every conceivable arrangement of letters. When a Charter or other document has been quoted, the spelling has usually been given as it occurred at the place consulted.

Thanks are due to Miss Cranstoun, Mr. M'Kirdy, Mr. Alston, Mr. Brown, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Greenshields, for the illustrations of their respective residences which embellish these pages. The Chromo-lithograph of one of the beautiful Swiss glass panels at Birkwood, and the drawings of the seal of Kelso, Roman flagon, etc., are the author's own contribution. Notwithstanding the execution of the Chromo-lithograph having been intrusted to the skilful hands of the Queen's lithographers in London, the critical eye will not fail to detect errors in the execution, and especially in the drawing of the architecture and the heraldry. In conclusion,—

“What is writ, is writ,—
Would it were worthier!”

J. B. G.

KERSE, *February 3d*, 1864.

ANNALS OF LESMAHAGOW.

CHAPTER I.

DERIVATION OF NAME, DISEASES, HYDROGRAPHY, ZOOLOGY, ETC.

DERIVATION OF NAME.

THE PARISH OF LESMAHAGOW probably derives its name from *Les*, a contraction of the Latin word *Ecclesia*, a church, and *Mahago*, a corruption of the name of Machute or Machutus, until the Reformation its patron Saint, who was born in Glamorganshire, at the Monastery of Llan Carvan, in the sixth or seventh century, and whose Life subsequently appears in this work. Chalmers in his well-known work "Caledonia," derives the name from *Les*, *Lis*, or *Lys*, British words for an enclosed place or garden; but some modern antiquaries doubt whether they ever bore that meaning. As the Saint emigrated to France and died in that country, and as in the French language *Le S. Machute*, the contraction being written continuously, becomes *Lcsmachute*, and means the Saint or holy Machutus, it has been ingeniously suggested that from this source the parish derives its name. The truth seems to be that none of these prefixes are entirely satisfactory; but as the second part *Mahago*, *Mahagw*, *Mahagow*, is certainly derived from the Saint's name, the prefix may be dismissed as a matter for "doubtful disputation."

By Government survey, the parish contains 65 square miles, or 41,533 imperial acres. Towards the banks of the river Clyde the ground rapidly loses its altitude, but upon the west and south-west it rises to the height of considerable hills; the highest of which, called Nutberry, is 1711 feet above the level of the sea. By same survey the village of Abbeygreen is 545 feet above sea level; the entrance to Dillar farm 682 feet; Corra Linn 517 feet; and Bonnington Linn 555 feet.

From its elevated situation in a central district in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, the temperature and climate are variable. The hills upon the west seem to

attract the clouds, and more rain falls in the upper than in the lower parts of the parish. In 1862 nearly 43 inches fell at Blackwood, as indicated by the rain guage, which is probably a fair average between the hill and valley outfall, viz., January, 4.29; February, 1.85; March, 3.23; April, 3.40; May, 4.90; June, 4.11; July, 3.1; August, 4.5; September, 3.32; October, 8.32; November, 3.0; December, 7.34.

The winter is not more severe than in other parts of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. It was regarded as remarkable when the thermometer fell to 6° Fahrenheit, during the severe winter of 1859-60, the extreme intensity of cold in average winters being about 20°. The degree of heat in summer seldom exceeds 70° or 75° in the shade. The prevailing winds are from the west, and being situated nearly in the centre between the east and west coasts, Lesmahagow escapes the cold fogs of the one, and the superabundant damp of the other. The general drainage of wet soil has doubtless tended to ameliorate the climate.

DISEASES.

Lesmahagow may be regarded as a healthy parish, from the fact exhibited by the parochial registers of the deaths being about one-half the number of births. The complaints most prevalent amongst adults are affections of the throat and chest. Rheumatism is common to the aged and infirm. Children's ailments occur in the usual ratio. Cholera only once visited the parish, having been introduced, it is generally believed, by contagion. Not a few of the inhabitants have attained extreme old age.

HYDROGRAPHY.

The Nethan rises among the hills which lie westward of Clyde, and is joined by Logan Water, near Stockbriggs. The united streams being swollen by numerous tributary rivulets, fall into the Clyde at Crossford. Wellburn, one of these rivulets, was anciently known as Holy well burn, or Teaglum burn; Birkwood burn as Culnegray; and Lairs burn as Smallbec. Poneil water, anciently Polnele (*Gaelic* the pool of Neil), rising on the south-west, divides Lesmahagow from Douglas parish, and after its junction with Douglas water forms the parochial boundary until the river Clyde is reached. The Kype is a moorland stream which separates for some distance the parishes of Lesmahagow and Strathaven or Avondale. It joins the Avon in the latter parish. Blackburn burn, after pursuing its way for some miles under that name, becomes known afterwards as Cander water, and finally joins the Avon. The most important stream of the whole is the river Clyde, which for nearly eight miles forms the north-east boundary of Lesmahagow, and during its course is precipitated over high rocks at three different points, whereby the "Falls of Clyde" are formed.

These cascades are so well known, and have been so frequently described in glowing terms, that expectation is usually on tiptoe with visitors from a distance. The river Clyde ranks third in Scotland for magnitude, but for picturesque scenery it cannot be surpassed.

The Upper Fall, or Bonnington Lynn, receives its name from Bonnington, in the parish of Lanark, but, like the Falls of Corehouse and Stonebyres, it can be easily seen from the Lesmahagow side of the river. The height of the cascade is only twenty-five feet, but the rocky banks on either side, the rustic bridge leading to the island in the middle of the stream, and the pastoral uplands so rapidly contrasting with rich woodland, form a charming combination of natural beauty. Corra Lynn is about a mile below Bonnington, and takes its name from Corehouse, anciently Corroc. Escaping from a chasm of rocks which had confined it, the river dashes over a precipice eighty-five feet in height, and is received in a boiling caldron beneath. The fall of Stonebyres receives its name from Stonebyres estate. It has not the impressive grandeur of Corehouse nor the sweetness of Bonnington, yet it is deservedly admired. Pennant says of it, "It consists of two precipitous cataracts, falling one above the other into a small chasm bounded by lofty rocks, forming an amazing theatre to the view of those who take the pains to descend to the bottom." Here the charms of association are added to those of fine scenery, for in the immediate neighbourhood stands an oak known as "Wallace's oak," where the hero sheltered himself, and Gillbank House (now Kilbank) is in the vicinity, where he was frequently the guest of his friend Auchinleck. Imagination still pictures the Scottish hero wandering about amid this romantic scenery, gazing, it may be, on the foaming cataract, and musing on the fate of his country.

"What needs 'our Wallace' for his honoured bones,
The labour of an age in piled stones?
Or that his hallowed relics should be hid
Under a starry pointing pyramid?
Dear son of memory!—great heir of fame!
Why need'st thou such weak witness of thy name?
Thou in our wonder and astonishment
Hast built thyself a livelong monument."

ZOOLOGY.

The roe deer frequents the extensive plantations of Blackwood; in other parts of the parish it is only an occasional visitor. The fox, once the terror of sheep farmers, is now rather scarce and comparatively harmless, its food consisting chiefly of rabbits. The badger and otter are rarely seen. Weasels, stoats, hedgehogs, and polecats have

been much thinned by trapping; squirrels are common in plantations; hares are not abundant except where preserved; rabbits, until introduced by Lord Kelburne as food for foxes, about twenty-five or thirty years ago, were unknown in this parish. They are everywhere regarded as a nuisance when allowed to multiply. Red and black grouse are found in the moorland districts, partridges and pheasants in cultivated land, and are more or less common according to circumstances. The woodcock is rather a scarce bird. The following birds are rare:—the gled, the raven, the hooded royston or grey crow, the jay, the golden crested wren, the solitary snipe, the martin, the sand swallow, the barn swallow or *hirundo rufa*, the swift or screech martin, the heron, the red start or red tail (*sylvia phœnicurus*), the yellow wagtail, the stone chatter or moor titling, the cross bill, the goat sucker, sometimes called the fern owl or night jar. The king fisher is very rare, although one or two instances are on record of its having been shot.

Of reptiles, the common adder has almost disappeared in consequence of the use of lime and other means for reclaiming moorland. Of fishes, trout are to be found in the smaller streams as well as in the Clyde, although not sufficiently protected to be numerous. Salmon, as is well known, are stopped in their upward progress by the Fall of Stonebyres, but at one time they were numerous in the tributary streams of the Clyde during the spawning season.

No scientific collection of insects has ever been made in Lesmahagow parish. The death's head moth (*acherontia atropos*), and the beautiful caterpillar which produces it, are occasionally seen.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

CHIEFLY ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE history of Lesmahagow commences with the grant by David I., the "Sair Sanct for the Crown," who, A.D. 1144, for the soul's weal of himself, his ancestors, and successors, and by the advice and counsel of John, Bishop of Glasgow, gave to the Abbey of Kelso, and to the abbot and monks serving the Lord there, the church of Lesmahag, and the whole land of Lesmahagu according to their proper boundaries, with all manner of lawful pertinents in wood and open, moors and marshes, pastures and waters, with mills and other buidings, with mansions to be built on their own land as they pleased, in free and perpetual alms, to be held for prayers for the weal of souls; the church to be free of all Episcopal dues and exactions, that the abbot and monks of Kelso might ordain a prior and as many monks of their own order and dress as the place would honestly support, and for the reception of poor travellers, also that it should be a place of refuge or sanctuary for those who in danger of life or limb should flee to the said cell, or come within the four crosses standing around it; of reverence to God and St. Machutus, the King granted his firm peace.

At the King's desire, and with the consent of the Bishop of Glasgow, a prior and monks of the order and habit of the Tyronenses were there planted. The Monastery of Kelso had been founded by the same monarch, A.D. 1128, and the monks who were of the reformed order of Benedictines, or followers of St. Benent, first established at Tyron (*Tyronium*), in the diocese of Chartres in France, were hence called Tyronenses. Their founder was the eldest St. Bernard, who is to be distinguished from the great St. Bernard, so noted as a theological writer. The Tyronensian order of monks had six monasteries in Scotland, and each of the brethren of the establishment where he resided followed whatever trade or mechanical art he knew; so that a College of industrious artisans of the Order consisted of sculptors, carvers, carpenters, smiths, masons, horticulturists, etc., under the direction of an Elder, and the profits of their work were brought into a common fund for general maintenance. They were sometimes employed over a wide district of country; and in the "Statistical Account of Scotland" (article "Hamilton Parish"), it

is mentioned that the old bridge across the Avon, near Barncluith, was built by the brethren of Lesmahagow. Their dress at first was gray cloth, but they afterwards wore a black habit. By the rules of the society the members were enjoined to poverty, but the love of ease and luxury, fostered by the endowments of pious persons, undermined the original character of the association, and tended in course of time to bring about that revolution which is known as the Reformation.

The confirmation of the King's grant by John, Bishop of Glasgow, is in a separate deed, which declares that the monks should be free from all Episcopal dues and subjection, and derives some light and interest from a fact regarding the Bishop's character which appears in Lord Hailes' "Memorials of Provincial Councils of the Scottish Clergy." In the year 1138, Alberic, Bishop of Ostia, legate from the Pope, assembled a council of Scottish prelates and nobles at Carlisle, when John, Bishop of Glasgow, who had retired as a Brother among the Benedictine monks, was obliged by the legate to resume the duties of the Episcopal chair. It is not therefore to be wondered at that the bishop, to whom the cares of office were a burden, or who lacked the usual clerical ambition of his order, should have freed the monks of Lesmahagow from Episcopal dues and subjection, and have counselled his Sovereign to do so.

The privilege which Lesmahagow possessed of being a sanctuary would no doubt speedily attract a crowd of persons who fled from their enemies and avengers; and as all obtained the King's firm peace and protection who fled to the said cell, or came within the four crosses standing around it, except those guilty of murder and dismembering, it is interesting to inquire what were the limits of the sanctuary. It is believed, after careful investigation, that these were the boundaries of the modern parish, but the evidence derived from crosses is very defective. Crossford, now known as Nethanfoot, was probably the ford at the cross. Broken cross, which, doubtless, was once unbroken in the moor of that name, does not appear in any charter, but the Small or Slender cross (*Gracilis crux*), stood somewhere on the road to Lanark. As in every Roman Catholic country crosses are erected by the roadsides and in public places, it cannot be safely inferred that these crosses were ever intended to mark the limits of the sanctuary or define its boundaries.

The "firm peace," above referred to, exhibits a slight trait of royal selfishness to the eyes of third parties, although we must acquit the pious David of being primarily actuated by selfish motives in making the grant. It implied a penalty of four cows to the King by our most ancient law, and one to him whom the offender would have struck, if the hand was raised to strike within the King's girth; and nine score of cows to the King, besides asythment or composition to the kin of him slain, "after the assize of the land," if a man was slain in the peace of our Lord the King. (*Act Parl.*, p. 300.)

As the charter of King David I. granted to Kelso the barony as well as the church of Lesmahagow, it is also of importance to inquire, from the words of it, whether the crosses were to be erected, or were already in existence. If the former, they would subsequently constitute the bounds of the barony, but if in existence, connected with a church, most probably belonging to Culdees and then transferred to the Benedictines, they would no doubt be situated near such buildings. That a church and crosses were in existence at the period of the grant seems settled by the words of the charter. If they had not existed, the King would have granted the barony to the monks, with the privilege of building a church, and of erecting such crosses as should thenceforth be the limits of the sanctuary. The probability is elsewhere discussed in this work that the King, by this charter, granted a title to the church which the Benedictines had previously built upon his domains, adding the privileges of sanctuary, and erecting a barony at same time.

The concluding words of the pious King's charter show that the grant was made out of reverence to God and St. Machutus. This saint, known under the various names of Magutus, Maclovius, and at a later period Maclou, Malo or Malou, (whence St. Maloes in Aleth, Brittany, of which he was the first bishop, derives its name), was a disciple of Saint Brendan the elder, who flourished in the middle of the sixth century, first at Clonard in Ireland, and subsequently at Llan Carvan in Glamorganshire, and who returned to Ireland before his decease. Machutus was the companion of Saint Brendan in his marvellous and romantic voyage to the happy isles of the north, which are believed to have been the Orkneys. Chambers, in his work "*De Scotorum Pietate*" (*Parisiis*, 1631, p. 198), says of him:—"Saint Maclovius or Machute, bishop and confessor, born of noble parents in Scotland (Ireland?), viz., the Earl of Guincastel and the Countess whose name was Darnal, but much more noble from his mass of solid virtues, in which he made such progress under Saint Brendan, that he combined those within his own character, which it is most rare to find, viz., great prudence with great simplicity, the utmost gravity of manners with the utmost gentleness, and the study of literature with works of charity."

Ribandeneira, in his work upon the "Lives of the Saints," describes Machutus as of Irish origin, and mentions that he was nearly related to the illustrious saints Samson and Magloire. Other authorities point to his Welsh or British origin. The legend of Ribandeneira, like all which are monkish, requires to be received with caution. He informs us that his mother, at an advanced age, gave birth to the saint in the church of the Monastery of Carvemine, and that thirty-three children, who all became conspicuous for virtue in after life, were born in the same neighbourhood about the same period. He was baptized by St. Brendan the abbot, and studied in the monastery, where he displayed great virtue, and practised great austerities. He is said

to have fallen asleep one evening on the sea-shore, within water mark, but the waves would not drown him, and his psalter was not even wetted. His voyage with St. Brendan and one hundred and sixty other saints in search of some land where men led an angelic life lasted seven years, and resulted in the discovery of an island, believed to be one of the Orkneys, where the inhabitants were idolaters, but who were converted through his instrumentality and that of his fellow-saints. When the expedition returned to Wales, Machutus, on entering the convent church, heard a voice exclaiming, "Whosoever leaveth not father mother and sister for me, is not worthy of me," whereupon he made his escape, contrary to his father's will, and embarked in a vessel which he found on the shore, steered by a beautiful child. The vessel reached the French coast, and the saint became a hermit at Aleth in Brittany. He was there made a bishop, but being persecuted by a lord of the country, he retired to Zaintes in Aquitaine, where he cured the son of the governor from the bite of a serpent. On account of the maltreatment which the saint had experienced in Brittany, that province was punished by a great drought, and it was deemed expedient to recal him, which being done, rain immediately fell. He subsequently returned to Saintes or Zaintes, where he died *circa* A.D. 630. This narration is confirmed by Butler in his "Lives of the Saints," and appears in "*Britannia Sancta*;" but the former of these authorities states that he expired A.D. 575. Machutus was buried without the walls of Zaintes by Bishop Leontius, who built a church over his sepulchre. His remains were afterwards removed to St. Malo, and from thence, on the invasion of the Normans in the tenth century, conveyed to Paris, where they were deposited in the church of St. Magloire, or, as others state, in the church of St. Jacques, along with those of Saints Magloire and Samson, his relations. From "*Britannia Sancta*" we learn that in the year 1745 they were then and there honoured, but this is not inconsistent with the statement of Butler that Hugh Capet allowed some portion of Machutus' remains to be conveyed home by the British monks; and Lobineau ("*Histoire de Bretagne*") mentions that there were thefts by monks of *reliques* in the eleventh century. There is no countenance for the opinion that Saint Machutus either lived or died in Lesmahagow, his tomb there being probably an altar-tomb, a monument to his memory, or a pious fraud. In the sixteenth century however, James V. having obtained a bone of the saint, expended nearly £20, in having it encased in silver, gilt by John Mosman, goldsmith in Edinburgh. The following is a copy of the treasurer's account in reference to this transaction, extracted from Pitcairn, vol. iii, p. 306 *:—

9th Oct. 1540.—*Item*, Deliuert to Johnne Mosman xii vneces, quarter vnce siluer,

to be ane Relique to ane Bane of Sanct Mahago, . . . ix li., iii s., iii d.

Item, Gevin to gilt ye said Relique with, twa rois-nobillia, . . . v li., vi s.

Then follows an entry about another saint, followed by

Item, Gevin to him for making of ye vper (upper) *Relique of Sanct Mahago*, - m m li
Item, To Johnne Patersone for making *twa Caissis to ye said Reliquis*, - xxii s.

The grant of David I. was confirmed by King Malcolm, commonly called the Maiden, *circa* 1153-1165, and recognised by Bishop Joceline, A.D. 1174-1199, Bishop William, A.D. 1199-1202, and Bishop Walter, A.D. 1232, all of Glasgow. The deed of Pope Innocent IV., about the middle of the thirteenth century (A.D. 1243-1254), confirms the rights of the church and cell of Saint Machutus of Lesmahagow. (*L. de Cal.*, 7, 3; 11, 12; 318, 413; 316, 409; 229, 279; 332, 433; 350, 460.)

Gillemor, son of Gilleconal, for himself and his heirs, granted to the church of Saint Machutus of Lesmahagow, the yearly sum of half a silver marc, that he might be received into fraternity with the monks. (*Ibid.*, 153, 187.)

John of Kelso, who was elected Abbot in 1160, granted the town of Little Draffan to Robert son of Warnebald. The said Robert, *circa* 1170, granted to the Monastery of Kelso and its monks, for the use of Lesmahagow, the church of Kilmaurs, "his town in Cuningham," with half a carrucate (plough-gate) of land belonging to the church, on condition that they should receive him into fraternity, and at his death binds himself to give two-thirds of his substance to the church of Kelso. The transaction was declared to be entered into for the safety of his own soul and that of his ancestors and successors. (*L. de Cal.*, 231, 283.) This grant was confirmed by Richard de Morville, Constable of Scotland, and by Engelram, Bishop of Glasgow, reserving to Hugh de la Rokelle the half of the said church during his lifetime. (*Ibid.*, 232, 285; 233, 286.) In 1189, there is a charter of Kilmaurs in favour of Kelso, by Robert, son of the original granter. (*Ibid.*, 232, 284.) The monks seem however for a time to have lost possession of it, but in 1245 it reverted to Lesmahagow by grant of William, Bishop of Glasgow, saving the life-interest of William de Conyngham, the rector. In the following year there is a confirmation of the above grant by William Lyndesheye, Dean and Chapter of Glasgow, also reserving the rights of the rector. The goods and fruits were to be spent for the use of the cell of Lesmahagow, and if applied to any other use, the grant to be void. That Lesmahagow possessed lands, called the Giral Croft, in Kilmaurs until 1505, is proved by a grant in that year, by Robert, Abbot of Kelso, to William Conynghame of Craganis, and Mariotte Hauchynlek, his wife, of all ecclesiastical lands of their Church of Kilmaurs, on payment of six shillings and eightpence yearly. (*Ibid.*, 231, 283; 232, 284 and 285; 233, 286.) See also "Chamberlain's Accounts," page 16 of this work.

From the "Chronicles of Melrose" we learn that Osbert, Prior of Lesmahagow, was made Abbot of Kelso in 1180. Two years afterwards he went to Rome with

Joceline, Bishop of Glasgow, and Arnold, Abbot of Melrose, and was a party to the decision of the disputes with Melrose by William the Lion in 1202. He died the following year. (*Chron. de Mailros*, 90, 92, 105.) He was succeeded as Prior of Lesmahagow by Bricius, a younger son of the house of Douglas, who was same year promoted to be Bishop of Moray, Geoffrey and Richard de Cane being then Abbots of Kelso. (*Chron. Mail. and Reg. Mor.*)

The next Prior was probably Waldevus, as about the middle of the century his name appears as witness to a charter of a stone of wax to light the Cathedral of Glasgow, granted by Robertus de Loudonus, brother of Alexander II. (*Reg. Glas.*, 115, 136.)

Alexander II. granted letters of protection to the Priory of Lesmahagow in 1222 and in 1230. (*Lib. de Cal.* 151, 184; 152, 185.)

In 1228, Hugo of Biggar (*de Bigris*), son of Robert, son of Waldeve of Biggar, patron of the church of Strathauan (Strathavon), for his soul's weal, and that of his ancestors and successors, granted to God, St. Machutus of Lesmahagow, and the monks there serving God, in pure and perpetual alms, the whole teinds of land of Richard de Bard lying on the south side of the Auan (Avon), viz., The greater and lesser Kyp, and Glengeuel, and Polnebo, and Louhere, and of all the lands lying on that side, which are or can be cultivated; to be held as a simple benefice, quit of all service, custom, or exaction; the monks to pay out of these annually 20 bolls of oatmeal to the chaplain serving the chapel of St. Brigide (*St. Bride* or *St. Bridget*) of Kyp. As the granter was under age, he confirmed his gift by an oath before the chapter at Kelso, renouncing the benefit of extraordinary and common law and the plea of minority. (*Ibid.*, 152, 186.)

In 1240, Richard Bard, styled also de Bard, granted to the Priory of St. Machutus and the monks serving God there, the whole land called Little Kyp, with the consent of his over-lord, Robert, son of Waldeve, according to the following boundaries, viz., From the head of the water which is called Kyp, in the straight direction as far as the green moss which is below the two Haresawes; and from the same moss as far as the first stone which is placed beside the ditch, which is made for a march, and the stone erected from the foresaid moss as far as the other stones placed at the head of Bradewude; and from the head of Bradewude as far eastward in a straight line to other stones placed as far as the burn which runs from the other eastern side of the head of Bradewude, and falls into the foresaid water of Kyp, and ascending by the said water as far as the source of Kypes water. (*Ibid.*, 150, 181.) Alexander II. confirmed this charter; and the previous one relating to the teinds was confirmed by Walter, Bishop of Glasgow, at the instance of Hugh, son of Robert of Biggar, patron of Strathaven, and of Reginald, son of Lord Reginald de Crawford, parson of Strathaven. (*Ibid.*, 150, 182; 230, 280.)

It seems to be a hasty conclusion of Chalmers ("Caledonia"), that the Prior of Lesmahagow had a right to a seat in the Scottish Parliament. There are but two instances on record in which the Prior sat; the first of these was in the Parliament held at Briggeham, in March 1289, when the Pope granted a dispensation for the marriage of the son of Edward of England with Queen Margaret. In this instance several priors seem to have taken part in the proceedings whose names are never again met with in parliamentary rolls. In the second instance, viz., in 1471, there is every reason to believe that the Prior of Lesmahagow sat as representative of the Monastery of Kelso, as the office of Abbot was vacant from 1466 until 1473, when Abbot Robert was installed. There was the same laxness in making up the rolls of this as of the other Parliament, the Dean of Brechin and others being allowed to take part in the proceedings who could not claim a seat. It is matter of history that in these early times it was often difficult to get a sufficient number of members assembled for legislative purposes, as the burden of parliamentary duties was felt to surmount the honour, and parties frequently rendered themselves odious by imposing taxes, however necessary.

Morton, in his well known work, "Monastic Annals of Teviotdale," states that Thomas de Durram, an Englishman, who is believed to have owed his preferment to the military successes of his countrymen under Edward I. when that monarch overran Scotland in 1296, bore the name and office of Abbot of Kelso and Prior of Lesmahagow, by usurpation, before 1315. He is accused of having wastefully spent or embezzled the property of both establishments during his rule, which is understood to have terminated with the victory of Bruce at Bannockburn in 1314. In 1315, these alienations were found by Robert, Bishop of Glasgow, to be null and void, the said English Prior being an usurper and dilapidator of the revenues of the Abbey of Kelso. (*Lib. de Cal.*, 154, 188.)

John, Bishop of Glasgow, by request of Robert I., and with consent of his chapter, conveyed to the Abbey of Kelso, the church and teinds of Eglismalescok, or Carluke, the management of which was assigned to Lesmahagow by that monastery. The Bishop, in the preamble to the deed, assigns as his reason for so doing, that good works are commendable, and that Kelso, which always showed hospitality to all comers, had been impoverished by hostile incursions and long-continued war between Scotland and England. (*Ibid.*, 366, 477.) In the Rental of Kelso, circa 1567, the kirk and teinds of Carlouk, "set for sillar," is stated at £66 : 13 : 4. (*Ibid.*, 493.)

Robert the Bruce, in 1316, granted in favour of the monks of Lesmachut serving the Lord, ten merks sterling for supplying eight candles of a pound of wax each, for a light at the tomb of St. Machutus on Sundays and festivals, as was the custom in cathedral and collegiate churches, to be paid at two terms in the year, viz., five

'merks at the feast of Pentecost, and other five at the feast of St. Martin in winter, without dispute or difficulty to them or their attorney, out of the revenues of the mills of Mauldisley, in Carluke, free of all exactions, in free, pure, and perpetual alms. (*Ibid.*, 169, 204 ; 365, 476.) As the second of these charters is to the same effect with the first, although differing in some details, it has been generally believed that the intention of the King was to grant twenty merks annually to the monks, which idea is supported by the grant of Robert III. of twenty merks to them annually from the mills of Carluke. ("Robertson's Index," 145, 22.) The deeds of Robert the Bruce, however, will bear the interpretation that the second grant may have been in confirmation of the first, or to supply some defect. The tomb of Machutus here alluded to was probably an altar one. It has been already stated that the Saint was buried in France, but these charters show that Lesmahagow was believed to possess at least a portion of his reliques.

From David II., who reigned from 1330 to 1332, the monks of Lesmahagow obtained a charter confirming their liberties and privileges. From the same king they obtained a charter freeing them from all imposts. Trusting no doubt to the various royal charters granted to the Priory of Lesmahagow, many monks from Kelso found it a safe retreat during the hostilities between Scotland and England. It was not however always a sanctuary from savage intrusion. During the fierce war waged by Edward III., for the restoration of the race of Baliol to the Scottish throne, John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, and brother to the English monarch, having led a body of English troops through Clydesdale by the western marshes towards Perth, in the year 1335, lodged at Lesmahagow ; and in the quaint language of Wyntown,

" Into Lesmahagw cowth ly,
That nicht he burnt up that Abbey."

That many persons who had taken refuge in the church perished in the flames, receives some countenance from the fact that when the foundations for the present church were dug in 1803, on the site of the old one, the number of skeletons found was so numerous that the pile of bones, when ready for interment, was compared, for size and height, to a peat stack.

Fordun and Wyntown relate that Eltham joined his brother subsequently at Perth, when the King was so highly incensed on learning what he had done, that he "there with a knife reft his brother of life," and

" There was the vengeance tane perfay,
Of the burning of that Abbey."

Chalmiers ("Caledonia"), with critical acumen, remarks that John of Eltham died at Perth on the 5th of October 1336, while his brother Edward returned to England

the end of September of the same year ; so that if he died of a wound from his brother's hand he must have survived for sometime after it was inflicted. (*Vide* also *Fæd.*, iv. 709-715.) There is strong probability for supposing that the true cause of the burning of the Abbey, and which seems to have escaped the observation of Chalmers, was jealousy on the part of the English invader at the adherence of the brethren of Lesmahagow to the cause of the Bruce family. Robert the Bruce would not have granted funds to light up the tomb of Saint Machutus had the monks been his political opponents, and the confirmation of that grant fifty years subsequent to the conflagration, by Robert III., shows that they continued steady in their support. David Scott, in his "History of Scotland" (p. 202), mentions that John of Eltham burnt several churches, amongst others Saint Bride or Bridget's church, with a great many people at their devotions, and then recounts the story of his royal brother being so wroth that he stabbed him. If Scott has not fallen into the mistake of substituting St. Bride for Lesmahagow, it is probable that it was the chapel of St. Bride of Kyp which was one of the churches burnt, rather than St. Bride of Douglas.

The arrangement by which the chaplain of "St. Brigide" of Kyp was paid by Lesmahagow out of the lands of Little or Lesser Kyp has already been mentioned. Of St. Brigide, St. Bridget, or St. Bride, little is known except what may provoke a smile, viz., that she adopted the plan of holding up her petticoat to dry in the rays of a sunbeam !

From the Register of Glasgow (283, 311) we learn that in 1359, William, Prior of Lesmahagow, was witness to a gift of the altar of the Holy Cross in the church of Cadzow, and from the Register of Paisley (33, 37) it appears that in 1367 a commission was granted by the Abbots of Dunfermline and Newbattle, as conservators and judges of the Diocese of St. Andrews, acting under a Papal Bull, to the Abbot of Kilwinning, and to "that revered man, Lord William, Prior of Lesmahago," empowering them to settle a dispute between the Abbey of Paisley and Sir William More of Abircorne.

Thomas de Somerville, first Lord Somerville, made a donation to the Priory of Lesmahagow, A.D. 1421, which was confirmed by James I. He made another "mortification" out of his lands of Manuel, in the county of Stirling, for a chaplain to the same priory, with consent of his son, for the safety of his soul, dated 3d June 1424, and confirmed by the King two days after. (Douglas' "Peerage.") How long the monks retained this grant does not appear, but it must have been alienated previous to 1556, as in that year John Veir, then chamberlain, rendered his accounts, where it does not appear.

The last prior of Lesmahagow, according to Crawford ("Peerage," p. 169), was

James Cunningham, third son of Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, commonly called the Good Earl, on account of the active part which he took in the Reformation. The same Earl, between 1554 and 1560, obtained from Mary of Loraine, the Queen Regent, a grant to his lawful son James, during his life, of the Monastery of Lesmahagow, with the estates thereto belonging, as well as other property, which grant was ratified in 1561, by Mary Queen of Scots. (*Privy Seal Reg.*, xxx. 55.) In 1565, William Ker was commendator of Kelso. He must have died before 1566-7, as on the 6th February of that year, the Queen granted the monastery and benefice of Kelso and cell of Lesmahagow, with all the revenue to the same belonging, vacant by the death of William Ker, commendator thereof, to Francis Stewart, then a child, son of her bastard brother John, afterwards created Earl of Bothwell. (*Ibid.*, xxxv. 116). See *Appendix*, Note A.

In 1587, an Act of Parliament was passed annexing to the Crown the temporalities of all benefices, but by a subsequent statute passed in 1592, the temporal property of Kelso and cell of Lesmahagow was specially exempted from its operations, being then held by the Earl of Bothwell, under the above grant. (*Act Parl.*, iii. 431-587.) On his forfeiture in the following year, the Priory of Lesmahagow with the whole of its temporal property devolved on the Crown; but by Act of Parliament, of date 11th August 1607, it was, along with other possessions of Kelso, granted to Robert, Lord Roxburgh, who afterwards became Earl of Roxburgh, and his title was again ratified by Parliament in 1621. (*Act Parl.*, iv. 3, 399, 639.) He sold the Priory of Lesmahagow and patronage of the church and chapels to the Marquis of Hamilton, before the 5th May 1625 (*Spec. Inquis.*, 149), and they have since continued in that family. When in 1633, Francis, son of the Earl of Bothwell, was restored, a clause was inserted in the Act specially exempting the rights of the Marquis of Hamilton. (*Act Parl.*, v. 55.)

In the history of the Abbey of Kelso, as given by Morton, the spirituality of Lesmahagow was returned by the Earl of Roxburgh in 1630, as follows:—“Durham, his pairt of the teynds of Lesmahago, worth 41 chalders, 12 bolls, payes to the minister £200, and four chalders. Marquis of Hamilton, for his pairt of the teynds of the said kirk, worth 12 chalders.”

Until the Reformation in 1560, the cure of the parish was probably served by one of the monks. Gilbert, presbyter or priest, is mentioned in a charter by Abbot Osbert A.D. 1180-1203. In 1556, in the accounts of John Veir, chamberlain, mention is made of Schir George Ker, Curate, to whom payment had been made of 8 bolls of oats in addition to his other emoluments, conform to his gift under the common seal. The Easter dues and vicarage tithes amounted to £112 : 1 : 2. At the Reformation, the vicarage tithe was let for £66 : 13 : 6.

It is probable that a colony of Tyronensian Benedictines, *circa* A.D. 1100 to 1120, built a church at Abbeygreen, in which case they existed only by sufferance until they received a charter from David I., in 1144, comprehending that church which in their zeal they had built on the royal domains, and which by law belonged to the King. The King gave them an extensive grant of land along with it, which became the barony, and subsequently the parish of Lesmahagow. The reader will find the testimony of the carved stones on this intricate question given in the Archæological chapter. The most probable conjecture is that at Kirkfield, on the vale of the Clyde, there may for centuries have existed a Culdee establishment, which had to remove elsewhere after the Benedictines had received the favour and countenance of the King, as toleration in these early times was not recognised as a principle of government. Kirkfield would then be reduced to a dependent Benedictine chapel, and may have been identical with the one known to have existed at Greenrig, in that immediate neighbourhood. So early as A.D. 1147-1160, Abbot Arnold granted to Lambyn Asa the lands of Draffane and a chapel therein, with service three days a week, on condition that on the principal feasts the people should come to the mother church. A chapel stood at Blackwood and another at Chapelhill. As the chapel of St. Bride of Kyp, in the parish of Strathaven, belonged to Lesmahagow, the spiritual cure of the inhabitants dwelling on the borders of the two parishes would doubtless be entrusted to the curate who resided there.

The following translation of a document, the original of which is preserved by the Duke of Roxburgh at Fleurs, affords a curious illustration of the parochial economy of Lesmahagow immediately preceding the Reformation. It is an account rendered to the Abbot of the superior house of Kelso, by the chamberlain of the dependent cell or priory of Lesmahagow. At first sight it might appear that the Chamberlain could not write, from the concluding expression that "he was led by the pen;" but the days were fast passing away when the magnates of the land despised learning, and it is therefore possible that bodily infirmity, such as palsy, added perhaps to old age and the fatigues of a long journey, induced him to call in the aid of a notary. If the Chamberlain was Weir of Blackwood it would appear that he died soon afterwards; at least, there is a charter, of date 27th September 1561, granted by "Margaret Hamilton, one of the two daughters of the deceased Archibald Hamilton of Raploch, of the lands of Cummir, in the paroch of Lesmahagow, with consent of John Hamilton of Stenhouse, Sir Andrew Hamilton of Goslington, and James Weir of Blackwood, her curators, and also with consent of Margaret Hamilton her mother," which shows that *James* not *John* Weir was then in possession of Blackwood ("Families of Birnie and Hamilton of Broomhill," p. 16); but as the

same work proves (p. 21) that in 1546, *i. e.*, ten years previous to the audit, John Weir was proprietor of Auchterfardel (Auchtyfardle), he may have been the party referred to. Our readers will also remark how common the name of Weir is in the parish of Lesmahagow, and that the Chamberlain is sometimes called Veir and sometimes Weir.

THE CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCOUNT OF THE CELL OF LESMAHAGO, A.D. 1556.

*Lesmahago, in the year of our Lord 1556,
Veir, Chamberlain.*

The account of that honourable man, John Weir, Chamberlain of Lesmahago (rendered at Melros on the first day of the month of February, A.D. 1556), of all his receipts and expenses for fixed teinds and yearly returns of the said lordship, from the 23d day of December, A.D. 1555, to the date of his account and including all the terms under this account—namely, the Feasts of Pentecost and St. Martin, A.D. 1556; and of one crop of the said lordship under this account, *viz.*, the crop of A.D. 1556. Auditors: The Lord Commendator of Kelso and Melrose; Master William Schaw, Superior of Abernethy; Master Walter Balfour, Rector of Linton; and Lord Rudolph Hutsoun, monk.

CHARGE—MONEY.

Memorandum.—The comptare (accountant) charges himself with £59 : 19 : 4 of the mails (taxes) and money of the said lordship, arrears and expenses of his last account. The amount of this charge is entered.

Item. The aforesaid charges himself with £195 : 4 : 0 for feu-duties of the said lordship during the term of this account.

Item.—£102 for the duties and teinds of the churches of Closburne, Trailflat, Robertoun, Urmistoun, Symingtoun, within the term of the account.

Item.—£112 : 1 : 2 for the Paschal fines and teinds of the Vicarage of Lesmahago for the year 1556. The amount of this charge is £409 : 5 : 2.

Item.—The aforesaid charges himself with £180 for the dues and teinds of the Church of Dumfries for the three by-past years, still owing, namely, for the crops of years 1553, 1554, 1555.

Item.—For £40 for dues and teinds of the church of Drumgray for the three years aforesaid, still owing.

Item.—For £30 for the dues and teinds of the church of Dunsyre for the three years aforesaid, still owing.

Item.—For £120 for dues and teinds of the church of Mortoun for the three years aforesaid, still owing.

Item.—For £200 for dues and teinds of the church of Kilmaurs for the three years aforesaid, still owing.

Item.—For £200 for dues and teinds of the church of Carlouk for the three years aforesaid, still owing. The amount of this charge is £745.

The total amount of the money charge is £1214 : 4 : 6.

BARLEY.

Memorandum.—The accountant charges himself with 1 chalder 11 bolls of barley, for arrears resting owing on account of the crops for the years 1553 and 1554. The amount of this charge is entered.

The same accountant charges himself with 13 chalders, 13 bolls, 1 firloft, 2 pecks of barley of the crop under this account for the dues and teinds of the church of Lesmahago. The amount of this charge is entered.

The sum total of the barley charge is 15 chalders, 8 bolls, 1 firloft, 2 pecks.

MEAL.

Memorandum.—The accountant charges himself with 1 chalder, 3 firlots of oatmeal, resting owing on account of the crops for years 1553, 1554. The amount of this charge is entered.

Item.—The accountant charges himself with 40 chalders of oatmeal for the dues and teinds of the church of Lesmahago, for the crops reckoned under this head. The amount of this charge is entered.

The total amount of meal charge is 42 chalders, 8 bolls, 3 firlots.

OATS.

Memorandum.—The accountant charges himself with 8 bolls of oats, for arrears resting owing on account of the crops for years 1553 and 1554.

Item.—The accountant charges himself with 2 chalders, 11 bolls of oats for the teinds of the Mains of Lesmahago under this account, and with 1 chalder, 8 bolls of kane oats under this account—viz., 1 chalder oats for the lands of Authmaich (Auchenheath?), and 8 bolls of oats for the lands of Altoun. The amount of this charge is 4 chalders, 3 bolls of oats.

The sum total of the oat charge is 4 chalders, 11 bolls.

The amount of the whole charge is £1214 : 4 : 6 in money ; 15 chalders, 8 bolls, 1 firloft, 2 pecks of barley ; 41 chalders, 8 bolls, 3 firlots of meal ; 4 chalders, 3 bolls oats.

In addition, the accountant charges himself with 250 fowls, reckoning 100 for 120 according to Scotch custom, the fowls being instead of teind hay of the church of Lesmahago under this account.

BARLEY.

Item.—The accountant charges himself with 15 chalders, 8 bolls, 1 firloft, 2 pecks of barley, in addition to the charges for the crop of the year 1555, and the unsettled charges of the former year. The amount of this charge is entered.

Out of this there is allowed to the accountant, by payments made to five brethren in Lesmahago for their portions under this account, 5 chalders of barley; and allowed to him, being in my Lord Duke's (James, Duke of Chatelherault, and second Earl of Arran.—*Editor*) hands for certain teinds at the date of the account of the lands of Authenaich, 12 bolls of barley; and for the teinds of Thriepwod, Deffrane (Draffane) and Southfield, being in the said Lord Duke's hands, 1 chalders, 6 bolls of barley, by date of the account. And for certain teinds of the lands of Evandales and Keip, being in the Laird of Preston's hands, retained for money, as will afterwards appear in the meal account, 2 chalders of barley. And to Rowy, porter, is allowed for his office-fee, 2 bolls, 2 firlofts of barley. And allowed to the accountant in his fee of Clenne Dikis, 1 boll, 2 firlofts. And in the said accountant's fee of the Wodheid, Blairannocht, 2 bolls, 2 firlofts of barley. And allowed to him for the expenses incurred to my Lord's commissaries and servants being in Lesmahago in December under this account, for the purpose of receiving payment of the feu-silver of Kylismure, 3 bolls, 3 pecks of barley. And for the home-bringing of the fuel to the pensioners during the year of computation, 1 boll of barley. And sold by the accountant for £90, 3 chalders 12 bolls of barley, the boll being reckoned at 30s., for which the accountant is responsible. And there is allowed for depreciation of the said bere, 3 bolls, 2 firlofts of barley. The total of this expenditure is, 13 chalders, 12 bolls, 1 firloft, 3 pecks of barley; and there remains beyond the reckoning, 1 chalders, 11 bolls, 3 firlofts, 2 pecks of barley, which stand as a whole.

MEAL.

Item.—The comptar charges himself with 51 chalders, 8 bolls, 3 firlofts, charged above for the crop of the year 1555, and depending as aforesaid. The amount of this charge is entered.

Out of this there is allowed to the comptar, by payments made to the foresaid five brethren and pensioners of Lesmahago, for their support during the period of this account, each one taking during the year, 7 bolls, 2 firlofts, amounting to 2 chalders, 12 bolls, 2 firlofts of meal. And allowed to him, being in my

Lord Duke's hands for the teinds of certain lands specified in barley account at the period of the account, 10 chalders, 4 bolls, 1 firloft, 2 pecks of meal. The victual of the feu lands of Aithmaych, which is let in feu-farm, being comprehended in the said sum, the said Lord Duke paying for his said teind of victual in the year of the account £15, for which the accountant is responsible. And allowed to the comptar, being in the Laird of Preston's hands, by reason of his tack and set of the teinds of Evandale and Kyp, during the term of the account, 6 chalders of meal; paying therefor during the year of the account, for meal and bere, £10, for which the comptar will be responsible. And payment made to Gilbert Broustare for his fee, 13 bolls of meal; and by payment made to Clappertown Barbour for his fee, 2 bolls of meal; and to the boatmen of Clyde for their service used and wont during the year of the account, 2 bolls of meal. And by payment made to the Friars of Lanark in alms, 2 bolls of meal; and to the Gray-friars of Glasgow in alms, 4 bolls of meal. And to the Black-friars of Glasgow, 2 bolls of meal. And to poor folks in alms during the period of the account, 4 bolls of meal. And to George Campbell, falconer, by mandate shown under the account, 14 bolls of meal: and to Henry Allockis' wife, by mandate shown under the account, 4 bolls of meal: and for the washing of the altar cloths, 1 boll of meal: and for leading of the pensioners' fuel, 1 boll of meal: and allowed to the comptar for his fee, 12 bolls of meal: and allowed to Rowe, porter, in office fee and alms, 3 bolls of meal: and for graithing of the garden, 1 boll of meal: and expenses of my Lord's commissioners and servants, being in Lesmahago in the month of December and year of account, for receiving of the feu-silver of Kylismure, 3 bolls of meal: and allowed to the comptar, and awanting to him, by reason of surplus charge, being charged with meal and oats, both for the Mains of Lesmahago; and he ought only to answer for oats for the same, conform to the oat charge, as the comptar asserts; and at the risk of the comptar, 1 chalders 2 bolls of meal. And sold by the comptar, 10 chalders 8 bolls for £189 : 8s.; the boll fetching various prices. And allowed for inlack (shrinkage) of the gurnal, 8 bolls 2 firlofts of meal.

The sum of this expense, 36 chalders, 9 bolls, 1 firloft, 2 pecks of meal.

And there thus remains under account, 5 chalders, 15 bolls, 1 firloft, 2 pecks of meal; of which there remains unpaid in the Laird of Stonebyres' hand, 1 chalders 6 bolls of meal: and in the Laird of Corbous' (Corehouse) hand, 1 chalders, 9 bolls of meal: and in William Weris' hand, 8 bolls of meal: and of Clenno Dyk, 3 bolls of meal: and waist (*sic.*) of Scurrysolme (Scurryholm), 1 boll, 2 firlofts of meal: and in the Laird of Blackwodis' hand, 7 bolls, 2 pecks of meal: and in James Cuthbert's hand, 1 boll of meal: and in John Daweis' hands, 1 boll meal: and in Walter Weryis' hands, 1 firloft meal: and in Archibald Douglas' hand, 1 firloft meal: and in Marion

Hamilton's hand, 1 firloft meal : and owing of his last account of the crops for the year, etc., 1553, 1 chaldar, 8 bolls, 3 firlofts of meal. And there remains clear under the account, 1 firloft of meal.

OATS.

Item.—The comptar charges himself with 4 chalders, 3 bolls of oats, above entered, for crop of the year 1555, and previously owing. The amount of this entry appears. Out of which allowed to the comptar for expenses of my Lord and his servants' horses coming to Lesmahago in the month of November during the year of account, reserving to the date of the account, 2 chalders, 1 boll of oats ; and sold by the comptar, 8 bolls of oats for £6 : 13 : 4, the boll standing at 13s. 4d. And allowed to the comptar, being in my Lord Duke's hands of Authmaich, 1 chaldar of oats ; and allowed to the comptar by payment in aid of a curate, conform to his gift under the common seal, 8 bolls of oats.

The amount of this expense, 4 chalders 3 bolls oats, *errors excepted*. (*Et. sic eque* in the original—*Editor*.)

MONEY.

Item.—The accountant charges himself with £1214 : 4 : 6, above entered, in terms of the account and formerly depending ; and with £90 for sale of barley, as appears in the same account ; and with £275 : 8s. for sale of meal, as appears in the meal account ; and with £6 : 13 : 4 for sale of oats, as appears in the oat account. The sum total of the money charge £1586 : 5 : 10.

Expense of the Same.—In the first place, allowed to the comptar, by payment made to the five pensioners of Lesmahagow during the year of the account, each one of the brethren and pensioners taking annually for their pension, habit, silver, and other duties used and wont, as appears in the book of the comptar, specially examined as above.

Next money account £88 ; and by payment made to the Laird of Chesholme by mandate of the commendator shown under the account, £22 ; and allowed to the comptar, by payment made to Dande Hog (charged) to my lord's purse, he being present and admitting payment under the account, £60 ; and by payment to Robert Schaw, by my lord's mandate exhibited under the account ; and that paid by Robert Schaw to my lord's purse, £40 ; and by payment made for my lord's furnishing and expenses in Glasgow, in the month of March, under this account, £16 : 16 : 10 ; and by payment made to my lord's self that same time in Glasgow, playing at the cards (cairtis), £7 : 4s. ; and payment made to Maister Walter Balfour, purse-master to my lord, he being present and admitting

payment under the account, £76, for which he is responsible ; and by payment made to Duncan Forrester by mandate of the Lord Commendator, and the said Duncan's acquittance thereupon, showing by accounts, £160, for which Foster is responsible ; and by payment made to James Young, cultellare, by mandate exhibited under the account, £34 : 9s. ; and by payment made to James Weir, by mandate, £5 ; and by payment made to William Allocay, by two mandates exhibited under the account, £10 ; and by payment made to James Shaw, by mandate, £10 ; and by payment made to George Campbell, falconer, by mandate, £6 ; and by payment made to Master Johnne Balfour, £122 : 13 : 4, for which R. Balfour (is responsible) ; and by payment made to the lady of Knockhill, by mandate shown under the account, £100 ; and by payment made to Master Johnne Balfour, as his own account testifies, £84, for which (R. Balfour is responsible) ; and by payment made to my lord, he being present, and admitting payment under the account, £36 : 16s. ; and by payment made to the comptar's expenses in doing and riding my lord's business sundry times, mending of one bell, boy's wages running errands, raising of letters of summons and cursings, and serving thereof, and to Schir George Ker, curate, expenses riding to Dumfries doing my lord's business, as the comptar's book specially examined thereupon bears within the period of the account, £10 : 13 : 4 ; and by payment made for the expenses of my lord's commissioners and servants being in Lesmahagow during the month of December, on the year of the account, for receiving of the feu silver of Kylis Muir, £14 : 4 : 10 ; and allowed to the comptar for his services and expenses, by mandate of my lord, at the closing and balancing ("futting") of his last account, £10 ; and allowed to the comptar for furnishing of wax ("walx") to the kirk of Lesmahago, at Candlemas, and wine and oysters at Pasche. Expenses of servants helping to reckon and gather the teind lambs, £4 ; and by payment made to my lord by Patrick Horner and Robert Horner of the kirk of Closeburn, during the year of the account, £14 ; and awanting of the old rental of the said kirk by assedatioun made to the said Horners, £16 ; and by payment made to my lord by James Hoppringle of Tyntes, for the duties of the kirk of Carlouk for three years bypast, conform to the charge, £200 ; and for payment made to Sir Thomas Cristesoun, steward of the mails of the kirk of Dunsyre for two years, within the charge thereof, £20 ; and payment made to Master Johnne Spens of the mails of the kirk of Kilmaurs, for three years, conform to the charge, £200, for which R. Spens (is responsible) ; and by payment made to my lord of the kirk of Trailflat, my lord personally admitting payment, £14 ; and by payment made to Sir Thomas Cristesoun, steward, he being present, and admitting payment under the account, £5, for which R. Cristesoun (is responsible).

The sum of these expenses, £1396 : 18 : 4. And so there remains under account;

£1089 : 7 : 6 ; out of which balance there is resting in the Master of Maxwell's hands for three years, conform to the charge of the kirk of Dumfries, £1080, and of the kirk of Dunsyre, for a year, within the charge, £10 ; and for the Kirk of Mortoun, for three years, conform to the charge in the Laird of Drumlanerikis' hand, £120 ; and in the Captain of Crawford's hand for the Martinmas term of the year of God, £90 ; and owing in James Charterhouse's hand of the Kirk of Trailflat, that balanced the crop 1553 and 1554, £8 ; and allowed to the comptar, and with expenses, by reason of the surplus charge of the kirk of Trailflat, in the account of the crops of 1553 and 1554 years, being charged in the said year's accounts with £40 where he ought to be charged £28—£12. Sum owing £340, and so the comptar has over-expended in money in this account, £150 : 12 : 6, besides expenses.

Memorandum.—The comptar charges himself 250 teind fowls for hay during the year of the account above reckoned. The amount of this burden appears. Out of which allowed to the comptar for my lord's expenses, being in Lesmahago with his servants during the year of the account, £125 ; and allowed to him, for the which he charged in the Passover finance, £125, errors excepted (*et sic eque*).

Memorandum.—Before closing this present account, it is deemed and ordained by my lord and his auditors that in case his lordship shall hereafter, by his rental books or otherwise, remember any other things of the comptar's intromissions passed over and forgot among the charges before written in the same account, it shall be lawful that my lord lay the same to the comptar's charge, and oblige him (gar him) to answer therefor at any time following. And in like manner the comptar to have an opportunity to discharge and exoner him of any things omitted according thereto.

Subscribitur Sic.

John Veir, with my hand, led at the pen by Maister Walter Balfour, notare publict *ut asseruit*, etc. etc. etc.

CHAPTER III.

CIVIL AFFAIRS.

THE BARONY.

By the charter of date 1144 already quoted, whereby David I. bestowed the church on the Monastery of Kelso, the whole lands of "Lesmahagu" were also granted, with all manner of pertinents, to be held for prayers for the safety of souls. Before that period it has been conjectured that these lands formed part of a royal forest. In same year, John, Bishop of Glasgow, confirmed the grant of the King with the whole of the parish (*cum tota parochia*). (*L. de Cal.*, 149, 180.)

The grant was twice confirmed by William the Lion, who also granted a charter by which the Prior of Lesmahagow was entitled to claim and bring back any of his men being natives of Lesmahagow (*homines nativi*), who might be found beyond his domains, having fled from thence; and prohibited every one from detaining them unjustly. (*L. de Cal.*, 11, 12; 14, 13; and 312, 402.)

In 1223 and in 1230, the prior and monks obtained from Alexander II. charters of protection for themselves, their men, and their lands. On the 17th May 1235, they procured a charter from the same monarch, erecting the whole of their lands into a free forest, and prohibiting every one from hunting, cutting wood, or trespassing thereon without leave, under the penalty of £10. (*L. de Cal.* x., 10.) By Act of Parliament (I. after preface 89), Lesmahagow is mentioned as a Barony in the retour of an inquest in the year 1259. David II. confirmed the title of the Abbot and monks of Kelso to it. (Robertson's *Index*, 41.) The same King granted a charter freeing their lands from all imposts. (*Ibid.*, 63.) In 1264 they procured a charter from Alexander III., similar to that granted by Alexander II.

From the Book of Kelso it appears that in A.D. 1398-1400 Rotaldus Wer acted as bailie for Patrick, Abbot of Kelso, at Lesmahagow, who directed him to hold two inquests in these years. (*Ibid.*, 409, 517; 413, 523.) The office of bailie appears to have been conferred in 1456, upon James, first Lord Hamilton, in heritage. (Hamilton of Wishaw's Lanarkshire.—See *Appendix*, Note B.) James, first Earl of Arran, conveyed it to his illegitimate son, Sir James Hamilton of Finnart in Renfrewshire, in 1532, who, in same year, and again in 1538, had a confirmation of it from James V. under the Great Seal. (*R. M. S.*, xxiv. 252, and xxvi. 210.)

After his forfeiture in 1540, this office returned to the Hamilton family; for although Finnart's son obtained a reversal of his father's attainder in 1543, it was on condition that this office, and some property alleged to have been improperly obtained, should be restored to the second Earl of Arran, then Regent of Scotland. (See *Craignethan*.)

By a charter granted to Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, by Charles II., in 1661, Lesmahagow was erected into a Burgh of Barony, with the privilege of weekly markets and yearly fairs, which was confirmed by Parliament in 1669. (*Act Parl.*, vii. 578.) And from various entries in the Session records, it appears that a baron bailie was appointed, the last of whom was James Weir of Kerse; but when heritable jurisdictions were abolished in 1745, the administration of law devolved upon the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace for the district.

The Barony, along with other possessions of Kelso, were granted in succession to James Cuninghame, son of the Earl of Glencairn; Francis, Earl of Bothwell; and Robert, Lord Roxburgh; and was sold by the latter to the Marquis of Hamilton. The following rent-roll is from the archives of the Duke of Roxburgh, of date *circa* 1567:—

RENTALL OF THE BARROWNRIE OF LESMAHEGO.

<i>Item.</i> —The foul landis,	£82	0	0
<i>Item.</i> —Pownill,	6	13	4
<i>Item.</i> —Auchenlouke to the Grenerig,	6	13	4
<i>Item.</i> —Kype,	5	0	0
<i>Item.</i> —The Cummyre,	2	0	0
<i>Item.</i> —Skaillihill and Rothartholme,	2	6	8
<i>Item.</i> —Quhytsteid and Myddilholme,	3	0	0
<i>Item.</i> —The Adflothame,	1	12	0
<i>Item.</i> —Aucherne,	1	1	0
<i>Item.</i> —The Aldtowne,	1	6	8
<i>Item.</i> —The Bonegraye and Bankheid,	2	0	0
<i>Item.</i> —The Borlane and Dowane,	3	12	0
<i>Item.</i> —Dumbrekishill,	0	16	0
<i>Item.</i> —The Gallowrig and Gallowhill,	1	10	0
<i>Item.</i> —Blekwoode and Forowhill,	2	15	0
<i>Item.</i> —Chenothe (? Clannoch) and Garvaldwode,	3	13	10
<i>Item.</i> —The Myltowne,	3	12	0
<i>Item.</i> —The Manis,	14	6	0
<i>Item.</i> —The fysching in Clyde,	0	6	8
<i>Item.</i> —Mouton's hous in Lanrik,	1	0	10
<i>Summa,</i>	£144	3	6.

There was a taxed roll of the Abbacy of Kelso given up by the Earl of Roxburghe, in 1630, for his relief of £1377 : 13 : 6. One pound land taxed to 6½d. The following is a copy of it as given by Morton ("Monastic Annals"), as applicable to Lesmahagow, from which one would infer that Durham of Dunterby (elsewhere Duntarvet) was proprietor of Dumbrahill (Dumbrekishill), and that he farmed all the mills and multures of the Barony.

THE TEMPORAL LANDS OF THE BARONY OF LESMAHAGO, A CELL OF KELSO,
WHICH ARE HALDEN IN FEU.

The Marquis of Hamilton, for his £100 land in the Barony of Lesmahago, worth £2360, pays to the Earl of Roxburgh, £100.

Tweddell of Bankhead, for his 23s. 4d. land of —, worth £40, pays said Erle, 23s. 4d.

Steills, their lands of Skellyhill, worth £40, paye 26s. 8d.

Leyn, for his lands of the mayns of Lesmahago, worth 8 bolls, pays 13s. 4d.

Brown, for his lands thereof, worth 40 merks, pays 8s.

Peitt, for his lands thereof, worth 40 merks, pays 8s.

Wilson, for his lands thereof, worth £10, pays 6s. 8d.

Weir, for his lands thereof, worth 40 merks, pays 13s. 4d.

Rodger, for his lands thereof, worth 20 merks, pays 13s. 4d.

Stevin, for his lands thereof, worth 20 merks, pays 13s. 4d.

Watson, for his lands thereof, worth £10, pays 6s. 8d.

Vicars, for his lands thereof, worth 20 merks, pays 13s. 4d.

Fairservice, for his lands thereof, worth £10, pays 6s. 8d.

Whyte, for his lands thereof, worth 20 merks, pays 16s. 8d.

Weirs, for their lands thereof, worth £20, pay 26s. 8d.

John Weir, for his lands thereof, worth 20 merks, pays 25s.

Whytall, for his lands thereof, worth £4, pays 5s.

Langrig, for his lands thereof, worth £10, pays 10s.

Durham of Dunterby, for his land there, worth £100, pays 5 merks.

Idem of Dumbrekishill, a pairt of the mayns, worth £100, pays 16s.

Hamilton of Raploch, for Cumberheid, a pairt of the mayns, worth 200 merks, pays 40s.

Hamilton of Letham, for Little Kype, worth £100, pays 5s.

Hamilton for St. Boyd's Chapel, worth £20, pays 13s. 4d.

Hamiltons of Kips, for Langkip, worth £20, pay 13s. 4d.

Whytford of Milnton, for Clydismylne, worth £10, pays 6s. 8d.

Durham of Dunterby, for Woodheid, worth 8 bolls, pays 13s. 4d.

Idem, for the milns and multures of Lesmahago, worth 7 chalders victuall.

Weir of Kirkton, for Kirkton, worth £40, pays 40s.

TEMPORAL LANDS OF LESMAHAGO, HOLDING WARD.

Weir of Blackwood, for his lands of the Barony of Lesmahago, worth 21 chalders, 14 bolls victuall.

Weir of Stanebyres, for his lands in the said Barony, worth 21 chalders, 8 bolls vict.

Bannatyne of Corehouse, for his lands in the said Barony, worth 12 chald., 8 bolls.

Meinzies of Castlehill, for Fockarton in the said Barony, 7 chald., 8 bolls vict.

Weir of Achtfardell, for Rogerhill and Achtfardell, worth £200.

M'Quarrie of Auchentule, for his lands in the said Barony, worth 100 merks.

Weir of Halkisland, for his land in the said Barony, worth 8 bolls.

Wilson, for his lands in said Barony, worth 2 bolls vict.

Hamilton of Preston, for his lands in the said Barony, worth 100 merks.

Weir of Muredaills, for Muredaills, worth 20 merks.

Note.—For additional information regarding the Barony and Parish of Lesmahago, the reader is referred to *Appendix*, Notes C, D, and E.

CHAPTER IV.

PRE-PAROCHIAL HISTORY, ARCHÆOLOGY, AND ANTIQUITIES.

LESMAHAGOW formed part of the kingdom of Strathclyde, which consisted of the southern and larger portion of the district inhabited by the Celtic tribe, called by Ptolemy the Damnii. It was occupied by the Romans as early as the first century of the Christian era, and was included in their province of Valentia. Strathclyde was never so thoroughly subdued as to become a Roman territory in which established tranquillity prevailed. It was held in subjection by a well-disciplined military force; the inhabitants enjoying a great amount of wild freedom, although the chiefs were probably obliged to pay tribute for themselves and their clan, which would consist chiefly of cattle and firewood, for it is doubtful whether the invaders were able to exact personal services.

The form of worship of these hardy Britons was probably Druidical. Their kingdom, which varied in size at different periods of their history, had Dumbarton for its capital, known while the kingdom of Strathclyde existed as the city of Alclyd or Alclud.

When the Roman legions were withdrawn from Britain in the fifth century, the Strathclyde Britons appear to have joined a northern confederacy in an expedition against the inhabitants beyond the Northumberland wall, which induced the latter to seek for assistance from the Romans; and although a solitary legion returned to give temporary aid to the southerners, it was soon withdrawn, and the warlike Romans bade farewell for ever to the island, after having had a footing in it for five centuries.

The next struggle between the northern and southern tribes lasted for nearly two centuries with varied success, the southern men being assisted by the Saxons. It was terminated A.D. 603, by the great victory gained by Ethelfred of Northumberland. For nearly half a century after that date, a truce subsisted between the Saxons and the Celtic tribes of the Scottish Lowlands. At the close of that period, the latter began to make encroachments on the Scots of Argyleshire. Oswi of Northumberland, who had been educated and instructed in the Christian faith among the Scots during his exile after his father's death, and who had married a daughter of

the King of the Picts, came to the aid of the northern tribes. The result was a seven years' campaign, at the close of which, Oswi, being assisted by his compatriot Penda, King of Mercia, totally defeated the Lowland Celts, when the kingdom of Strathclyde became tributary to that of Northumbria, while the more easterly portion of Scotland was divided between the Saxons and the Picts. This state of matters continued till the year 685, when Egefred, the son of Oswi, having quarrelled with his uncle Brudei, King of the Picts, was defeated by him, and lost all the Scottish portion of his dominions, including the right of tribute from Strathclyde, which passed to the conqueror.

For a century and a half after this event, great obscurity prevails regarding the political condition of the inhabitants of the Strathclyde district. Constant struggles were going on between them and the more northern tribes called the Picts, the Scoto-Irish from Cantyre, the Saxons of Northumberland, and the Cruithne of Ulster. At the death of Bede, A.D. 735, the Strathclyde Britons retained their valued possessions, but a union of Saxon and Pictish forces having taken place, their metropolis was taken, *circa* 756, and the Picts and Scots having united, *circa* 844, it is probable that the *reguli* or petty chiefs of Strathclyde were gradually overpowered, and many of them emigrated rather than submit to foreign yoke. The more adventurous departed as emigrants to Wales, *circa* 890, or later, where they found a kindred race speaking a language similar to their own, and thus was the kingdom of Strathclyde broken up. The territory which they had abandoned was re-peopled by Scoto-Irish, Anglo-Saxons, Picts, Gallowegians, and others; or, to use the language of the Inquisition of the Prince of Cumberland, nearly two centuries later, by an influx of "divers tribes of divers nations from divers parts." It must, however, be borne in mind, that Saxon power, which had been felt in Scotland for nearly six centuries, was extinguished about the year 1020, and we find instances of Flemish families of distinction receiving grants of land in Lesmahagow and other parts of Lanarkshire in the twelfth and subsequent centuries.

Lesmahagow, in pre-parochial times, must have been clothed in many parts with timber of gigantic growth, as trees, chiefly oak, are sometimes dug out of mosses, of such dimensions as scarcely can be matched by living examples. In the upper part the elevation is such that the face of the country would always be moorish and best suited for pasturage, but the rich valleys of the Nethan and Clyde must have formed a fine agricultural district so soon as tillage commenced. The territory of the *Damnii* was termed *Y-strad-cluyd*, or the warm vale or strath; and Merthyn, one of the oldest British bards, alludes to the orchards of Cluyd with feelings of pride.

The early inhabitants have left some remains of circular camps within what is

now the parish of Lesmahagow. On the summit of Stonebyres hill is a specimen of a small British camp with a fosse, but now much dilapidated, and difficult to examine from the dense thicket of thriving plantations growing over it. It was only 35 feet in diameter to the outer fosse, and may have been occasionally occupied by the Roman invaders as a *castellum* or watch-tower, for the idea is now exploded that the Romans never occupied circular places of strength. There was a small camp regularly constructed, of a circular form, on the farm of Draffan, having a diameter of about 60 feet, but now much obliterated. On the summit of Boreland and Dillar Hills there were also places of strength, which may have been British or Roman. Nearly all the numerous cairns remained entire until the beginning of this century, when the rage for building stone "dykes" induced the proprietors to cart them away.

Cairns, karns, koerns, or heaps of stones, are of extremely ancient origin, and Holy Writ (Genesis xxxi. 46, 52) may be referred to in support of the assertion. Dr. Jameson traces the word to the Hebrew *kern*, a horn, also a hill. One of the most perfect specimens of these cairns in Lesmahagow parish stood at Cairn House, on the farm of Skelly Hill. It was about 50 feet high, covering at its base nearly half an acre, and tapering towards the summit. It had been constructed with an amazing amount of toil, many of the stones weighing about a ton each. In the centre there were stones rudely placed on edge, measuring nearly 4 feet in length by 2 in breadth, forming the sides of a rude cist or stone coffin, with a stone lid. Ashes were distinctly visible within it, and an urn of baked clay was brought to light, but it crumbled away when exposed to the atmosphere. Two other cairns in the same neighbourhood were demolished about the same period, but nothing remarkable was disclosed. On the farm of Lupus, an Edward of England penny, and a stud or button of antique shape, made of cannel coal, were found when demolishing some small cairns in 1822; also a groat of Robert II. of Scotland. These relics are now in the possession of the proprietor, J. G. M'Kirdy, Esq. The stud resembles one represented by Wilson in his "Pre-historic Records" (p. 295); also in the "*Archæologia Scotica*." In Hoare's "Ancient Wiltshire" they are called "pulley beads." Near Muirsland farm-house a cairn was removed about the year 1814. It contained no stone cist, but bones were found, over which had been piled between 200 and 300 carts of stones. Not long after, the plough turned up, on the site of the cairn, a thin gold coin, about the size of an Edward penny. It was perforated by the finder, and worn as an appendage to his watch, but soon got worn through, and is now lost. It was probably an early gold coin of the Scotch or English series, as the early British gold coins and the Roman *aurei* are all thick in proportion to their size. At Fauld House, a large cairn was demolished

about sixty years ago, which furnished about 1400 carts of stones as materials for building stone "dykes." In the centre was a rude stone coffin, formed of stones set on edge, with a lid, and in the coffin was found a coin which unfortunately, in course of time, got mixed with others in the possession of John Smith, Esq., the proprietor. Several were selected by the author as the oldest coins in Mr. Smith's collection, one being a Henry III. of England short cross penny, minted at Canterbury, by Hue, date *circa* A.D. 1216-48, and one an Edward penny. Mr. Smith has no older coins than these in his possession, and is not aware of any which he or his father possessed having been parted with; so that the solution of the difficulty must, it is feared, remain in its present unsatisfactory state. He is confident that his father was present when a coin was taken out of the rude stone coffin. At one period, in consequence of the introduction of mortsafes, the grave-diggers in Lesmahagow were obliged to dig deeper than they had been accustomed to do, and it was not uncommon to find an Edward penny near the bottom of each grave. There is an authentic instance of the discovery of an Edward penny (king's head in a triangle) within a cairn on the east side of Swaites hill, in the parish of Pettinain. In the same cairn were found several flint arrow heads, which have been lost sight of; but a gamekeeper on the Lee and Carnwath estates, presented the Edward penny to Mr. Sim of Cultermains. In the Journal of the British Archæological Association for June 1855, there is given, on the authority of H. Syer Cuming, Esq., a drawing of an arrow blade, exhumed in London in 1848, along with remains palpably of the thirteenth century; and Sir Samuel Meyrick's authority is quoted in support of the idea that such weapons were used as late as the fifteenth century. Mr. Cuming thinks they were in use in Saxon times.

As it is important to ascertain the age of cairns, two questions here suggest themselves, which are more easily put than answered:—viz., whether cairns of unknown antiquity were used as places of sepulture at comparatively recent periods? also, whether the superstition prevalent among the ancient Romans of depositing a coin with the remains of the dead as a passport to a better world, did not linger in some parts of Scotland until dispelled by the light of the Reformation? It is doubtful whether there were public burying-grounds before ecclesiastical districts were marked out as parishes. The churchyard implies a church.

On Boreland hill several cairns were demolished about forty years ago. In the centre of one of them was found a small stone cist or rude stone coffin, and two circular ornaments of jet or cannel coal, each about three inches in diameter, and highly polished, concave on one side and convex on the other, the concave sides having numerous concentric circles described on them. One of them, however, was broken and a good deal chipped on the edge. They were claimed by the two

labourers who found them, named Ferguson, from the parish of Minnyhive, and are now lost sight of; but from description they may have somewhat resembled those referred to by Wilson ("Archæology," p. 292, 293), and are believed to have been interesting evidences of the state of the decorative arts in remote ages. They may have served as charms for the prevention or cure of evil, as well as for female ornament. On the Dillar hill, within a cairn, was found a stone hammer head, believed to be now in the Newcastle Museum. On the boundary between Coultershogle and Leelaw, a stone kist or coffin was discovered in the centre of a cairn, its dimensions being about 2 feet by 18 inches. The corpse had probably been buried with the knees drawn up towards the breast, as this was customary when the remains were not burnt. The mould was richer inside the kist than the adjoining soil, but no bones were seen. In a plantation, on the Corehouse estate, may still be seen a rude stone cist sunk in the ground. It is about the same size as the one just noticed, but has neither bottom nor lid. At the junction of the lands of Corehouse, Kirkfield, Leelaw, and Coultershogle, a large cairn existed, which has been partially removed, without, however, disclosing anything of interest. It may possibly have been erected to mark the boundary of separate properties. The most ancient Celtic practice was to refer the decision of any controversy about boundaries to the oldest men or chiefs of the clans. The jury of Birlaw or Boorlaw men was, comparatively speaking, a modern institution, confined to burghs of barony, the proprietors of which enjoyed certain municipal privileges, and the inhabitants, to a certain extent, the benefits of self-government. "Cairns" and "cairns at the water sheds" are expressions frequently met with in charters, to denote the boundaries of estates.

The late Lord Corehouse had an excavation scientifically made of a karn or cairn on his farm of Longside. It is to be regretted that information cannot now be obtained of so accurate a nature as the subject merits; but there were stones so arranged in the centre as to have been evidently intended for sepulchral purposes. Two rude urns of baked clay, one very large, the other smaller, were found inside a stone coffin. The small urn contained bones partially calcined and broken or pounded, some of them perfectly fresh. It has been erroneously stated in Swan's "Views of the Clyde," that there were eighteen small urns around the large chest, in the form of a circle, which gave rise to the idea that the remains of the chief had been surrounded by those of his family or warriors. One of the urns has been lost sight of: the smaller one, about 6 inches in diameter at the top, and 4 in height, is now in the possession of Miss Edmondstoun Cranstoun, as well as a still smaller cinerary urn, recently restored by kiln-burning it with some fresh clay.

Cairns have been removed at Brackenrig, Birkenhead, and other places in that district of the parish. In most of them were found stone cists, containing bones

apparently crushed, or ashes, but they were seldom preserved, and the urns being of clay imperfectly baked, soon crumbled to pieces, or were thrown aside as worthless. At Yondertown, beneath a cairn, a perfect cinerary urn was found, which is now in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow. Near the dwelling-house of Leelaw, a small cairn was removed from a field which was subsequently sown with barley. On the site of the cairn there sprang up so strong a crop of oats with dark stems and ears, that the barley was completely choked by it. When the latter crop was reaped, the oats were left standing, but were afterwards cut down and given to the horses. An ancient variety of oats, the seed of which had long lain dormant, was thus lost; but as a small portion of the cairn still exists within a plantation, it might possibly be recovered. The explanation of this curious fact probably is, that a crop of oats had just ripened at the period when the cairn was erected, or some seed may have been deposited with the remains of the deceased, from a superstitious feeling. The vitality of grain is well known to those who have seen wheat excavated from the mummy pits of Egypt. The Britons, according to Diodorus, laid up corn in the ear, and preserved it in subterraneous caves or pits, from which the air was carefully excluded. Varro informs us that it thus remained fresh and good for fifty years. The position of the cairn at Leelaw does not favour the idea of its having been a storehouse, as there was no part of it underground. At Auchlochan so many sepulchral urns were found between forty and fifty years ago, when forming a new approach to the mansion house, that presumptive evidence seemed to be afforded of a skirmish having taken place in the neighbourhood at an early period. Some of the inhabitants remember a cairn having stood where the urns were met with. They were all in fragments except one, which has been lost. The present proprietor of Auchlochan lately caused an excavation to be made as near as possible to the spot, when some additional portions of cinerary pottery were discovered, but no entire urns. The fragments were of light-red earth, moulded by the hand, imperfectly kiln dried, and ornamented with lines of punctures, and apparently of Celtic manufacture. There was also found a stud or button of low conic shape, about seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, composed of gas or "cannel" coal highly polished, and similar to what Wilson ("Archæology," p. 300) describes as having been found at Dubbs, parish of Stevenston, Ayrshire, in 1832. Part of what appeared to be a spear or sword was also brought to light; but on submitting it to the scrutiny of the British Archæological Association, it was pronounced to be part of the field of a Roman mirror, composed of debased silver, and possibly of the same type with the *specula* described in the "Brit. Arch. Journal" (vol. xvii., p. 282). In these early times glass mirrors were unknown, and the metal mirrors had usually a piece of pumice stone attached to them, by which they

were kept polished and bright. The history of this singular relic must for ever remain a mystery. Perhaps some Celtic lady received it from her lord or lover, as a souvenir of some "raid" upon the invaders of their country, and her dying request was that it should rest with her ashes; but tradition has handed down no knowledge of the occupier of the dark mansion in which it was deposited.

Heaps of earth or stones were always raised over the graves of the Celts. It used to be a common saying, intended to gratify a friend, that the speaker would not fail to add "a stone to his cairn." There was, however, another motive for rearing a monument in the form of a heap of stones, viz., to mark the burial place of a criminal; a practice which has been sometimes described as of Druidical origin, although not uncommon in comparatively modern times. The real motive in this case appears to have been to appease the spirit, which, according to Celtic mythology, was believed to hover over the unhallowed grave. In forming an opinion as to the intention of parties in constructing a sepulchral *tumulus*, antiquarians must be guided by circumstances. The presumption is, that a *kistvaen* or stone receptacle for the body of one who was honoured and beloved would be carefully, although rudely, constructed, and this idea is confirmed when battle axes or articles of ornament are enclosed; whereas a criminal's remains would be contemptuously thrown down and trampled with the dust, and finally crushed with a heap of stones piled over them. In that ancient poem, "The Aged Bard's Wish," he requests that his harp, a shell of liquor, and his ancestor's shield, should be buried with him; and instances are on record, where a complete suit of armour, and the bones of what had no doubt been a favourite horse or dog, have been discovered in a sepulchral mound.

Tumuli or mounds of earth were often family burial places, and may have been used at distant periods by distinct households. They were raised by Romans, Gauls, Germans, and other European nations, at least 2000 years ago. In the only *tumulus* which exists in the parish of Lesmahagow, there is a foundation of stones; and excavation has yet to determine whether any light can be thrown upon its origin. It is situated on the farm of Blackhill, where may also be seen the only magalithic monolith or great "standing stone" now in the parish. Not many years ago a similar monument existed on the contiguous farm of Hallhill, which tradition pointed out as the memorial of a battle.

With the exception of some Roman pottery discovered in a moss on the estate of Stockbriggs, between four and five feet deep, and occasional fragments found in drains, Lesmahagow has produced no specimens of Roman fictile ware, nor has the author been able to trace any well-established examples of stone dishes for domestic purposes. There have been frequently found, however, querns or hand millstones of

great beauty and solidity. Some of these, when carefully examined, are found to be grooved or fluted in the upper portion of the upper stone. The earliest method of reducing grain into flour for the manufacture of bread was by pounding. The Britons, even in the time of Vespasian, according to Pliny, sometimes used the pounding-stone. The quern or stone for grinding may have been partially introduced into Britain by the Gauls and Romans, but it was not their invention. The quern is still used in the Scilly Islands, also in some parts of the Western Isles, and the most remote districts of the Scottish mainland. It requires four hours for two women to grind a bushel of grain by this process. The method of preparing grain for the quern was called "graddening," which Jamieson ("Scottish Dictionary") derives from the Norse word *gratti*, i.e. grit-stone, of which querns were frequently made. The Scotch word *groat* or *grot* is allied to it. The process of "graddening" was conducted thus:—A woman seated near a fire took up a handful of corn, which she held in her left hand, setting fire to the ears, and being provided with a stick in her right hand, she dexterously beat off the grain at the instant when the husk was quite burnt, and before the grain was injured. In remote parts of Scotland where the custom of hand-grinding still exists, the grain is not set fire to, but roasted like coffee beans, by being put into a pot, and constantly stirred with a wooden spatula or "spurtle." It is interesting to inquire for what purpose the grooves or hollow indentations on some of the Lanarkshire querns were carved. Some of these are vertical, others horizontal. In early periods of our history, when barter was the common mode of transacting business, these hand millstones were doubtless exhibited at every great mart or "fair," and the work of manufacturing them was probably a separate one, and hereditary, like other Celtic trades and occupations. Each maker would probably affix his distinctive trade mark, which may account for some of these variously shaped grooves. They may have been intended in some instances to assist the manipulation of the stones while turning. Querns were gradually superseded by grist mills, driven by water-power, which, from the period of the Norman conquest down to about four or five centuries ago, were erected on each great barony. The vassals were "thirled" or astricted to a particular mill, "thirlage" being the name of the servitude by which they were bound to have their corn ground on certain terms. The district or lands so bound was termed "sucken."

The origin of the word Celt, signifying a stone weapon or implement, has excited many conjectures. If Whitaker is correct in stating that it is a British word, signifying a flint stone, the term is appropriate. A stone hammer head was dug up by a drainer on the farm of Rogerhill, near Blackwood, and is now in the possession of the proprietor, W. E. Hope Vere, Esq. On the farm of Under Bank,

near Crossford, a small stone celt or chisel was found in the year 1842, and is now in the collection of J. G. M'Kirdy, Esq., of Birkwood. It is of cream-coloured agate, like the early French gun-flints, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The fact of its being so small, favours the idea that it was fitted to a wooden handle, and used for moulding wood after being charred. On the farm of Draffan, two stone celts or chisels were turned up by the plough near the site of the circular camp already referred to. In the same locality two bronze celts were found, one of which, being a looped pocketed one, was mistaken for the socket upon which a Roman flag-staff may have rested. It resembles one of the bronze celts found in constructing the carriage way at Arthur's Seat, and of which a wood-cut is published in Wilson's "Archæology" (p. 228). At Bankend two stone celts were picked up at different times; and a road contractor had two very fine specimens of the same kind laid down with a heap of land-gathered stones to be broken up for repairing the roads. One of these has fortunately been preserved. It is 6 inches in length, tapering towards one end, and bears the marks of having been struck on the top with a mallet, so that it was probably used in carpentry to mould wood which had been previously charred, or perhaps in hewing down trees to which fire had previously been applied.

On the farm of Connal Holm, the property of the Duke of Hamilton, the farmer, while occupied with draining, about fifteen or eighteen years ago, came upon a heap of ashes from 12 to 15 inches below the surface, which were obviously the remains of a large fire, and on a small knoll, a few yards from the spot, his spade struck upon what turned out to be a bronze weapon of the palstave (Scandinavian *Paalstab*) pattern. It weighed 22 ounces, and was handed over to one of the factors on the Duke's estate. The commonly received opinion is, that being fastened to a wooden shaft, they were used as crowbars or pickaxes. On the farm of Killylees, about forty years ago, a bronze socketed celt was found by the farmer, who disposed of it. It is ornamented with three circles and intervening lines in relief, and is similar to those figured in Wilson's "Archæology" (p. 257). A bronze celt was also picked up at Birkwood Mains, by Mr. Bunten. It has, however, unfortunately been lost.

If Lesmahagow has produced any sling stones or flail stones the author has not been able to trace them. A flint arrow-head of a triangular form, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, was found on the farm of Lowries, by Mr. George Smith, mason, Boghead, and presented to the late Andrew Smith, Esq., factor at Blackwood. An early British or Celtic coin, of the Channel Island type, was found at Westown (the property of John Greenshields, Esq.) about the commencement of the present century, along with the hoard of Edward pennies mentioned in the "Statistical Account" of

Lesmahagow. This discovery is the more remarkable, as it is believed no such coin had previously been met with so far north. It is of silver, weighing 4 dwts. $5\frac{1}{2}$ grs., and on the obverse is a large profile to the right, which may be compared with that given in the "British Archæological Journal," vol. iii., p. 62, and with the silver coins of Ruding, Plate iii., Nos. 46 and 47. On the reverse is a very rude representation of charioteer with a lyre-like object below the horse, resembling that seen on the gold coins of the "British Archæological Journal," vol. v., p. 2, and vol. xvii., p. 333, and in Ruding, Plate i., No. 7, Plate ii., Nos. 25 and 33, and Plate iii., Nos. 45 and 48. It has been engraved for this work, page 36, No. 6.

Two Roman roads passed through the parish of Lesmahagow, although it is believed to be impossible now to trace the route of either of them with perfect accuracy. The one connected the great military station at Carstairs with the west coast, and probably diverged from the great *Iter*, called Watling Street, at Cleghorn, and passing Lanark, crossed the Clyde at a ford, above the present bridge at Kirkfieldbank, went up Kirkfield "Braes," and followed the road still existing near Kirkfield House, passed over the Blackhill of Stonebyres, and joined the main Roman road near Blackwood. The other branched off from Watling Street, near to Belstone, in the parish of Carluke, crossed the Clyde at Milton-Lockhart, passed up Threepwood "Braes," intersected Draffan Crofts, and probably joined the road which led to the west, near Blackwood. A Roman lamp was picked up on the opposite side of the Clyde from Milton-Lockhart, and old people used to speak of the causeway of a road interfering with the operations of agriculture near Craginethan and Draffan Crofts, and on the farm of Bent.

Not far from the supposed line of the first of these roads or tracks, there was found, a good many years ago, a gold ring of remarkable shape, set with a sapphire stone. It is believed, however, to belong to the early part of the thirteenth century, and to have been a bishop's ring; but in the "Statistical Account" of Strathaven parish, it is stated that the Roman road westward can be traced for a considerable distance within that parish. It runs along the south side of the Avon, and passes the farm of Walesley. Some sandals of Roman manufacture were found on the farm of Gennerhill, also a few small coins, and further discoveries of these coins were made on the lands of Torfoot, near to Loudon hill. The writer has made the route of these roads the subject of anxious research, and has consulted the best written authorities, as well as local antiquarians, in the hope of gaining accurate information, but without satisfactory success. Cosmo Innes, in his recent able work, "Scotland in the Middle Ages," devotes some attention to the question of roads. He remarks that "the Abbey of Kelso had a road for waggons to Berwick on the

one hand, and across the moorland to its cell of Lesmahagow in Clydesdale." The portion of this way within the parish of Lesmahagow has been carefully sought for, and as there is a part of the road leading from Hawksland towards Douglas water in the direction of Ponfeigh, which is regularly causewayed, and as this is the direct line, as indicated by map, between the two religious houses, it is probable that this is part of the road to which Mr. Innes refers.

About thirty or forty years ago some labourers at Birkwood picked up two bronzes near the farm of Monkstables, which have been recently submitted to the British Archæological Association. They are believed to be of Roman origin. The bronze figure of an elephant necked horse (?) is of very rude design, and reminded Mr. Syer Cuming, Secretary to the Association, of the great steed in Berkshire, engraved in the "British Archæological Journal" (vol. xvi., p. 30), and may be classed with a bull engraved in the same Journal (xvii., p. 112), which was found in Lanarkshire, and the brazen elephant discovered at Toddington, Bedfordshire. ("*Archæologia*," vol. xxviii., and "Gentleman's Magazine," Dec. 1840.) It probably served as one of the *penates* or household gods, and bears a wonderful resemblance in the style of art to the most archæic bronzes of Etruria. (*Vide* Lithograph, No. 4.) The bell found about the same time, and of which a full sized representation is also given (No. 3), is four-sided, with a kind of small foot at each corner, and a large loop at top, by which it is believed to have been suspended round the neck of a sheep. *Tintinnabuli* of this form are frequently found along with Roman remains. That this is a Roman and not a Britannie bell may be confidently asserted. The latter were usually of iron, and of such a size as to be used with the hand. Examples are given in Wilson's "Pre-historic Annals" of Scotland (pp. 652-660). It was long before the Romish Church adopted bells composed of brass or bell metal, such being regarded by them as idols, from the fact that some idolatrous nations worshipped them as gods; and although the advantages of the circular form were manifest, from their antipathy to the circular shape of heathen instruments, their own assumed an elongated quadrilateral form.

The celebrated Roman flagon now in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, was found embedded in clay at a small ford on Sadlerhead burn, in Lesmahagow parish. The date of its discovery can be determined within the years 1807 to 1810, from authentic documents. One of the family of Mr. James Minto, tenant of the farm of Sadlerhead, was herding cows when he discovered the flagon, and it was given to the proprietor of the farm, the Rev. David Dow, then minister of Cathcart, near Glasgow, who presented it to the Hunterian Museum. It is of bronze, 12 inches in height, and appears to have been richly gilt, although the gilding is now nearly all rubbed off. In shape it is classical, but perfectly plain, with the exception of

the handle, which is thus described in Stewart's "*Caledonia Romana*" (p. 220):—"In the lower part a female figure, in simple drapery, stands near a Grecian pedestal, with a bird in her hand, which bears some resemblance to an owl. Above her is a helmet similar to that of Minerva, and over it a nude figure, as if in the act of running, with a cloak or *toga* flowing loosely behind. Surmounting all is a circular shield, with drapery suspended round it. The design is elegant and well executed, and has a decidedly classical appearance." The conjecture respecting this interesting relic is, that it formed part of the baggage of a Roman officer, and was lost on an exploring expedition westward, before the formation of the western road. Two lithographed drawings of this flagon are annexed.

The Roman coins referred to in the "Statistical Account" of Lesmahagow have been lost sight of, and no record exists as to the places where they were found.

The Lesmahagow relics of Covenanting times are of great interest. At Neuk is preserved a Spanish trombuco or shoulder gun, with brass barrel and bell-shaped mouth; a plug dirk, being the origin of the bayonet; a claymore (*claid-neamh-more*), and other swords; a drum used at Drumclog in 1679; and a flag under which the men of Lesmahagow rallied at that engagement. The flag is of dark blue silk, with a St. Andrew's cross, in white, sewed to the upper corner next the staff. In the centre is inscribed, in red capital letters, "FOR LESMAHAGOW." It is believed to be of older date than Drumclog, being probably made 1640 to 1650, when the levies of militia forces, or musters, as they were then called, were raised by the Convention of Estates of the Kingdom of Scotland; the Presbyterian clergy of that period acting in a great measure as recruiting sergeants, their contingent being arranged in districts or parishes under a distinguishing flag. When the Stewart dynasty proved faithless to the solemnly expressed wishes of the nation, and attempted to force the Scotch into a relish for Episcopacy, this flag was preserved as a rallying point among those Lesmahagow men who were determined to resist their arbitrary measures, and in testimony of their adherence to the principles of the Reformation.

At Auchlochan is preserved a fine Andrea Ferrara sword, of the rose pattern, worn by one of the ancestors of the present proprietor, and who is elsewhere described as a valiant Covenanter. At Birkwood are no fewer than seven Andrea Ferraras, several of which are known, from authentic evidence, to have been unsheathed during the cruel persecution. One of them belonged to David Steel, whose name stands out so heroically among the Lesmahagow martyrs. It was long traditionally known to have been hid in a moss near Skellyhill, and at last was discovered by accident, buried to the hilt. Another was worn at Bothwell Bridge by John M'Wharrie, a younger brother of the Laird of Scorryholm. He was appre-

hended long after the battle, and hanged, together with a James Smith, in a field near Kirkintilloch, where a tombstone is erected over their graves. The late Mr. Gavin Dalzell, draper in Abbeygreen, had in his possession a sword which belonged to an Ayrshire Covenanter ; also some other objects of local antiquarian interest.

There are in this parish a few relics of the "'45." As a *souvenir* of the Rebellion, Mr. James Meikle, innkeeper, possesses a dirk, said to have been left at Milltown "by one of the Highlanders." The inscription upon the blade is "IN TE DOMINE." In Mr. M'Kirdy's collection are a sword and pistol which were secured by an ancestor of Mr. Scott, farmer at Auchnotroch, in an encounter on the Broken Cross muir with three Highlanders, who attempted to deprive him of his "brogues." Tradition says that the Celts had been drinking at Douglas Mill Inn, after the retreat from Derby, when a party of farmers in the neighbourhood rode up to the door, declaring that their enemies were in pursuit of them, and had reached Abington. When the Highlanders were at Lesmahagow, a similar device was resorted to by announcing that their pursuers were at Douglas mill. The artifice was successful, and it is said that a party of the Celts, who had prepared for themselves a rude but substantial repast at Auchtykernel, by pouring the contents of a churn into a washing tub, and mixing it up with meal, barely left themselves time to partake of it in their haste to escape from their imaginary pursuers. Some curious precognitions taken at Lanark with reference to the Rebellion, will be found in the *Appendix*, Note D.

Amongst the miscellaneous objects of antiquarian interest in the parish is a powder horn, used at Bothwell Brig, and preserved at Brakenrig ; and a brass bell, found about the year 1830, near Garngour House, anciently known as Cairngower. It measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, including a straight handle, and 5 inches in diameter at the mouth. It has been cast, and bears a mark which has been carefully examined in order to determine whether it may have been a trade mark, or merely a flaw in the casting. Viewed in one light it seems like the letter H or K, while in another point of view it resembles two triangles. This bell may possibly be ecclesiastical, baptized after the manner of Roman Catholic bells, and used in excommunication by "bell, book, and candle," or it may have been used at fairs by the common crier, at least such is the opinion of an eminent English archæologist. A pair of iron handcuffs, and a fastening for the ankle, with a chain attached, were found at Draffan. They may have been used at the time when the feudal proprietor held his courts there, or they may be comparatively modern.

In the orchard of Mr. Templeton, near Crossford, there is a building about which archæologists differ in opinion. At first sight it resembles a lime kiln excavated on the slope of a hill, but its paved floor, and no other part of it, is scathed by fire, so

that some other explanation of its origin and use must be sought for. One suggestion is that it was intended for illicit distillation, but abandoned because discovered by the excise officers, or, perhaps, in consequence of the supply of water proving deficient. Another conjecture is, that it may have been a granary or a hiding-place. Throughout Scotland, but especially in the Highlands, are found subterranean buildings of rude but substantial construction called eird houses, which are believed by some to have been hiding-places of the aborigines. In the parish of Kildrummy, in Aberdeenshire, the late Professor Stuart discovered about fifty of these, in all which he found wood ashes and charcoal, with an aperture for the escape of smoke. In most cases, it is thought they have been used at some period as granaries by the inhabitants. When cleared out, handmill-stones have been found in considerable numbers. The Celtic tribes spent their time in warfare, and in hunting, taking from their stores a requisite quantity of grain for daily use. In Somersetshire and Wiltshire such granaries are called penpits. The fire was kindled for "graddening," previous to hand-grinding, as formerly described, and was a more recent process in preparing grain than the treading by means of cattle, or crushing it with a *tribula*, roller, or flail, and subsequent drying and pounding. It is almost unnecessary to state that malt or drying kilns, once so common, are now superseded; but the building at Crossford bears no resemblance to them, being excavated. The roof, if it ever had one, was probably made of wood, covered with turf, leaving only a small aperture for the escape of smoke.

From careful examinations made at Crossford, it appears that in early times much inconvenience was felt during seasons of drought from deficient depth of water in the Clyde for the passage of the ferry-boat. Nearly opposite Carfin House, and immediately above the modern bridge, there are numerous square holes, measuring from 12 to 15 inches each, cut in the bed of the river, and stretching across in single file. Had they been intended as supports to a bridge, they would doubtless have been in a double line. The presumption is, that by inserting blocks of wood in these holes, and stretching planks or wattles across from one to another, a barrage would be effected, which, so long as it lasted, would create a depth of water sufficient to float the ferry-boat. It is probable that floods in the river, or the defective construction of this "wear," may have sometimes marred its purpose, as an attempt was made to construct a second one at a different place. Nevertheless, we may believe, that for a long period, by means of one or both of these, the river was so raised as to afford an ample depth of water, even during the drought of summer.

At Hallhill burn, near the farm of Connalholm, there is a curious gorge, which will amply repay a visit. The rivulet appears to have been roofed over for about 20 yards; the supports upon which the roof rested being inserted in sockets cut

out of the solid stone, three pairs on each side, and directly opposite each other. Towards the lower end, an additional prop rested in a hole cut out of the rock in the bed of the stream. No tradition relating to this singular spot is known to exist, but it is probable that at the period when English "raids" were common, cattle may have been driven into this gorge for safety, and the place would be rendered still more secret if the wooden roof were neatly covered with turf. It has been suggested that it may have served as a place of concealment for the Covenanters; but if so, it is remarkable that no record or tradition of the fact should have been handed down.

While noticing the antiquities of the Christian period, it is necessary to advert to the tomb of St. Machutus and the early church of Lesmahagow, both of which are sometimes erroneously represented as having been "founded" by David I. That pious King *grants* "the church and whole lands of Lesmahagu, with the men and all manner of pertinents, to be held, the said church, as a cell of Kelcho," showing that the church had previously been built, and was then in existence; and this he did "of reverence to God and St. Machutus."

In the opinion of some, a Culdee church once existed in the parish of Lesmahagow, probably at Kirkfield. That there was a burying-place near the modern house is almost, if not altogether certain, from the circumstance that a field there is still known as the Kirkyard park. It is remarkable that although there was at one time a chapel at Greenrig, which is not far from Kirkfield, all traces of its site are lost. If the original church granted by David I. stood at Kirkfield, the monks appear very soon afterwards to have commenced building a new church at Lesmahagow, which was the principal church, until burnt by John of Eltham, in 1336. Our means of judging of the appearance of this church are scanty, but not altogether wanting. Some of the inhabitants still remember an excavation being made by the late Dr. Frame, in his garden, which lay to the south of the present church, and part of which was afterwards converted into an addition to the parish burying-ground. When trenching the ground a foundation wall was discovered, also a few carved stones, which fortunately have been preserved. It is said that a pot of curious shape was also found. A staircase was opened up, but no success attended the attempt to follow its windings. Near to the burying ground of the Neuk family, so much lime rubbish was met with, that with difficulty excavations could be made. About 30 yards to the east of the vestry, and nearly in a line with the old churchyard wall, some carved stones were thrown up from a grave nearly seven feet down. Several rude stone coffins were met with in the year 1859 in the new burying-ground, which, from the position of the remains, were all of the Christian period. As there were doubtless cloisters and dormitories for the accom-

modation of the monks, it was a matter of some interest to ascertain the sites of them, if possible; accordingly, excavations were recently made, where public report spoke of vaults, two within the inner alley, and one inside the new entrance to the churchyard. With the exception of part of an oak beam charred, and some free-stones which had suffered from the action of fire, these excavations led to no results, and the attention of antiquarians was thrown back upon the carved stones, a few of which had been found fixed into the wall of the Kerse burying-ground, when repaired in 1857, and preserved by the author, but the greater number of which are in the possession of Mr. M'Kirdy. These formed part of the walls of a carpenter's shop, which was long occupied by the late Mr. John Miller, to whom the parish is indebted for the model of the church which was taken down in 1803, and whose shop was built close to the churchyard wall, with materials excavated by Dr. Frame. A few of the best preserved of these stones were photographed and sent to London, to be submitted to the British Archæological Association. Some of them were pronounced by Mr. Roberts, architect, to be Norman, of date *circa* A.D. 1100 or 1120. Two are specimens of the dog-tooth ornament, and from the circumstance of one being much more shallow and earlier than the other, the comparison led to the conclusion, that one must have been the origin of the dog-tooth moulding; the deeper one being as nearly a dog's tooth as possible, but not carved into foils. Two plainer stones consisted, the one of a mullion, the other a moulding, both about a century later than the preceding. Another carved stone was pronounced Norman, the interlaced ornament resembling a "true lover's knot," complete in itself, and not running out of the stone. It is suggested that it may have been part of a capital. Another stone was a Norman *voussure*, or arch stone, carved with a grotesque imitation of a head with a long beak. There are several examples of this kind of ornament, one of which, at Avington Church, was noticed at the Berkshire Congress, and is figured in the "British Arch. Journal," vol. xvi., p. 58. Other examples are given by Parker, in his "Glossary of Architecture," Plate 117, from St. Ebbes, Oxford; Tickencote, Rutland; Lincoln Cathedral, St. Cross, Hants; and Thorney, Berks. Another stone from Lesmahagow, Mr. Roberts pronounced to be evidently part of an early coffin lid, and Mr. Vere Irving, vice-president of the Archæological Association, thinks it to be part of the top of an altar tomb. It is carved with a very elaborate geometrical cross, of about the date A.D. 1160 or 1170, judging from the edge mouldings. The wheel-head of the cross consists of a small cross in the centre, surrounded by a curved interlacing enclosed in a circle. This is again surrounded by a similar interlacing. These stones have been lithographed, *vide* page 36 of this work. Some of the other stones were a portion of tracery, of apparently the thirteenth century. A good many stones from the early ecclesiastical buildings were

exhibited to Mr. Vere Irving when in Scotland, and several of them were recognised as having been used inside the church as rests for the beams, others were capitals of small pillars, and several, which at first sight looked like cope-stones ornamentally carved, were found to be hollow on the under side, suggesting an inverted arch. A very good early ecclesiastical head, which is a Madonna in one view, and a monk in his cowl in another, and which, no doubt, once formed an ornamental stone in the early church at Lesmahagow, has been built into the wall of the farm house at Bankhead. An early representation of Adam and Eve is built into the wall of the parish school-master's garden.

About twelve years ago the ruins of the old tower or house of Gillbank were removed, being dangerously dilapidated. Here resided Auchinleck, the friend of Wallace, and tradition points to it as one of the favourite resorts of that hero.

Near the fall of Stonebyres there was at one time a castle or stronghold called "Cairnie Castle," but of its age or history little or nothing is known. In the "Old Statistical Account," it is mentioned that in the year 1794, several narrow archways were there discovered, in which were two querns, with deers horns, and bones of animals. A gentleman, aged ninety-three, still living in the neighbourhood, confirms this report in so far that there were remains of a stone building, which were gradually carted away to form the road, but he does not remember hearing of vaults being discovered, or any relics of early British or Roman periods. In the absence of authentic information, one can only conjecture that this was a peel or place of strength. At Moat was a building, 30 feet by 15, arched below, and which could be surrounded by water. It was used to resist the Annandale thieves, the lower part being loop-holed.

It is melancholy to reflect that so many objects of interest have been allowed to remain unexamined and undescribed until too late, and consequently, that so much has been lost or left to conjecture. It is of the greater importance that earnest attention should now be devoted to those which have been handed down to us, for "time's decaying fingers" are difficult to arrest.

CHAPTER V.

LANDED ESTATES, FAMILIES, AND HISTORY CONNECTED WITH THEM.

PONEIL AND FOCKERTON.

THE superiors of Kelso, from time to time, granted portions of what is now the parish of Lesmahagow to various individuals, retaining other portions in the hands of the Priory, to be cultivated by their own husbandmen. A large portion of the lands was, however, granted to vassals of the abbey. Thus, Arnald, who became Abbot in 1147, granted to Theobald the Fleming, for two merks annually, certain lands belonging to them, called in the heading of the deed "of Duneglas," in the deed itself, "*terram supra Dunelglas cum divisis*," bounded as follows, viz., From the source of Polnell, as far as the water of Duglax; and from the source of Polnell beyond the broad moss to Longfau, from thence to Hirdelau, thence to Thievesford in Mosminin Elcorroc, and to the Long Blackford, as the road runs, even as far as Crossford. The lands are to be held in feu and heritage with mills, waters, and pools, in wood and open, in meadows and pastures, and all other easments. (*L. de Cal.* 78, 107.)

The remarkable fact connected with this deed is, that Duneglas or Douglas should have found a place in it, the lands being all within the parish of Lesmahagow.

1st, From the source of Poneil to the water of Douglas, would make the stream or rivulet of Poneil the southern boundary; 2d, The source of Poneil when restricted to beyond the broad moss, would probably indicate that it was not meant to ascend Poneil water further than the source of Sadlerhead burn, the "broad moss" being most probably Coalburn and Fauldhouse "flowemosses;" 3d, Longfau has in all likelihood been the original name of the modern Fauldhouse, and Hirdlaw that of the pasture of Brokencross moor, a common which is now divided, but which was herded in common until within half a century. There is a Hirdlaw on the outskirts of Moat property, which, it is known, was reclaimed from the Brökencross moor. Thievesford, also called Shieldknowe, is a farm on the Corehouse estate, recently united to Wellshields, and is in Mossminin El Corroc (Corehouse), Mossminin being the name by which Hawkland or Tenpound-land was generally known until within

a century. The Long Blackford has been supposed by some to have been near to Blackhill of Stonebyres, and Crossford to be the modern Nethanfoot; but the writer, after careful and minute research, is inclined to think it not improbable that both places were on Douglas water, but within the parish of Lesmahagow.

Upon this charter, Chalmers, in his "Caledonia" (vol. i., p. 579, and iii., 723), has founded the argument that the origin of the Douglas family is pointed out, although somewhat inconsistently, their possessions were not in Douglas, but in Lesmahagow barony. The farm now known as Poneil, in Douglas parish, is not even included. On the contrary, the stream of Poneil and its tributaries in the parish of Lesmahagow were the southern boundaries, and the land stretched northwards into the interior of the parish of Lesmahagow for a considerable distance. The subsequent charters throw some faint light upon this transaction; e.g., in 1160-1180, an eighth part of Corroc (Corehouse) is granted to Waldeve, son of Boidin, the *reddendo* being half a merk, and the increase of a certain pendicle of the land called Cultersegill, "which lies between the territory of Duglas and Corroc." (*L. de Cal.*, 81, 111.) This is easily understood, in a rough way, on the supposition that the Douglas territory extended to the parish of Carmichael, or even to the lower part of the modern parish of Douglas. That the grant to Theobald the Fleming did not apply to Folkarton, appears from a charter of date A.D. 1208-1218 (*L. de Cal.*, 78, 106), by Henry, Abbot of Kelso, to Richard, son of Solph of "Folcardistune, *which his father and his ancestors had possessed.*" In 1269, William, styled of Folkardston, son and heir of Adam, styled of Folkardston, granted a charter to the Abbey of Kelso, proceeding on the narrative that Adam, his father, had unjustly detained that pendicle in the holding of Lesmahagow, which is called Pollenell, and which of right belonged to the Lord Abbot and Convent of Kelso, for which illicit detention and occupation, the said Adam lay under a sentence of excommunication before he left the ancient kingdom of Scotland; which sentence extended to all who held converse with him, and assisted in holding the lands of Pollenell: wherefore, the said William, wishing to avoid this sentence, and to free the soul of his father from the same, acknowledged and confessed that he had no title to these lands, which he renounced and resigned in the hands of Henry, Lord Abbot, for the use of the Monastery. (*L. de Cal.*, 154, 189.) It is here stated, that the lands of Pollenell belong not to the Douglas family as heirs of Theobald the Fleming, which the author of "Caledonia" would have desired, but to the Abbot of Kelso and Convent, and that William of Folkardston resigned them for the *use of the Monastery*.

In the following year, 1270, Henry, Abbot of Kelso, granted to William de Douglas, knight of Douglas, the lands of Poneil, in life-rent, with the pertinents, for his faithful counsel and assistance and fatherly protection, he paying to the Priory

of Lesmahagow two pounds of wax annually, on the feast-day of St. Machutus, in winter, in name of *reddendo* and recognition. The charter was granted at Glasgow on the morning of the feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin, in full Justiciary Court. In it we recognise a grant to one of the Douglas family, but there is not the vestige of proof that he was a descendant of Theobald the Fleming. Had he been in hereditary possession, how differently would the charter have been expressed. (*Lib. de Cal.*, 168, 202.)

We have already seen that Abbot Henry granted to Richard, son of Solph, the lands of Folkardistoun (Folkarton), as they had been held by his father and ancestors from the Monastery of Kelso. In 1240, Adam de Folkarton was witness to a charter granted by Richard Bard (Baird?), in favour of the Priory of Lesmahagow. (*Lib. de Cal.*, 149, 181.) He was succeeded by a son William, before A.D. 1269, who still laid claim to Folkarton; and in 1295, a litigation was going on between him and the Abbot of Kelso, before the Rector of Yetham, as commissary for the Abbot of Dunfermline, in the church of St. James at Roxburgh. On that occasion, Brother John of Roxburgh, the procurator for the monks, made oath, but William, although often requested by the judge, expressly refused to do so; therefore, the judge, to proceed regularly, fixed a day on which he should appear and make oath, otherwise the course and order of the law would be followed. (*Ibid.*, 169, 203.) The litigation probably terminated in his favour, for Sir Alexander Folkard, who is presumed to have been his descendant, attested one of the charters of the Priory about 1311. (*Ibid.*, 163, 195.) In 1315, there was exhibited to Robert, Bishop of Glasgow, by the Prior and monks of Lesmahagow, an affirmation by Sir Alexander Folkard, that they are bound to deliver to him 10 chaldrons of oatmeal, which he asserted were sold to him by Thomas de Durram, an Englishman, formerly Prior of that place, and paid for. It was stated that in the agreement there are penalties for non-delivery, applicable to the fabric of the church of Glasgow. The Bishop, considering that the said Englishman bore the name of Prior of Lesmahagow, and of the goods of Kelso by usurpation, remits the said penalties, and declares that they shall never be demanded at the suggestion or on the assignation of the said Knight, his executors and heirs, or of anyone else. (*Lib. de Cal.*, 154, 188.) In 1316, the deed already quoted, containing the resignation by William de Folkardstoun of Poneil, of date 1269, 1270, was exhibited to the Abbot of Melrose, and declared to be neither cancelled, recalled, abolished, or vitiated.

In that year (1316), there was a dispute between Kelso and Sir Alexander Folkard, as to the tenement of Polnell, in the barony of Lesmahagow, which Sir Alexander claimed as his inheritance. It was arranged at Mossemynyn, on the

Monday after the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, same year, "by the intervention of discreet and faithful men," on the following terms: Sir Alexander acknowledges that the only right he had to the lands was one of life-rent; 2*d*, The *reddendo* was nine merks yearly, which had not been paid for nine years, and the convent claimed the arrears, but for the sake of peace, and at the instance of Sir Alexander's friends, they remitted the same graciously, with the exception of twenty merks; 3*d*, Sir Alexander having alleged that the land was destroyed by war, and that he could not pay nor even raise the full feu-duty of nine merks, the Abbot agreed, during the five following years, to remit three merks yearly. (*Ibid.*, 158, 191.)

Towards the end of the fifteenth century, the lands of Folkarton appear to have been held by two brothers and their respective spouses. On the 27th October 1484, the Lords of Council order John Symonton of that Ilk, to deliver to Robert Folkart, and Katharine his spouse, and to Adam Folkart, and Beatrix his spouse, the letters of tack and bailiery, which they previously made to him, of the lands of Folkartown, because it is proved before the Lords, that he promised to deliver the same for the sum of £5, which they paid to Margaret Bait for him, and at his command. (*Act of the Lords of Council.*) Robert Folkart died previous to October 23*d*, 1488, for on that day a decret from the same tribunal was obtained by Adam Folkart, and Beatrix his spouse, against Alexander Folkart, for the wrongous occupation and manuring of the lands of Netherhal (near Harperfield), during the preceding six years, and uplifting the rents thereof during the aforesaid period, extending yearly to 20 merks, and for the wrongous occupation of Eastertown of Folkartown, and the uptaking of the profits thereof during the six years previously, extending to 40 bolls of meal, and for withholding the profits and grist of the mill of Folkartown for the space of six years, extending yearly to 24 bolls of meal. Against William Folkart, for the wrongous occupation of 40 shillings worth of the said lands, for six years bygone. Against John Inglis and his son, for the wrongous occupation of 6 merks worth of the said lands, called the Ryhill, during the preceding three years. Against Patrick Folkhart, for the occupation of the town of Folkartown, and uplifting the mails thereof for three years, extending yearly to 40 shillings. And against one called Craigis, for the occupation for three years of the head town of Folkartown, the mails of which extended to 40 shillings yearly. (*Ibid.*, 91.) It is probable that Katharine either had disposed, or was on the point of disposing, of these lands, as the name of Sir William Knollis, commander of Torphichen, has been originally inserted among the pursuers, but afterwards erased. From certain proceedings before the Council in 1495, it would appear that Sir William had about that time acquired a title to the other half. On the 19th October in that year, William Murray, advocate for Beatrix Folkart, who appears by this time to have

become a widow, presented himself before the Lords of Council, and protested, that seeing the said Beatrix required a venerable father in God, Robert, Abbot of Kelso, overlord of the lands of Folkartown, that he should receive no resignation, nor give infestment of [the half of the lands of Folkartown to no manner of persons, and if he did, that it should not affect her right or that of her heirs. On the same day, William, Lord of St John's (*i.e.*, Sir William Knollis, who was entitled to this designation as commander of the preceptory of Torphichen, the highest office among the knight's templars in Scotland), protested that seeing Beatrix Folkhart admitted that she would raise impediments against him anent the half land of Fokartown, that he might have her condemned in the penalties she was under to him, and asked a note, which my Lord of Kelso admitted he had received as resignation of the said lands. (*Ibid.*, 393.) An arrangement between parties was subsequently made, as Abbot Robert of Kelso confirmed to James Carmichael of Balmady, and Elizabeth Folkart his spouse, the lands of Folkartown, which had been resigned in their favour by Robert de Knollis de Torphin (Torphichen), having been held by him in heritage, with the right of hawking, fishing, hunting, peats, stone, and lime, manufactories, malt-kilns, breweries, and broom (or breweries of broom), for payment of 2 silver merks. (*Lib. de Kelso*, 426-533.) This deed bears date 20th October 1495. All trace of the Folkharts is lost after this, and in 1628, by special inquisition (159), John Menzies of Castlehill, was served heir to his father in the lands of Fokhartown. In 1680, they were valued in the Earl of Roxburgh's relief roll at 7 chalders, 8 bolls of victual. William Menzies was served heir to John, his father, in 1650. In the Session Records of the parish there appears the following entry: July 30, 1651:—"The whilk day, the ministers and elders being convened, divers citations of the gentlemen did unanimously design to William Menzies, tutor of Fokartoun, in name of his pupil the Laird of Castellhill, and the cadents, 20 foot of the churchyard, in length and breadth on the south side, to be a burial place to them, giving them full power to separate it with a dyke from the rest." He was succeeded by his son William, about 1688, who became Captain Menzies, but dying without issue, was, *circa* 1697, succeeded by his paternal uncle, William Menzies, Esq., Writer to the Signet. The Poll-tax Records of Lesmahagow, of date 1696, refer to the roll of the deceased William Menzies. His possessions were Hallhill, Barnhill, Eastertown, Blacklandyet, Tower, Ridshead, Netherhall, Hillhouse, Mitchland, and Brocketshole. At that period, Mr. Kennedy of Auchtyfardle was proprietor of the following farms in Fockartown:—Fockarton Miln, Ryhills, Seggiholm, Bellieshole, Dindiving, Blackhouse, Syde, and Raw. After this period the whole of Folkardtown was acquired by the Duke of Douglas, and is now possessed by his representative the Countess of Home.

Let us now return to Polnele or Poniel, which is so much mixed up with Folkartoh in early times. It is probable that on the forfeiture of the estates of the Douglas family in 1455, the monks of Lesmahagow would claim possession of their ancient land of Polnele within the parish, and when the barony of Douglas was restored to George, fourth Earl of Angus, in 1457, the farm of Poniel, on the south side of Douglas water, would pass with it, while Poniel quarter, being within the parish of Lesmahagow, would not be included in the restoration. All traces of the monks' possession are lost, but the Weirs of Blackwood had obtained possession of it towards the close of the sixteenth century.

In 1587, William Weir of Stonebyres gave his bond of man-rent "anent the slaughter of the deceased John Weir of Poneill, son lawful of James Weir of Blakwode, and hurting of James Reid, son-in-law to the said James, to the great effusion of his blude." In 1636, Master Walter Weir was served heir to his father, Master William of Poniel. Poniel, which was a five merk land, was afterwards acquired by the adjoining proprietor, Lockhart of Birkhill. In what precise year Birkhill was acquired by him is not known, but in 1644 John Douglas of Birkhill was one of the committee of war for the county. (*Act Parl.*, vi. 132.) And in 1656, William Douglas of Birkhill's name appears in the Session Records. There is extant a charter by the superior, George Weir of Blakwode, with consent of William Lawrie, his father, in favour of Robert Lockhart of Birkhill, "of the lands of Poneill, Birkhill, and Grafthill," dated 1665. (*Kerse Charter Chest.*) He was a younger son of Stevin Lockhart of Wicketshaw, in Carluke parish, and a zealous Covenanter. He fought at Bothwell Bridge, where he had a horse shot under him, and avoided capture by concealing himself among the branches of a tree. His friends, who were debating about singing a psalm, were taken prisoners. Lockhart was forfeited, but the attainder was annulled by the general Act of 1690. In 1696, his son William was served heir to him in the 40s. land of Birkhill, the 6s. 8d. land of Grafthill, and two merk land of Fauldhouse and Helsbyk, part of the £20 land of Fockertoune. (*Spec. Inquis.*, 430.) Mr. Lockhart built a house at Fauldhouse, but took his style from Birkhill. In 1764, during the minority of William Lockhart, afterwards General Lockhart, and John Lockhart, afterwards the Rev. Dr. Lockhart of Glasgow, there was a decret of sale of the lands and estate of Fauldhouse and Hillisbick, the five merk land of Poneil, the 40s. land of Birkhill, and the 6s. 8d. land of Grasshill, in favour of Thomas Tod, writer in Lanark, acting for creditors. The lands of Birkhill were almost immediately afterwards sold to Mr. Fullarton of Carstairs, and subsequently to Mr. Marshall of Chapelton. The lands of Fauldhouse were purchased by John Smith, Esq., the grandfather of the present proprietor, and the lands of Westown of Poniel, by James Greenshields, Esq. of Auchinhestening, in Dumfries-

shire, a native of Lesmahagow, whose representative is John Greenshields of Kerse.

DRAFANE (DRAFFAN), DARDARACH, GREATER AND LESSER ARDAUCH,
CRAIGNETHAN.

It has been doubted whether Draffan and Dardarach constituted part of the original grant by David I. to the monks of Kelso. The first notices of them, when carefully studied, appear to favour the idea that William Comyn, who had a residence and possession of neighbouring lands of Machanshire (Dalsenf), disputed with the monks about the boundaries of the barony, and that subsequently he made them a gift of the land in dispute.

William the Lyon, 1165-1214, twice confirmed to God, St. Mary of Kelso, and St. Machutus of Lesmahagow, and the monks serving there, the gift which Comyn made to them of that land which was in dispute between the said William and the Abbot of Kelso, with the same boundaries as are contained in the charter of the said William, to be held in free and perpetual alms, reserving his vassalage. (*Lib. de Cal.*, 10, 9; 14, 17.)

In 1147, 1160, Abbot Arnold, in common council, granted to Lambyn Asa, the lands of Draffane and Dardarach, in free farm feu, bounded by the stream (Wascellus) running from the Moss of Carnegogyl (*Gaelic*, cairn at the water sheds), the modern Corncockle, into the water of Candour (Cander—*Gaelic*, *ceann an doire*, head of the forest); up the Candour to the burn of Smallbec (Lair's burn); up that burn till right opposite the stream under Culnegray, (*Gaelic* *cul nan craobh*, back of the trees), which is Birkwood burn according to a map in "*Origines Parochiales*;" and so down that stream into Naythane, and down Naythane into Clyde. These Celtic names carry us back to the period when the great Caledonian forest existed, and when many parts of Scotland, now mosses and moors, were covered with primæval timber. The vassals' grant includes the right to hold a Court of *blodwit* and *byrdinsak*, and similar small disputes. Bloodwit implied a fine for wrong or injury to the effusion of blood; burdensem, a provision of law that no man should die for theft of what he could carry on his back, but should make restitution and be scourged. The grant also includes mills, waters, pools, woods, open ground, meadows, pastures, and other easements. The *reddendo* was 2½ silver merks, to be paid in two portions, at the Nativity of the Baptist and the Feast of St. Martin. Lambyn Asa had also the right to a chapel in his lands, with service three days in the week, which is elsewhere referred to in this work. (*L. de Cal.*, 75, 102.)

Lambyn was succeeded by his son James, who is witness to two charters of Abbot John between 1160 and 1180. (*Ibid.*, 83, 115; 84, 115.) Abbot John

granted the town of Little Draffan, for half a silver merk, to Robert, son of Warnebald (*Ibid.*, 77, 105); who in turn granted the church of Kilmaurs, in Ayrshire, to Kelso, on condition that he should be received into brotherhood, which was possibly an arrangement by which the cure of the chapel of Draffane should be served. James of Draffane is a witness to a confirmation of Kilmaurs, by Robert, grandson of Warnebald, *circa* 1189. Abbot Henry, 1208-1218 (*Ibid.*, 76, 183), in common council, with consent of his chapter, granted to A——, son of James, the lands of Draffane and Dardarrach, the boundaries being doubtless by that time finally arranged, and it is stated that they are contained in the charter of William Comyn, as follows:—"On the one side as the burn descends from the Moss to Naythan, and from Naythan into Clude, at Holyn de Pintaurin towards the east, and so up that burn to the old ditch, and from the old foss to the road which goes between the moss and the hard land to Polneaeske, and on the other side, etc." From this period until the year 1271, there seems to be great difficulty in tracing the descent of the Lambyn family. In that year, Sir Hugh of Crawford, and Alice, his spouse, were in possession, and were recognised by Henry, Abbot of Kelso; and in testimony of the receipt of a letter from the said Henry, sealed with the seal of Kelso, the foresaid Sir Hugh, and Reginald, his son, appended their seals; but inasmuch as Reginald had not a proper seal of his own, Sir Simon Frazer, at his request, appended his seal. It is probable that the daughter of A——, son of James, was married to Sir Reginald Crawford, whose son, Sir Hugh, married Alice. Sir Hugh had a brother, John de Crawford of Crawfordjohn. The family of Reginald, son of Sir Hugh, were daughters and co-heiresses, one of whom married Thomas de Moravia, the other David de Barclay. Moravia's child Johanna, sometimes called Jean, married Archibald de Douglas, Lord of Galloway, son of the good Sir James Douglas, by whom he acquired Bothwell, and the half of Crawfordjohn barony.

The lands of Ardauch are mentioned in the chartulary of Kelso as belonging to a branch of the family of Lambyn. Where these lands were situated is not now precisely known. There are two places now bearing that name, and it is conjectured that the original Ardoch or Ardauch consisted of land which stretched from the village, or kirktown of Lesmahagow, westward, and which marched with the lands of Devon to the south. (*Lib. de Cal.*, 77, 104.)

Eustace of Ardach was witness to a charter of Abbot John of Kelso, and William of Ardach is mentioned in several deeds, granted by Abbot Henry 1208-1218. (*Ibid.*, 84, 115; 79, 108; 80, 109.) In 1266, Robert, called the Franc of Lambinistun (the Norman Frenchman of Lamington?), son and heir of Henry, and grandson of William, formerly called of Ardach, voluntarily acknowledges before

Alexander III., King of Scotland, at the Castle of Roxburgh, that he had troubled the Abbot and convent of Kelso in the lands of greater and lesser Ardach, in the feu of Lesmahagow, and that he had no right to them. Whatever pretended right he or his ancestors may have had, he resigns in favour of the abbey, recognising the lands as part of the hereditary possessions of Kelso and Lesmahagow, subjecting himself and his heirs, if they challenge his deed, to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Glasgow, or any Bishop or Archdeacon in whose diocese they may chance to be, so that it might be lawful without trial, on each Sunday and festival throughout the diocese, to excommunicate them with bell and candle. They are also to pay a penalty of £200 sterling to the fabric of Kelso, and a like sum to Glasgow Cathedral. Finally, he renounces for himself and his heirs all the benefits of discussion and technicalities of law, etc. Master William Wischard, Archdeacon of St. Andrews and Chancellor of Scotland, Sir William de Dufglas, and others, are witnesses to this deed. (*Ibid.*, 155, 190.)

It seems remarkable that no documents have hitherto been discovered, which satisfactorily explain the ownership of Draffan for a considerable period after the Crawfords possessed it. The most probable conjecture is, that it formed part of the vast possessions of the Douglas family, which, with the military genius of the successive owners, rendered their name terrible to their foes, and dangerous even to royalty. During the period that Archibald, Earl of Galloway, was the ambassador of Robert II. in France, that monarch bestowed upon him any feudal casualty which might arise on the death of his wife, if she should pre-decease him without issue. The Earl had two sons and a daughter, viz., Archibald, fourth Earl of Angus; James, afterwards seventh Earl of Douglas; and Marjory, married to the Duke of Rothesay.

Passing over the quarrel between King James II. of Scotland and the eighth Earl of Douglas, in which the latter was stabbed by the King; and the battle of Arkenholme in 1454, when James, ninth Earl of Douglas, was defeated chiefly through the defection of Lord Hamilton, we come to the forfeiture of the Douglas family, which was resolved upon by Parliament in the year 1455. Four years subsequent to that event, viz., in 1458, Sir Walter Scott of Kirkurde, received a grant, under the Great Seal, of the lands of Abbingtoun and Glengouar, in Crawfordjohn, for his good service at Arkinholme, and in 1464 these lands, forming half the barony of Crawfordjohn, were bestowed upon James, Lord Hamilton, for his services on that occasion. (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vii. 253.) James, second Lord Hamilton and Earl of Arran, obtained in 1512 a confirmation of this grant to his father, with remainder to his legitimate heirs-male, whom failing to Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart, his illegitimate son. (*Ibid.*, xviii.) It is probable that

James, first Lord Hamilton, had obtained possession of Draffan, as he did the half of Crawfordjohn, on the forfeiture of the Douglasses, although it is remarkable that such fact should not clearly appear in any public document.

The date of his appointment as heritable bailie to the monks over the barony of Lesmahagow, in 1456-7, as given by Hamilton of Wishaw, corresponds with the date of the Douglas forfeiture, but there is nothing in the chartulary of Kelso to warrant the statement made by Wishaw, that he held these lands of Draffan from the monks. Lord Hamilton had a grant of the lands of Fynnart, in Renfrewshire, forfeited by the Earl of Douglas, from James II., in 1457, and of part of Bothwell in 1471 and 1473. (Anderson's "History of Hamilton," p. 61; and "*R. M. S.*," vi. 3, and vii. 133.)

The career of Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, his natural son, is remarkable, but being so fully detailed in history, the notices of him in this work must be brief.

In 1532 he was appointed baron-bailie of Lesmahagow, and in 1538 he received a grant of the *Castre de Nauthane* (Nethan Castle) and the lands thereof, also of Crossford. (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, xiv. 483, and xxvi. 210.) The castle, of which some idea may be formed from the interesting ruins which remain, was probably a reconstruction, and it is possible that the site may have been that of a still earlier residence, and of the chapel granted to Lambyn Asa on the lands of Draffan, where there was service three days a week. That Sir James Hamilton had a chapel is manifest from a curious entry in the treasurer's accounts, immediately after his forfeiture in 1540, which is subsequently given in this book.

Sir James' mother was daughter of Lord Boyd, or as some affirm, of Boyd of Bonshaw, in Renfrewshire. A charter to Finnart, by his father, was confirmed under the Great Seal in 1507, and his legitimation passed the Great Seal in 1512. In 1520 we find him at the head of 400 Merse men, against the Earl of Angus, in a quarrel between that nobleman, then governor of the kingdom of Scotland, and Ker of Phairniehurst, regarding jurisdiction connected with the Jedburgh forest, which was claimed by the latter as seneschal or bailie of the monastery of Dryburgh. The men of the Merse deserted Hamilton in the beginning of the conflict, and five of his horsemen being killed and thirty taken prisoners, he was forced to fly for safety to Home Castle, which he reached with difficulty, being closely pursued by John Somerville of Cambusnethan, to whom some accounts attribute the whole fame both of the attack and pursuit. ("History of the Somervilles.")

In April of the same year, when Parliament had assembled to deliberate upon the dangerous power which the Douglasses had acquired, Sir James became involved in a street brawl, between the Angus and Arran parties; the object being to apprehend and control Angus, whom the Hamiltons dreaded. Sir Patrick Hamilton,

Arran's brother, having rushed out with the Arran party upon the Earl of Angus, fell during the scuffle. The Earl of Arran and Sir James fought their way through the combatants, and retreated down a wynd on the north side of the High Street of Edinburgh, where, finding a coal horse standing, they threw off his burden and rode through the North Loch at a narrow place, no one thinking of pursuing them that way. (Anderson's "House of Hamilton.") Tytler remarks upon this unfortunate affair, that Hamilton of Finnart was a man distinguished for his ferocity, and by upbraiding Sir Patrick Hamilton for cowardice, he prevented Gavin Douglas, the celebrated Bishop of Dunkeld, from being successful as a peacemaker between the contending parties.

The name of Sir James Hamilton occurs in a respite, dated 1st July 1526, to several noblemen, "for treasonable arraying of battle, insurrection, and fielding, against John, Duke of Albany, and for other treasons, slaughters, etc., during the space of nineteen years."

In September of same year, a battle took place at Linglithgow, between the united followers of the Earls of Angus and Arran and the adherents of the Earl of Lennox, who was so great a favourite with the King, that it was proposed to make him Regent and heir to the crown, in prejudice of the rights of the Hamilton family. During the heat of the action, Lennox was wounded and taken prisoner, and was being conveyed to a place of safety, when Sir James Hamilton, to his lasting disgrace, slaughtered him in cold blood.

In the following year the good understanding between the Douglas and Hamilton families was nearly interrupted by the following incident, which occurred at Holyrood. During a review of the Hamiltons and Douglasses in the court-yard, a groom of the deceased Earl of Lennox, to revenge his master's death, resolved to assassinate Sir James Hamilton, and attacking him on the stairs of the Palace, inflicted upon him six wounds. Great confusion ensued, and the Hamiltons, thinking that the deed had been done at the instigation of the Douglas party, were preparing to avenge it when the assassin was recognised and apprehended. Sir James, as some atonement for the cruel deed which had occasioned this difficulty, and in accordance with the customs of the times, granted ten merks yearly from his lands of Strathaven, to the preaching friars of Glasgow, to say masses for the soul of the murdered Lennox. His interest at Court continued, and in the following year he was appointed captain of Dumbarton Castle.

In 1535 it was the leading feature of Henry VIII. of England's policy to induce his nephew, the Scottish King, to throw off the yoke of Rome, and establish the Reformation in Scotland; and to this end he made an earnest proposal for a marriage between his daughter, the Princess Mary, and James V. The latter acting by the

advice of his Privy Council, who were mostly composed of ecclesiastics, and described as "the Pope's pestilent creatures," refused both proposals; and an embassy was despatched to France for the purpose of concluding a matrimonial alliance with that Crown, but so effectually was English interest exerted, both at the courts of France and Scotland, in creating obstacles to the alliance, that in 1536 the King secretly resolved to leave his dominions in disguise and sue in person the hand of Marie of Bourbon. He was accompanied by Sir James Hamilton, but the vessel having encountered a gale, the King, who had fallen asleep, found on awaking that he was landed on the coast of Scotland. Some of our historians have ascribed this result, not to the gale, but to the jealousy of Hamilton, who, in common with the rest of that family, were opposed to the match, as being likely to defeat their expectations of succeeding to the throne. Tytler remarks that it may be questioned whether they would thus publicly expose their ambition.

The King was not to be turned aside from his purpose, and subsequently embarking with a squadron of seven vessels, landed at Dieppe. Marie de Bourbon was captivated with her intended husband, but the feeling was not mutual, and James transferred his affections to the Princess Magdalen, who was already stricken with consumption, and who died shortly after her marriage with the King.

Sir James Hamilton was now cupbearer to James V., Steward of the Royal Household, and Superintendent of Royal Palaces and Castles. Under his auspices the palaces of Falkland and Linlithgow were erected, and the castles of Edinburgh, Stirling, Rothesay and others, were rebuilt or adorned by his genius. It is not therefore surprising that his own castle of Draffan or Craignethan should have been a model of the taste of the times. It may briefly be described as occupying the summit of a promontory, high above the river Nethan, which, at that part of its course, flows through a deep, narrow, and winding valley, the precipitous banks of which, below the castle, are beautifully wooded. The enclosures form a parallelogram. The outer walls are of considerable height and thickness, and a gallery or platform appears to have extended along the top of them. Each angle was defended by a high square tower, and on one side by two smaller ones. The tower on the north-east was very large, and within it, no doubt, it was intended that part of the garrison should be lodged. Within the enclosure are the remains of a broad ditch or dry moat, which must have been crossed by a drawbridge. The arched gateway in the west curtain is much admired. Openings at intervals in the outer walls were obviously intended as loopholes for annoying assailants. At the north-east end of the inner court stands the Castle itself. It contained the banqueting hall and principal apartments on the ground floor, beautifully arched. Beneath, a series of

vaults were constructed, so extensive as to suggest the idea that they may have served as places for storing provisions and warlike supplies, in the event of a protracted siege. On the summit of the castle there appears to have existed an embattled parapet, with small turrets at the corners.

Sir James Hamilton married Elizabeth, only child and heiress of Sir Robert Livingstone of Easter Wemyss.

As an incident in Scottish history, it is interesting to know that in 1540 James V. paid a visit to Craignethan, to assist at the marriage of Agnes Hamilton, his cup-bearer's daughter, with James, Master of Somerville. No formal record of the royal visit exists; but it is easy to imagine the feudal grandeur which would be displayed on such an occasion. The description of an "infare" or entertainment to the bride of Hugh Somerville, on her arrival at her new home, Cowthally Castle, near Carnwath, a few years previously, so well illustrates the customs of these rude times, that we transcribe it from the work called the "History of the House of Somerville:"—"The company went to supper, where the fare was beyond all that the young lady had seen, whole sheep and legges of cows being served up on timber platters, or rather in troughs of ane awell (oval) form, made out of the trunk of trees, black and firm in the timber as if they had been ebony or brizzel. This was a vanitie and unthrifitie custome they observed at their treaties in these dayes; for it was in the great quantitie of these, and abundance of tame and wylde fowll, that they gloried most. The fashion of kickshaes and desertes was not much known, nor served upon great men's tables, before Queen Marie's reign."

"The marriage of Sir James Hamilton continued not long, for unhappily he fell under the King's displeasure, being suspected in 1541 of some design against His Majesty's life, and was execute and forfait." That Sir James ever entertained such a design is, doubtless, a foul calumny. He was, however, a man of imperious temper, and in the difficult times in which he lived, viz., the dawn of the Reformation, had the misfortune to be the nominee of the church as Commissioner for the trial of heretics.

The story of his downfall, as told by Tytler ("Hist. of Scotland," vol. v., p. 232), is as follows:—"The monarch (James V.), who had left the capital to pass over to Fife, was hurriedly accosted by a stranger, who demanded a speedy and secret audience, as the business on which he had been sent was of immediate moment, and touched the King's life. James listened to the story, and taking a ring from his finger sent it by the informer to Learmont, master of the household, and Kircaldy, the treasurer, commanding them to investigate the matter, and to act according to their judgment of its truth and importance. He then pursued his journey, and soon after received intelligence that Hamilton was arrested. It was found that his accuser was

James Hamilton of Kincavil, Sheriff of Linlithgow, and brother to the early reformer, Patrick Hamilton, in whose miserable death Sir James had taken an active part. The crime for which he was arraigned was of old standing, though now revealed for the first time. It was asserted that Hamilton, along with Archibald Douglas of Kilspindy, Robert Leslie, and James Douglas of Parkhead, had, in the year 1528, conspired to slay the King, having communicated their project to the Earl of Angus and his brother, Sir George Douglas, who encouraged the atrocious design. Some authors have asserted that the intention of Hamilton was to murder James by breaking into the royal bed-chamber; but, in the want of all contemporary record of the trial, it is only known that he was found guilty and executed." His estates were immediately forfeited to the Crown, and the Treasurer's accounts, A.D. 1541 ("Pitcairn," i. 316*), show the following curious entries:—

<i>Item.</i> —To David Orrok, for <i>keping of the Castell of Craignethane</i> fra ye secund of September, ye zere of God 1540, to ye samin day of September, 1541 zoris, includand ane hale yere, takand ilk day for his ordinar wage for himself, his servand, and hors, 4s.— <i>Summa</i> ,		£72	0	0
<i>Item.</i> —To George Tod, <i>portar</i> in ye said Place, be ye space foresaid, takand ilk day, 16d.— <i>Summa</i> ,		24	0	0
<i>Item.</i> —To Maister John Daudsounne, to geve to Quintyne Were, Johnne Mylhous, Malie Hill, and to Atken Gardnar, all <i>servandis in Nathane</i> (Craignethane), in complete payment of yair wages restand vnpayit, be Andro Bowe, to ye last day of August, 1541,		10	19	8
<i>Item.</i> —To Jonet Browne, quhilk was restand awing to hir by vmq ^{le} Schir James Hammiltounne, for feding of vii. Oxin,		5	13	4

The Lord High Treasurer's accounts of same date with an entry previously alluded to, whereby James V. had a bone of St. Mahago or Machute encased in silver, contain the following curious entry:—

1540-1.

Oct ^r . 11.— <i>Item</i> , gevin to Johnne Mosman, for making of the <i>Princis Armis</i> vpoun Schir James Hamiltonis <i>Chapell gair</i> ; yat is to say, ane croce of silver, two chandelaria, ane hali-watter-fatt (vat), with ane styk, twa crowettis, ane bell, ane boist (box) to keip Hoistis in (the host or Eucharist), and ane cover to serue for ye Pax—all deliuerit to Thomas Dudingstounne, Maister of Howshald to my Lord Prince, and for mending of twa <i>flaconis</i> (flagons),		20s.
--	--	------

A careful reading of these entries seems to indicate that the bone of St. Machutus may have belonged to Sir James Hamilton, and been regarded as forfeited with his other property to the Crown; and that Sir James may have had a chapel at Craignethan, the church plate whereof the King immediately appropriated to the use of the Chapel Royal, by getting the royal arms engraved upon it.

After the death of Sir James Hamilton, historians represent the King as the victim of the most gloomy suspicions, and his Court, formerly the scene of elegant hospitality, as transformed into the solitary residence of an anchorite and a misanthrope, many of the nobility having retired to their castles alarmed at the fate of Hamilton. The Treasurer's accounts show that the King devoted himself to sporting, possibly to drown care. In July 1541, he visited Crawfordjohn on a hawking expedition, accompanied by the Queen, and the preparations for their visit seem to have been truly on a royal scale. From thence the royal party went to Craignethan Castle, and thence to Peebles, Edinburgh, and Stirling. Immense sums were spent at Stirling and Falkland upon wild boars for hunting, and deer hounds, the dog collars being gilt, and studded with gilt stars. The King, notwithstanding every effort to revive his spirits, pined away and died the following year, leaving an infant daughter, known afterwards as the beautiful but unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. His dying thoughts, as they wandered back to the period when the daughter of Bruce brought to his ancestor the dowry of the kingdom, found utterance in the words: "It came by a lass, and it will pass with a lass."

A short time after the death of James V., and early in the governorship of James, second Earl of Arran (who, by a solemn deed called "The Act and Covenant," had been recognised as Regent by the Estates of Parliament assembled), a recal of the forfeiture of Sir James Hamilton was resolved upon, and obtained in favour of his son James, who subsequently became Sir James Hamilton of Evandale, and High Sheriff of Lanarkshire. On the 10th December 1543, Sir James being in nonage, had curators nominated to enable him to seek a release of his father's forfeiture, and it appears that his relative, the Earl of Arran, previous to granting the restoration of the property, bound the minor and his curators to secure to him the £20 land of Draffane, with the castle and fortallice thereof, and other lands in Lesmahagow, in discharge of certain alleged claims against the deceased Sir James of Finnart. The Earl accused the deceased of having obtained a title to the lands of Bothwell Muir, and one half of Crawfordjohn, by false deeds, and of having in consequence drawn their rents for a number of years, and also of having illegally possessed himself of certain "heirship moveables" that should have gone to the Earl on the death of his father, and also of the *legitim* belonging to another of the legitimate brothers. An arrangement was made by which the lands of Bothwell Muir, and one half of Crawfordjohn, were to be restored to the Earl by the youthful Sir James, and that the Earl, in consideration of his giving up all the moveable claims, should have conveyed to him by Sir James, certain lands in Lesmahagow, and also those of Fynnart. The presumption is, that these lands had been conveyed to Fynnart in a fair and legal manner by his father, the first Earl of Arran. The following state-

ment more fully explains the arrangement between the parties interested. Be it remembered, that James, first Lord Hamilton, had received a grant of one half of the barony of Crawfordjohn when the Douglasses were forfeited. James, second Lord Hamilton and first Earl of Arran, obtained in 1512 a confirmation of this grant to his father, with remainder to heirs-male, whom failing, to Sir James Hamilton. The other half of Crawfordjohn went by marriage to the House of Kilbirnie, who kept it until 1529, when Lawrence Crawford of Kilbirnie exchanged it for the estate of Drumry, in Dumbartonshire, with Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart, and Margaret Livingstone, his wife, who was heiress of Drumry. (*Nisbet's Heraldry, App.*) On the death of his father in 1529, Sir James Hamilton, who, as we have before seen, was legitimized by Act of Parliament, took possession of the whole barony of Crawfordjohn, which he soon exchanged with James V. for the territory of Kilmarnock. The whole of Crawfordjohn then became annexed to the Crown. One of the stipulations between the second Earl of Arran and the guardians and curators of Fynnart's son was, that young Sir James, in the event of his being restored, should enter into the following agreement, viz., that he should consent to the rescinding of the excambion of the lands of Kilmarnock and Crawfordjohn, which being effected, he should immediately enter upon the lands and barony of Crawfordjohn, on condition that he resigned one half of them to the second Earl of Arran, retaining the other half which had been acquired in exchange for lands belonging to his mother. This arrangement was fully carried out, and in 1565, he obtained a grant by which the moiety of Crawfordjohn was attached by annexation to his barony of Evandale. (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, xxxii., No. 420.) The second Earl of Arran was infeft, as already mentioned, in Draffane, with the castle, also in Crossford lying under the bank (now known as Underbank), Blair, Auchincro, Halhill, Auchinacht, Auchtygamill and Shancroft, Slabodum, Garalwood, and Merisland, Welburn, Newland Cumer, Interaquas, Scorreholm, Stokbriggs, Auchloquhan, and Logane, extending to a £50 land in the barony of Lesmahagow; all which lands, it was asserted, had been obtained by Sir James from the first Earl by undue influence. (*Act Parl.*, ii. 439.) This was so favourable a subject for litigation, that Hamilton of Libberton, Sir James' grandson, attempted to reduce his father's agreement, and succeeded in doing so for a short period, during which the main branch of the Hamilton family so warmly espoused the cause of Queen Mary; but in 1565, the decree which he had obtained was declared null and void. (*Acts of Parl.*, iii. 383.)

It has been a subject of much interest to obtain accurate information regarding the visit of Mary Queen of Scots to Craignethan Castle, after her flight from Lochleven on the 2d of May 1568. She first took refuge at Niddrie Castle, the property of Lord Seton, in Linlithgowshire, and arrived at Hamilton on the 4th of May.

The author of the "House of Hamilton" says:—"On her Majesty's escape from Lochleven, she proceeded to Hamilton, where she was most gladly welcomed, and whilst her friends and adherents were assembling from all quarters for her defence, she took up her residence in the Castle of Craignethan." It is believed by well-informed persons, who have investigated this matter with local advantages, that Queen Mary remained for some time at Cadzow Castle, and from thence was removed by her adherents, the Hamiltons, to Draffane (*i.e.*, Craignethan) Castle, as being a place of greater security. Regent Murray, in his proclamation, issued on the evening of May 3d, states that she had "repairit to the place of Hamilton;" while Sir William Drury, writing to Cecil on the 6th, informs him "that since the despatch of his last letter, he could not hear of any more than that the Queen continued at Draffane among the Hamiltons, and all the defenders thereupon." And yet, writing on the following day, he states that the Queen, the day after she came to Hamilton, where she now resteth, sent a gentleman to the Earl of Moray. (Keith's Hist., Edit. 1845.)

In the history of the House of Rowallane (*App.*, p. 131) appears a letter from the Queen herself, to Sir William Mure, dated "Off Hamilton, 6th May, 1568," commanding him, with all his forces, "baith on fute and horse, to be here on yis next Sunday at fardest." Tytler speaks of her "camp at Hamilton," which was the rendezvous, and is not inconsistent with the fact of her Majesty's person being removed to some distance for greater security, until the 13th, when the ill-fated march to Langside took place. Nor is it surprising if her enemies were not correctly informed as to her movements. Where the Palace of Hamilton now stands, there was then only a square tower, called "The Orchard" or the "Place," quite unsuited for the residence of royalty; and it may be confidently presumed, irrespective of evidence, that Craignethan Castle, both as a place of strength and on account of its greater distance from Glasgow, where the Regent was assembling his forces to oppose her, was a more fitting retreat than Cadzow Castle, in the circumstances.

After the Queen's defeat at Langside, Regent Murray lost no time in following up his successes. Indictments for treason were immediately issued against the Hamiltons and their adherents. The Regent having made an expedition northward, at the head of a large force, took the Castle of Draffane and "Place" of Hamilton. On the 24th August, an Act of Parliament was passed regarding them. The Hamiltons, however, recovered them.

In 1570, during the struggles between the Queen's party and the adherents of her son, Sir William Drury was sent from England by Queen Elizabeth, with an army to aid the cause of the youthful James VI. Cadzow Castle was besieged and half demolished, and the town and "Place" of Hamilton burnt. The defenders of

the castle capitulated on condition of a safe retreat, and meeting Lord Sempill on their way, they carried him prisoner to the Castle of Craginethan.

A few years later, Lord Claud Hamilton, Commendator of Paisley, one of the younger sons of the Duke of Chatelherault, made an unsuccessful attempt to surprise Regent Mar in Callendar wood, when the latter was on his way from Stirling to Edinburgh. He next drove Lord Sempill from the Abbey of Paisley, and placed a garrison in it. The Regent laid siege to the place, which soon surrendered; but apprehensive of the fate of some prisoners, Lord Claud, by way of reprisal, secured in his retreat some of the Regent's party, whom he carried to the Castle of Craginethan, with the expectation of making an exchange.

James, third Earl of Arran, succeeded his father in 1575. In 1560, when a young man, the Scottish Parliament, with the view of allaying animosities between England and Scotland, had proposed him as a husband to Queen Elizabeth, who, however, declined the offer with as good a grace as she could assume.

In the following year he openly aspired to the hand of Mary Queen of Scots, but religious differences, it is said, caused him to forfeit her favour. His mind became unhinged, and he lived secluded in the Castle of Craginethan, in charge of some faithful adherents of the family, and in company with his mother, the Duchess of Chatelherault. From the Earl's insanity, his younger brothers, Lord John Hamilton, Lord of Arbroath; and Lord Claud, already mentioned, were regarded as the leaders of the powerful and ancient family of Hamilton. Lord John was in possession of the family estates; and in the event of the death of Queen Mary and her son, was heir to the throne. Morton, formerly Regent, had long looked upon the Hamilton estates with greedy eyes, and his possession of the person of the young King enabled him to overawe the monarch and to determine his councils. The destruction of the family of Hamilton was resolved upon; and at that troubled period reasons were not wanting for this decision.

Lord Claud Hamilton, it was alleged, had been accessory to the murder of the Regent Lennox, and the Hamiltons were involved in the death of Regent Moray. James VI., acting by advice of Morton, issued a commission to John, Earl of Moray, Archibald, Earl of Angus, and others, dated 22d May 1579, commencing with a narrative of the murders of Regents Murray and Lennox, and stating that the participators in these crimes were not included in the pacification of 1572—prosecutions against them being only suspended by advice of Queen Elizabeth, until he (James VI.) came of age; that Lord John Hamilton and his brother, Lord Claud, who, in consequence of their elder brother's insanity, were acting chiefs of the Hamilton family, were guilty of said crimes, and had neither pardon nor grace, favour nor privilege, in the said pacification, but were in the situation of being liable

to prosecution when convenient. Therefore the King, having taken the government of the realm into his own hands, finding them moved by guilty consciences for fear of punishment to absent themselves, and that they and their elder brother, James, Earl of Arran, being charged to render and deliver the castles and houses of Hamilton and Draffane, had contemptuously and treasonably disobeyed his charge, and "stuffit and maintenit" the said houses, with divers persons culpable of the said murders and others, whereby they had committed treason against his person, majesty, and estate; were risen in "feir of weir" against him; had resetted the committers of treason, and the murderers of his dearest friends and Regents, and supplied them with assistance, and "stuffit" the said houses, withholding the same against his authority in furthering of rebels and traitors. The King, with advice of his Privy Council, respecting the danger of this great contempt and disobedience, and the peril it might impart to his honour, estate, and authority, if it should be further overlooked; calling to mind the various civil wars and rebellions raised against him, and intended against him and his authority during his minority, and against his most noble progenitors, by means of the holding of the said castles against him and the authority of his realm in time past; he therefore appointed the said commissioners, lieutenants, and justices in that part, committing to them full power, special command, express bidding and charge, to assemble his lieges in warlike manner, and to pass, search, and seek the said John and Claud Hamilton, and all others "slandered" of the said murders, and to administer justice upon them according to the laws of the realm. And in case the said persons "stuff" the said Castles of Hamilton and Draffen against him and his authority, after charge given to surrender them, to besiege the same by artillery, and ordnance, raze, fire, and use all other kinds of force and warlike engines for winning and recovering the same. And in case they or any of them happened to be hurt, slain, or mutilated, or any burning or destruction of houses or goods took place in the execution of the commission foresaid, the King willed and granted by the foresaid letter, and for himself and his successors, declared and ordained that the same should be always esteemed as worthy and loveable service done to him and his authority. Armed with this commission, Morton and Angus in person beseiged the Castle of Cadzow, which soon surrendered; and Arthur Hamilton, its captain, was publicly executed at Stirling with his company. The Castle of Craignethan, in which the unfortunate Earl of Arran had taken refuge, was invested and taken, its garrison having abandoned it during the night. The Earl, a prisoner and hopelessly insane, was carried to Linlithgow, and placed under the charge of Captain Lammie, a soldier of fierce and brutal habits. Lord Claud Hamilton fled to England, and threw himself on the compassion of Queen Elizabeth, while the Lord of Arbroath escaped to

Flanders. These transactions were reported to Parliament in November after they occurred, when the actors were declared to have performed "gude and trew service to the King;" and by Act of Parliament the Castles of Hamilton and Draffen were ordered "to be demolishit and casten down;" "whilk," it was added, "in a part is already performed." (*Act. Parl.*, iii. 150, *et seq.*) Captain James Stewart, second son of Lord Ochiltree, and grandson of Lady Margaret Hamilton, only child by the first marriage of James, Earl of Arran, was appointed guardian of the insane Earl; and in 1581 obtained from the King a grant of the baronies of Hamilton and Kinneil, and the other estates of the Hamilton family.

The same year, Stewart, under pretence that he was the lawful heir of the family, was created Earl of Arran, and had acquired such ascendancy over the mind of the King, that he succeeded in obtaining the appointments of Lord Chancellor, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, and Governor of the Castles of Edinburgh and Stirling. The combination of the parties whom he had wronged, effected his destruction.

In 1585, James VI. was at Hamilton enjoying the sports of the field, when he heard of the army which was marching thither, and retired to Stirling, but issued a proclamation ordering all the lieges to meet him at Crawford Castle. The Earls of Angus and Mar met Lords Bothwell, Home, Yester, Cessford, and Drumlanrig, with their followers, at Linton, and swore never to separate until the upstart Arran was driven from the councils of his sovereign. They forthwith marched to Stirling at the head of about 8000 men. The King tried to sow divisions amongst them, but without effect, and the spurious Earl of Arran having escaped from Stirling Castle, that stronghold soon surrendered, when the conquerors immediately made most respectful obeisance to the King. Lord John Hamilton, who had precedence, in name of the others, said that "they were come in all humility to beg his Majesty's love and favour."

The King, whom Tytler describes as "an early adept in hypocrisy," but who, in this instance, appears to have spoken truthfully, replied, "My Lord, I did never see you before, but you were a faithful servant of the Queen, my mother, and of all this company have been the most wronged; as for the rest of you, if you have been exiles, was it not your own fault?" After a personal remark to the Earl of Bothwell, the King continued, "To you all, who, I believe, meant no harm to my person, I am ready, remembering nothing that is past, to give my hand and heart; on one condition, however, that you carry yourselves henceforth as dutiful subjects." The upstart Arran was forthwith proclaimed a traitor at the Market-Place, an amnesty was resolved upon, and everything done by the party who had just obtained power, was acquiesced in by the King, and declared to be done for his service.

By an act of restitution, the estates of the Hamilton family, with the Castle of Draffen, were restored to them in 1585, and Lord John Hamilton ever afterwards possessed a large share of the royal confidence. He was created Marquis of Hamilton in 1599.

In 1592, James VI. put the Laird of Niddrie, two Hepburns, and several others to the horn. They were found asleep in a meadow near Lesmahagow by Lord Hamilton, and placed in Draffane, the captain whereof was Hamilton's son, Sir John. Lord Hamilton interceded for the lives of his prisoners, but without success, when his son generously set them at liberty, and fled for his own safety. Two days afterwards the King demanded the attendance of Lord Hamilton in Edinburgh; and on approaching the place of meeting, the guard fired upon the party, and one of them was killed. It was believed at the time that it was Lord Hamilton's life which was intended to be taken, and the whole transaction deserves the most unmitigated censure.

In 1625, James, third Marquis of Hamilton, who was, in 1643, created first Duke of Hamilton, was served heir to his father in the lands of Draffane and Castle of Nethan. He was a staunch adherent of Charles I., and in 1649 was beheaded by order of Cromwell. He was succeeded by his brother William, the second Duke, who died from a wound received at the battle of Worcester in 1651. To him succeeded Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, who married Lord William Douglas, created Earl of Selkirk in 1646, and Duke of Hamilton in 1660. None of these parties repaired or inhabited the Castle of Draffane, probably because the chiefs of the family found a suitable residence at Hamilton. The Castle of Craignethan was sold by Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, with a portion of the lands of Draffen, about 1661, to Mr. Andrew Hay, who, to use the words of Hamilton of Wishaw, "built with the ruins of the castle a suitable dwelling-house in the corner of the garden;" and who, if one may judge from the chained deer as his arms still appearing above the entrance to this mansion, was a cadet of the house of Tweeddale. This dwelling-house has long been used as a farm-house, and the date it bears is 1665. The motive of Duchess Anne, with consent of her husband, as given by Anderson ("House of Hamilton"), for disposing of this ancestral portion of the Hamilton estates, was, that at that period they were deeply sunk in debt, and were only retrieved by numerous sales of portions of them, and by Duke William's good and skilful management.

Not long after the restoration of Charles II. (A.D. 1660), we find the name of Mr. Hay amongst those who subscribed an address and supplication to the King at Edinburgh, wherein Prelacy was denounced, and the covenant warmly espoused and pled for. All subscribers to this document were forthwith seized and committed to the Castle of Edinburgh, except Mr. Hay, who happily escaped. Thirteen years

afterwards, his offences appear to have been passed over or forgiven by the Government, as he was appointed a Commissioner of Supply by Act of Parliament, in 1678. (*Act Parl.*, viii. 224.) In 1683, he was indicted with a number of others for "rebellion, reset of rebels, and other treasonable crimes," and imprisoned. ("Wodrow," iii., p. 466.) In 1685, he was sick and in prison, when the Council permitted him to be liberated; but he had to come under bond not to leave Edinburgh, and, under penalty of 10,000 merks, to compare when called; and his former bonds, granted at Glasgow, were ordered to be given up. The Revolution of 1688 brought about a complete change of policy, for next year we find him honoured by being named a Commissioner of Supply. (*Act Parl.*, ix. 70.) In the same year, when the militia were called out in Lanarkshire and other parts south of the Tay, Hay, younger of Craignethan, was appointed cornet of the Nether Ward troop.

In 1704, the records of the kirk-session of Lesmahagow contain copy of a document relating to the erection of a gallery for Craignethan in the parish church, to the effect that Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, and other heritors of the parish, taking into their consideration that Andrew Hay of Craignethan was not provided with a seat in the parish church for accommodating himself and family; and there being no convenient room for a seat to him in the said church floor without encroaching upon others, therefore, they give their full consent, power, and warrant to him to build a loft immediately before the common loft, reaching in length from the south wall to the middle of the church, and consisting of two seats in breadth; and which loft should be a foot higher than the common loft, that it might not obstruct the sight of the minister from the common loft, with power and liberty to the said Andrew Hay to strike out a door through the said south wall, at the court hall stair-head, and a little window above the said door for giving light to the said seat, that his entry to the said seat might be from the stair-head; and which loft, with the liberty aforesaid, should belong to him and his successors as their own proper seat in all time coming. In witness whereof (written by George Kennedy, lawful son to Robert Kennedy of Auchtifardell), the Duchess Anne of Hamilton, Will. Weir, Will. G. Somervell, George Weir, Robert Kennedy, and Gilb. Kennedy subscribed the document. The session allowed the clerk to subscribe the principal warrant in their name.

About the year 1730, the property of Craignethan was acquired, by purchase, from the family of Hay, by the Duke of Douglas. On the Duke's decease it passed with his other unentailed lands to the family of Douglas, whose representative, the Countess of Home, now enjoys possession of it.

Craignethan Castle has acquired immense additional celebrity from the fact that it was universally fixed upon by the public as the prototype of Tillietudlem, in Sir

Walter Scott's novel of "Old Mortality." On the publication of the novel in 1816, the recognition was immediate. Skene of Rubislaw, whose accuracy has been sometimes questioned, but who enjoyed uninterrupted intimacy with Sir Walter Scott for the period of forty years, writes in his work upon the "Waverly Novels :"—"The plate is offered not as the actual original of the imaginary Tillietudlem, the centre of so many of the more striking incidents of the tale, for that mansion was the pure creation of fancy, although, no doubt, founded on the intimate knowledge possessed by the author of the characteristic features which distinguished the baronial towers of the higher class of the Scottish nobility at the period which he describes. While the principle prevailed in this country of selecting for the position of these towers (possessing alike the character of fortress and family mansion), such sites as naturally presented advantages of defence, with such variety in the adjustments of the different parts as was deemed indispensable for such buildings, nevertheless, so close a similarity of taste and resemblance in the general arrangements prevails among all of them, as to render a description of one not unsuitable to many. There are few districts of the country in which prototypes of Tillietudlem, as it is presented to us, might not be seen in ruins, forming the romantic feature of Scottish landscapes, but general consent seemed to have assigned to the picturesque remains of Craignethan, the honour of having suggested the ideal picture, as that ruin occupies a station adapted to the circumstances of the tale, and possesses features in many respects analagous to the description given. In reference, therefore, to that public award of resemblance, and with the author's concurrence, it is presented as what might very well have been the mansion of Lady Margaret, and it has, in virtue of that adoption, been admitted into the present series of real localities."

Sir Walter Scott visited Craignethan Castle in the autumn of 1799, while the guest of Lord and Lady Douglas at Bothwell Castle. The occurrence is thus described in "Lockhart's Life of Scott :"—"One morning during this visit was spent on an excursion to the ruins of Craignethan Castle, the seat, in former times, of the great Evandale branch of the house of Hamilton, but now the property of Lord Douglas, and the poet expressed such rapture with the scenery, that his hosts urged him to accept for his lifetime the use of a small habitable house, enclosed within the circuit of the ancient walls. This offer was not at once declined, but circumstances occurred before the end of the year, which rendered it impossible for him to establish his summer residence in Lanarkshire. The Castle of Craignethan is the original of his Tillietudlem." One cannot avoid remarking that this is high authority. The passage in the novel itself is as follows :—"The tower of Tillietudlem stood, or perhaps yet stands, upon the angle of a very precipitous bank, formed by the junction of a considerable brook with the Clyde."



W. J. P. 1851

W. J. P. 1851

In his preface to the "Chronicles of the Canongate" (which was the first novel which appeared after the avowal of the authorship of the "Waverley Novels," made at the Theatrical Fund dinner in 1827), Sir Walter, after alluding to various localities which had been affixed to the scenery of these novels, and which he pronounced to be "of that general kind which necessarily exists between scenery of the same character," went on to state: "If castles like Tillietudlem, or mansions like the Baron of Bardwardine's, are now less frequently to be met with, it is owing to the rage of indiscriminate destruction which has removed or ruined so many monuments of antiquity, when they were not protected by their inaccessible situation." In his notes to "Old Mortality," he says: "The Castle of Tillietudlem is imaginary, but the ruins of Craignethan Castle, situated on the Nethan, about three miles (*one*) from the junction with the Clyde, have something of the character of the description in the text."

When the lamentable state of Sir Walter's health rendered foreign travel advisable, the following conversation with his son-in-law, Lockhart, took place at Naples in April 1832:—"In one of our drives," says Lockhart, "the subject of Sir Walter's perhaps most popular romance, in which Lady Margaret Bellenden defends the Castle of Tillietudlem, was mentioned as having been translated into Italian, under the title of the 'Scottish Puritans,' of which he highly approved. I told him how strange the names of the places and personages appeared in their Italian garb, and remarked that the castle was so well described, and seemed so true a picture, that I had always imagined he must have had some real fortress in view. He said it was very true, for the castle he had visited, and fallen so much in love with it that he wanted to live there. He added a joke in regard to his having taken his hat off when he visited this favourite spot, remarking, that as the castle had been uncovered for many centuries, he himself might be uncovered for an hour!" "It had," said Sir Walter, "no roof, no windows, and not much wall. I should have had to make three miles of road, so before the affair was settled I got wiser."

Long may it be before this fine relic of the past crumbles into dust! There is no longer any risk of the castle being "stuffed" with enemies of the Crown; and there is a laudable zeal in the present day for the restoration and preservation of ancient structures to which history and fiction have alike lent such deep interest.

COREHOUSE.

The original name of Corehouse was Corroc, which is believed to be an early British word, signifying rough, swampy ground, and to be similar to the Irish Curragh. The first notice of it which appears in the *Liber de Kelso*, is in a charter

already quoted, by Abbot John, A.D. 1160-1180 (81, 111), granted to Waldeve, son of Bodin "an abbey man" (*homini nostro*), and his heirs, of the eighth part of Corroc, and the pendicle of Cultirsekill. It was granted with land, water, and mill, and in feu and heritage. The grantee was to have the right to wood, was to give two shillings as a heriot, but to be exempt from any payment as casualty on the marriage of his daughters. Heriot, or herezeld, a term now rarely met with, meant a tribute due to the overlord or landlord on the death of the occupier; and where not expressly stipulated to be compounded for in money, it meant the best horse, ox, or cow in his possession. Waldeve and his descendants would be entitled, after this grant, to take the position of yeomen or "bonnet lairds," which was intermediate between the *husbandi*, or tenants, and the great church vassals; the lowest of all being the serfs, who laboured for the monks upon their grange or home-farm, and who were *ascripti glebi*; i.e., if they attempted to escape might be caught and brought back.

Abbot Osbert, 1180-1203, granted a charter to David, son of Peter, Dean of Stobhou (Stobbo), recognising him as his father's heir, and confirming him in certain lands which, in the indorsation, are called *Currokis*, in the body of the deed, *Corroc*.

David I., acting under the influence of the Romish priesthood, amongst other so-called reforms, established the celibacy of the clergy, and we do not find, here or elsewhere, in the Kelso Chartulary, an acknowledged marriage of a priest. When the Abbot read the words, receiving David, the Dean's son, as his father's heir, we have an indication that the son took the style and rank from his father, although the father had not been married. There are numerous instances of a similar kind in the Chartulary, which exhibits not only a laxity of morals among the inferior clergy, but proves that such was tolerated by their superiors. The grant included a mill, a court of bloodwit and burdinseck, also, the marriage casualties of his sub-vassals. The grantee and his sub-vassals were to be entitled to take as much wood as they pleased for fuel or building, but were not allowed to sell or give any away. (*Lib. de Cal.*, 82, 112.) After the lapse of six and a-half centuries, the boundaries can be traced with tolerable accuracy, although Crawford on Douglas water has been lost sight of. They included Harperfield, viz., "as the road goes from Crawford to the burn, which is called Kirkburn, and by that burn into Clyde, and on the other side as the Douglas descends from Crawford into Clyde." These lands probably included the copsewood, part of which still exists under the name of Monkswood, near Corehouse, where the proprietor was prohibited by the charter from ploughing, it being reserved for firewood and building purposes. This same David and his heirs, however, subsequently received liberty from Abbot Richard, A.D. 1206-8, to

plough when and where it was convenient. He was to have charge of the copse-wood on the lands, with wood for his own use; but any part which he could not use he was forbidden to give to any of his neighbours, unless with the consent of the Abbot of Kelso and Prior of Lesmahagow. (*Ibid.*, 83, 113.)

In 1259, an inquest was held at Dumbarton, consisting of Robert of Kelso, and other honest men of Levenax, from the baronies of Lesmahagow, Robertson, and others in the Upper Ward, regarding some family arrangements between Patrick, the father of Robert of Corrok; Elene, spouse of the said Robert; Richard, clerk of Kelmenros; and Sibilla, the mother of Robert, with reference to a ploughgate of land called Polnegulan. (*Act Parl.*, i., after Preface.) Although it is believed to be now impossible to determine, with accuracy, where the land referred to lay, the ploughgate, or carracate of land itself demands a brief explanation. The husbandland, which the husbandmen held of the Abbey, was an extent of land which varied according to locality. In the east of Scotland it was twenty-six acres, "where scythe and plough may gang." Each tenant of a husbandland there kept two oxen, but it is believed that in other parts of Scotland horses were kept instead. Six husbandmen united their men and horses to work the common plough. The Scotch plough of the thirteenth century, says Cosmo Innes in his preface to the *Liber de Kelso*, and for three centuries afterwards, was a ponderous machine, drawn, when the team was complete, by twelve oxen, either all used at once, or by two relays. A ploughgate, according to Balfour's *Practics*, should contain eight oxengang, an oxengang twelve acres; but this rule is difficult to apply, and the term may generally be said to express as much land as one plough can overtake and labour within year and day. Carrucate is of French derivation (*charrue*, a plough), and is synonymous with "a hide of land," an old English land measure, extending from one hundred to one hundred and twenty acres.

The Abbot of Kelso, in the end of the thirteenth, or beginning of the fourteenth century, granted the lands of Lesser Kype, by excambion, to Reginald of Corrokys. He was to pay one pound of the medicine called cumin, at Lesmahagow, on the 15th November, the day of St. Machutus, and to receive during life four chalders of oatmeal annually, from the Priory of Lesmahagow, and sufficient support for himself and a lad, either there or at the monastery of Kelso. The delivery of meal was to cease on the death of Reginald, but the monastery was to continue to pay twenty shillings a-year to his heirs for ever. (*L. de Cal.*, 164, 197.) In 1370, William, Abbot of Kelso, in consequence of Andrew, son of Reginald "of Lesmahagow," having resigned to him the whole tenement of Little Kype, grants to the said Andrew and his heirs-male an annual pension of four silver merks out of the revenues of the Priory of Lesmahagow. If the pension fell into arrears of twenty days, it was to be

doubled, and the Abbey property, moveable and immoveable, might be sold to recover the amount. (*Ibid.*, 406, 513.) From the designation "of Lesmahagow," it is probable that the son of Reginald had lost Corehouse, and become a pensloner of the monks.

In 1400, Abbot Patrick directed a brief to Rothald Weir, as Bailie of Lesmahagow, enjoining him to summon an inquest, and inquire if John de Benatyne, Lord of Corroks, grandfather of William de Benatyne, died vested in the lands of Corrocks, and if the said William is his heir. (*Ibid.*, 413, 523.) Richard Bannachtyne of "the Corhous" was one of a jury who were found to have given a wrong verdict by the Lord Auditors in 1476. (*Act Dom. Aud.*, 44.) In 1527, John Bannatyne of Corehouse and sixty-three others were accused of the mutilation of Walter Weir, committed upon "sudantie," and respited. ("Pitcairn," i. 241*.) In 1536, he, with his brother Thomas, and nineteen others, found security to appear at Lanark for the slaughter of John Grahame of Westhall and others. (*Ibid.* i. 179*.) Being an adherent of Queen Mary, he was included among those who, in July 1572, were accused of complicity in the murder of Darnley and the two Regenta. As many of the gentlemen of Lesmahagow were in the same predicament, we extract the list from "Pitcairn's Criminal Trials" (vol. i., p. 35):—

Wm. Weir of Auchtyefardell—his security, Corhouse, in	£1000
John Bannatyne of Corhous—security, Laird of Lamingtoun, in	3000
James M'Quharye of Auchtule—security, Corhouse, in	500
Robert Allane of Corsfurd—security, Corhouse, in	500
Robt. Tueddel of Bankhead—security, Corhouse, in	500
Alexr. Dalzell of Kype—security, Sir Jas. Hamilton, in	500 merks.
James Weir of Blakwod—security, do., in	5000 do.

William Bannatyne of Corhouse was, in 1596, indicted as "art and part in the away-taking and the reifing of Margaret Hamilton, dochter of John Hamilton of Auchnaglen, furth of James Weir's house of Dargavill." The charge proceeded on the narrative, that John Hamilton having placed his daughter, Margaret, a child of ten years old, with William Weir in Dargavill, who was her uncle by the mother's side, to be educated and brought up until of age, trusting that no interruption to her education should take place, nor violence be attempted against her; notwithstanding whereof, William Cunninghame, Tutor of Bonningtoun, accompanied by certain brethren and servants of William Bannatyne of Corhouse, mounted on William's horse, and at his instigation, with forbidden weapons, came on the 28th day of March preceding, under silence and cloud of night, to the said John Weir's house of Dargavil, within the sheriffdom of Lanark, and violently entered therein, threatened to take John Weir's life, took his purse from him, in which was much

gold and silver, injured him in various parts of the body, and left him lying for dead, and afterwards took away Margaret with them to Corhouse, where she was received and kept all that night in the knowledge of the said William Bannatyne, and subsequently, by his orders, conveyed to the borders, where she was kept and detained; her away-takers remaining continually in house and company with the said laird of Corhouse, who intended, during her minority, to induce her to act to her own disadvantage. Bannatyne, on being called, his advocate requested Hamilton to swear to the accusation given in against him, whereupon he declared that he was informed by report that he did it, but would not take it upon his conscience that the same was done. The matter being remitted to an assize, in presence of judge and jury, Bannatyne was accused of the crime, which he denied. "The assizes than passed furth of court, to ane secret (quiet?) place, in the yard of the Tolbooth, where they voted on the points of the dittay, and having resolved, re-entered the court, and found and declared the panel clene, innocent and acquit of the crime." It is remarkable that no witnesses were examined on either side, and thus ended one of the most curious cases recorded by Pitcairn in his "Criminal Trials." ("Pitcairn," i., 378.)

In 1631, William Bannatyne of Corhouse was a benefactor to the library of the University of Glasgow, to the amount of 20 merks. In 1632 he was served heir to his father, William, in the lands of Corehouse, with dwelling-house and mill. In 1643 John Bannatyne of Corhouse was one of the Commissioners named by Act of Parliament for raising a tax, ordered to be levied by the Convention of Estates, to meet the loan of 200,000 merks. His name appears in the same year as one of the War Committee for the County of Lanark, and again in the years 1647 and 1648. (*Act Parl* 29, 132, 298.) He was appointed one of the Local Commissioners of Excise in 1661, a Justice of Peace in 1663, and Commissioner of Supply in 1667.

It is a witticism of Dickens that "accidents will occur in the best regulated families," and the following account, abridged from the "History of the Somervilles" may possibly be thought to illustrate the remark. In 1650 the army being encamped at Corstorphine, and young Corhouse there with his father, who was Lieut.-Colonel of Stewart's regiment of horse, he invites young Somerville of Cambusnethan to his father's tent, who made this young gentleman very welcome, and entertained him respectfully, because of his having a Bannatyne to his mother, of which surname himself is supposed to be the chief. At parting he proffered him the shelter of his tent, knowing that that gentleman had there none of his own, because his stay in the army was uncertain, having the Earl of Eglintoun to wait upon at Court, which was then ambulatory, as the King's affairs required. This kind offer of Corhouse, Cambusnethan accepts for some few days, during which time they became very familiar,

and contracted great friendship, which still continued until affinity made it more firm and lasting.

The army being beat at Dunbar, the 3d of September 1650, young Corhouse narrowly escaped being knocked on the head or made prisoner, for his father's tent was cut down above him by the enemy before he could get to horse; however, he escaped unwounded, and came safe to his father's house the day after this unfortunate battle. The country being all in a consternation because of the great loss, and his father gone to Stirling to rally his broken regiment, the son wearies to be confined within the walls of Corhouse, an invincible place of strength before the use of guns, there being near approaching to it the river Clyde, surrounding three parts of the flinty rock whereupon the house stands. The front is open, but it is strongly walled, and has a drawbridge before the entry, which closes with an iron yett. In this house the English never set foot until half a year after Worcester fight.

The English sending none of their troops to the west until near Martinmas, the country gentry that were not yet gone up to the King's army at Stirling, followed their ordinary recreation of hunting and hawking. Young Corhouse, being at this sport, was pleased to come to Cambusnethan, there to renew his acquaintance with that gentleman's son, where his welcome was suitable to the civilities he had met with from him in the camp. Having stayed there two days, Corhouse invites young Cambusnethan to his father's house, and would have him alongst with him, which he condescended to. Having procured his parents' license, they set furth well furnished with hawks and dogs, which gave them much sport; the fields and ways betwixt Cambusnethan and Corhouse being fitted for hawking and hunting. At night they came to Corhouse, being courteously received by the lady (a daughter of the house of Lee), her husband being then at Stirling, and modestly by the young ladies. When they appeared, the first that came in sight was Miss Margaret, afterwards lady to Sir James Johnston of Westerhall. The youngest, Miss Martha, was not seen until supper, and then came into the room in a plain country dress. The truth is, she needed nothing else, being an ornament to her clothes when at the best, which afterwards she wore as fine and fashionable as any lady of her quality within the nation, and that without wronging her husband's fortune or her own credit. It is proper in this place, as I suppose, to give a description of her person and qualifications, both being excellent. To begin with the first, at her age of fifteen complete, she attained to her full height, which was so far above the ordinary stature of most women, that she was accounted amongst the tallest of our nation, but so as that diminished nothing of her handsomness, every part answering thereto, as a slender waist, large shoulders, big breast, hanches full and round. Her visage was long, her nose high, her brow bent and smooth as alabaster, her chin and cheeks

somewhat full, with a little red, especially in hot weather. There was nothing bore so little proportion with the rest of her body as her hand and foot, both being extremely small, but weill shapen, white and full of flesh. Her skin was smooth and clear; her hair being of a bright flaxen (which darkened as she grew in age), added much to her beauty, wherein there was no blemish, her mien being answerable to that, and her person gave occasion to those who saw her at church or any other public meeting to assert that she graced the place and company where she was. It has often been observed when this gentlewoman walked upon the street, which was but occasional (being better employed at home), that the eyes, not only of the men, but also those of her own sex were upon her, admiring her parts and handsomeness.

For the endowments of her mind, they were answerable to the excellency of the cause, as being of a quick apprehension, strong judgment, a ready delivery, albeit she had a little haugh (hesitation) in her speech, which was so far from making it unpleasant, that it graced her words, and was very taking with those she conversed with. In a word, she was pious toward God, obedient to her parents, loving and submissive to her husband, and obliging to the meanest of her relations, indulgent towards her children, frugal in caring for her family, charitable to the poor, and courteous to all persons whatsoever. I leave it to the consideration of all the world, whether a person so handsome and so qualified, had not charms enough, upon first sight, to engage the affections of any man, as she did of this young gentleman, who, without farther ceremony, after supper, proposed to her his service, being then in her own and her sister's apartment, which, with as little ceremony, she accepted with this provision, that he procured her parents' consent. This bargain begun, was happily finished thereafter, to the great satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Eight days after their stay at Corhouse, Cambusnethan and young Corhouse came back to Cambusnethan, having in company with them John Kennedie, brother-german to the Laird of Auchtifardell, old Corhouse's brother-in-law. This gentleman had been page to Major Bannatyne, and was with him all the time he lived, and was bred a soldier. There were sixteen of Captain Lockhart's troop belonging to Colonel Halkett's regiment quartered upon Cambusnethan's lands, whereof twelve had taken up their lodging within the place, which happened to be the very night when these two young gentlemen and Lieutenant Kennedie came there, most of the rooms of the house being taken up with themselves and their "pedies" (attendants on foot), whereof they had not a few, and all the stables with their horses. While young Cambusnethan was dealing in fairness with some of the troopers, asking that they might remove a part of their horses to the office-houses without

the court, that there might be room for the strangers' horses, and was like to prevail with them; young Corhouse unhappily quarrelled with one of them, and from words they went to their swords, whereupon the rest of the troopers drew theirs, which made Lieutenant Kennedie, Cambusnethan, and three of their servants quickly dismount. The court was narrow, and six horses standing in it, who, finding themselves at liberty, and affrighted with the noise and clashing of so many swords, ran madly up and down, and were like to tread the combatants under foot, so that the troopers, although stout fellows, were sorely put to. There had been but few blows passed before Lieutenant Kennedie was master of four of their swords, and two of them next the gate were forced out by the two young gentlemen, who having small swords, put such home thrusts that they were necessitated to retire, or to be nailed to the wall. This bickering might have been bloody enough, if old Cambusnethan, being at the time in the barns, hearing the noise and loud clamour of the women, had not quickly come in, whereupon the rest of the troopers, willingly of themselves, withdrew without the gate, out of respect to him, knowing he was an old soldier, and loved all such. Three of the troopers were wounded; the gardener of Cambusnethan, who came in to help his young master, was deeply cut in the shoulder; two of the horses were injured, and young Corhouse's mandell coat, which he had on, was cut in five places, and his arm a little wounded. Young Cambusnethan having on a gray Dutch hat, had his head well preserved, and was little hurt. So soon as this business was composed, to pacify the soldiers, they were appointed to quarter upon the tenantrie nearest the place, and plenty of meat and drink sent to them, which made them dispense with the supposed affront they had met with in being put from their quarters.

Two days after this (as had been resolved upon by young Cambusnethan and his ladye love), young Corhouse begs liberty from Cambusnethan and his lady, that seeing their son had proffered his service to his youngest sister, they would be pleased to licence his going alongst with him to see his father, that he might be assured thereof from his own mouth. This they willingly condescended to, whereupon these gentlemen with their servants set furth, having Lieutenant Kennedie for their companion and guide.

Corhouse had then his regiment of horse quartered in Angus. Upon the fifth day after they departed from Cambusnethan, these gentlemen came to this place, having made no great haste by the way, because they desired to see the country, as having never travelled that road before.

Corhouse received his son indifferently, as one who, by appearance, he had no liking for during his life, and yet left him all at his death. As for young Cambusnethan and the Lieutenant, he made them very welcome to his quarters.

The second day after these gentlemen's coming to the Grange, young Cambusnethan took opportunity to acquaint Corhouse with the occasion that brought him there. He had been informed by his son (who was no good secretary), of the particulars, the night previous, so that it was no surprise to him. In a short compliment, he thanked the gentleman for the honour he intended to put upon his family in proffering to match with it, but withal, he insinuated, the times were ill for marrying or giving in marriage. However, if there were any settlement in the country, he should advise with his wife, daughter, and other relations about the affair, which he hoped might take effect. Corhouse was a man of few words, and liked not those who had too many, therefore this gentleman gave him only thanks for so obliging an answer.

After a fortnight's stay at this place, Corhouse goes to Court, which was then at St. Johnstoun's, and takes with him young Cambusnethan, fearing that in his absence his son and he might quarrel at their game, being both young and hasty, especially his son, whom he knew to be exceedingly quarrelsome upon slight occasions. Being come to Perth, Corhouse minded his business, and this gentleman his recreations for some days, and then comes to take his leave of Corhouse, having a greater desire to be with his daughter than all the ladies about the Court. Corhouse knowing that so soon as this young gentleman came to the west, he would visit his family, therefore gives him letters to his lady and to other persons in that country with whom he had business, recommending the delivery to him, whereof he was very careful as well became him. That night before Cambusnethan parted from Court, Corhouse was somewhat pressing that he should drink heartily; but finding that he had a great aversion therefrom, he most civilly forbore to trouble him with any more than what he willingly took, the rest of the company upon Corhouse's account doing the same.

Young Cambusnethan having laid aside his arms, employed his time in hunting and hawking, but mostly in courting of his mistress, until the beginning of September, when that business was brought to a tryst at the Corsefoord boat, a passage upon Clyde, near midway between the Corhouse and Cambusnethan. There was not much trysting in the matter, there being an equality in the persons, the portion offered, the present sustenance, jointure, and estate that was to be secured to the heirs of the marriage.

Near two months after the contract, they were married by Mr. John Home, in Leamahagow kirk, upon the 13th day of November 1651, the bride being in the eighteenth year of her age, and the bridegroom in the nineteenth. A matchlier pair was not seen within the walls of that kirk this last century, nor a greater wedding, considering the great consternation the country had been in for some months

preceding, for there were one Marquis, three Earls, two Lords, sixteen Baronets, and eight ministers, present at this solemnity, *but not one musician*. They liked yet better the bleating of the calves of Dan and Bethel, the ministers' long winded and sometimes nonsensical graces, little to the purpose, than all the musical instruments of the sanctuary at so solemn an occasion, which, if it be lawful at all to have them, certainly it ought and should be upon a wedding-day, for divertisement to the guests, that innocent recreation of music and dancing being much more warrantable, and a far better exercise than drinking and smoking of tobacco, wherein these holy brethren of the Presbyterian persuasion for the most part employed themselves, without any formal health or remembrance of their friends: a nod with their head, or a sigh, with the turning up of the white of the eye, served for that ceremony. The solemnity continued from the Thursday until the Tuesday following, when the nobility and gentry went home to their own houses, as Cambusnethan did to his, leaving his son at his father-in-law's, where he remained a year, and had his first child born there. Being a son, he was named after his father and grandfather, "James."

After this period, we find Bannatyne of Corhouse making himself useful as a county gentleman, by enforcing an Act of the Scottish Parliament along with the Magistrates of Lanark, fixing reasonable prices on boots and shoes. The Act was passed in 1668, and was a repetition of the one of 1605. (*Act. Parl.*, iv. 404.) It appears from a MS. account of the parish of Lesmahagow, written by the late Sheriff Aiton of Hamilton, that the Regent Earl of Arran, the Earl of Argyle, and the Earl of Glencairn, married sisters of John Bannatyne of Corehouse. The correct version as given by Anderson in the "House of Hamilton" is, that John Bannatyne of Corhouse, the Earl of Argyle, and the Earl of Glencairn married sisters of the second Earl of Arran. Sir John Bannatyne having married the heiress of Crookdyke, in Cumberland, settled there, and sold the estate of Corehouse about the year 1694, to William Somerville of Cambusnethan, who, in 1695, appears on the list of Commissioners of Supply, which honour he enjoyed also in 1704. (*Acts Parl.*, ix. 374, xi. 141.) He was succeeded by George Somerville, on whose decease, without issue, the property devolved on his two sisters, one of whom married Lockhart of Birkhill. These ladies sold it, and in 1773 it belonged to a gentleman named Dickson. The estate was afterwards purchased with the reversion of the price of the barony of Ednam by James Edmonstone, Esq., a member of a border family, who for nearly 800 years had possessed the fertile barony of that name. Corehouse gave a senatorial title to a gentleman of pre-eminent talent at the Scottish bar, the late George Cranstoun, Esq., who was related to the family of Edmondstoun by the female line. After his succession to the estate, Lord Corehouse built the present

elegant mansion in the Elizabethan style, and completed it in the year 1827, from designs by the well-known architect and antiquary, Blore of London; and it is justly regarded as a monument of refined taste. The estate is now in the possession of Lord Corehouse's niece, Miss Edmondstoun Cranstoun.

STONEBYRES, AUCHINLECK, GREENRIG, TAYTHES, AND MOSSMYNYNE.

The estate of Stonebyres, which anciently was one of the most extensive in the parish of Lesmahagow, is now but a skeleton of what it was, even at a recent period. From the charters of Kelso it appears that the district, afterwards known as constituting part of Stonebyres Barony, was originally called Fincurrocks or Fincorrokys, although at no period did it comprise the whole of this property, which occupied the bank of the Clyde from the Kirkburn, as the northern boundary of Corehouse, to the junction of Nethan with Clyde, and extended westward until it met the lands which the monks retained in their own hands. In 1160-1180, Abbot John granted to Gilmagu and his heirs a certain portion of Fincurrock, bounded by the march between him and his brother Saludes, and by the swamp (*lacum*) between him and the monks, and so across from the march of Saludes to the burn Awenhath, and so by the burn of Gregeref by the Naithen into Clyde. The yearly payment was twenty shillings, one half payable at the feast of the Holy St. John, and one half at the feast of St. Martin. He and his heirs were to grind at the monk's mill, and receive marriage tax from his people on the marriage of daughters, and to hold a court like William of Ardach, or James of Draffen, or Saludes. (*L. de Cal.*, 83, 114.)

Abbot Henry in 1208-1218 granted to Gilemor, son of Gilconel, and his heirs, a charter of the lands of Fincurroc. The boundaries are identical, and Saludes is not styled the brother but grand-uncle of the grantee (*avunculus patris sui*). Gilemor is thirled to the mill of the monks, and has conveyed to him the marriage casualties of his sub-vassals. (*Ibid.*, 79, 108.) Gilemor subsequently added half a silver merk to his yearly feu-duty, on condition that the Prior and monks received him into the brotherhood. (*Ibid.*, 153, 187.)

Abbot Henry, in 1208-18, confirmed to Gilemor, son of Saludes, and his heirs, another portion of Fincurroc, from the point where Pollenoran falls into Clude, up Pollenoran until you arrive at the dry course between Gilbertstoun and Gilmehaguis, and so by the straight marches towards the dry course until you reach the burn, and so up the burn as far as the Black Ford which is in the bog; and by the dry course in the bog to Elwaldisgate; and from a dry course at Elwaldisgate descending to a small burn near Culnegaber; and so by that burn descending to the ditch above the croft of Esbert; and from that ditch by the small stream descending to the

great burn of Duuelarg; and by the large burn of Duuelarg up to the ford which is on the road from Lesmahagow to Lanark; and up that road in Dularg to the Slender Cross, and thence to the nearest wall; and by the burn of Ancellet descending into Clyde. The reddendum was twenty shillings; sixteen for feu-duty, and four for perpetual brotherhood. He and his heirs were to grind at the monk's mill, were entitled to receive the marriage casualties of their sub-vassals, but to account for those of their own daughters. And with regard to small questions, such as blodewit and birthensake, to hold a court like James of Draffen or William of Ardach. (*Lib. de Cal.*, 80, 109.) Although impossible to trace with accuracy, it is believed that some of these ancient boundaries do not differ much from the modern ones of the estates of Stonebyres and Verehills. And if "Pollenoran" be received as the burn of Kilbank, "Blackford" as Blackhall, the "dry course in the bog" as the gorge at Bogside between Dillar and Dumbraxhills, and "Ancillet" as the burn at Hallhill, some faint conception may be formed of the grant.

In 1290, Reginald de Corrokys was a sub-vassal of Sir William de St. Clair in the lands of Fincorrokys. In that year, Sir William, as overlord, notified to his sub-vassal that he had resigned the lands of Fincorrokys, in the Barony of Lesmahagow, which Reginald held of him, for a feu-duty of three merks annually, until the expiry of the term mentioned in the agreement between him and his father. Reginald is authorised to pay this feu-duty to the Abbey, and not to him. (*Lib. de Cal.*, 165, 198.) Sir Henry de St. Clair in 1315 grants warrant to his Baillie in Fincurroc to deliver up these lands to the Abbey of Kelso or Prior of Lesmahagow. (*Ibid.*, 166, 199.)

Abbot John, 1160-1180, granted to Waldeve, son of Boydin, an Abbey vassal, the third part of Auchynleck, with lands, water, and mill, in feu and heritage, paying two shillings and three pence annually, and the increase of a certain pendicle called Cultensegle, which lay between the territory of Douglas and Currock. He was to have easements of wood, like those of the township of Greenrig. He and his heirs were to pay two shillings for a heriot, but no marriage casualties. (*Ibid.*, 84, 115.) Patrick de Auchynlec was witness to a charter in favour of the Abbey, during the period that Walran was Abbot of Kelso, *circa* 1311. (*Ibid.*, 163, 195.)

In 1266, William, son of Philip de Grenerige, resigned to Kelso his right in the third part of Hautillet, one of the witnesses being Pet, styled "of Grenrig." (*Ibid.*, 166, 200.) In 1311, at the feast of the Passover, Adam de Dowan, senior, resigned to Kelso the whole of Greneryg, on condition that the Abbey should find him maintenance within their house of Lesmahagow, with victuals for one servant, or a certain sum of money. The said Adam undertook to attend the Sheriff-court

at Lanark on behoof of the Abbey, and render them all the aid in his power, for which he should receive a robe annually, and a sum of money. When he should no longer be able to attend in court, he should not receive his robe annually, nor a half merk, nor a garment. - (*Ibid.*, 164, 196.) Adam de Aghynlek resigned to William of Bolden, Abbot of Kelso, in 1370, the lands of Greynrig and the Taythes. (*Ibid.*, 407, 514), and in 1372 they were re-granted to himself and Margaret, his spouse, on payment of 8s. 9d. sterling annually, payable at the feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist and of St. Martin. (*Ibid.*, 408, 515.)

The first time that the name of Weir appears in the Kelso Chartulary is in a charter above noticed, granted the year 1266, when on Wednesday after the feast of St. Machutus, in the full court of my Lords the Abbot and convent of Kelso, at "Curroc Symonis" (the Corehouse of Symon), Philip de Grenrigs resigned to them the right he had in the third part of Hautillet. Witnesses, Thomas, styled Wer, and others. (*Lib. de Kelso*, 166, 200.) Thomas Weir is a witness to the resignation of the same lands in 1307-1311, Walran being Abbot. (*Ibid.*, 163, 195.) Rothaldus or Rothald Wer was seneschal or baillie of Lesmahagow in 1398-1400 (*Ibid.*, 409-517, 413-523); and in 1400, Abbot Patrick executed a charter of resignation in his favour (wherein he is styled "well-beloved and faithful," for his services to the Abbey) of the half of the lands of Blakwodd and Dermoundystoun, with the whole land of Mossmyntyne. (*L. de Kelso*, 413, 524.) Rothald Weir appears to the author to have been ancestor of the Weirs or Veres of Blackwood and of Stonebyres. The annual payment to the monks for the lands of Blackwood was 3s. 4d., and for Mossmyntyne (Hawksland) 13s. 4d.; and although the *reddenda* or annual payments are not absolute proofs of original value, as values may have changed, portions of land been sold or acquired, and titles consolidated, yet the fact remains, that in 1696, when the Poll Tax Record was made up, the Weirs of Stonebyres were in possession of Mossmyntyne or Hawksland, as well as the original Fincorrokys, Auchinlec or Affleck, Greenrig and Taythes, also, portions of Dowan or Devon, to be afterwards referred to. (See "Poll Tax Record.") Unfortunately that record is defective, inasmuch as it wants Blackwood barony. Without assuming confidently that Rothald Weir of Blackwood and Mossmineon left one of these properties, viz., Blackwood and Dormiston, to one of his sons, and the other to a younger one, the author may be permitted to state his belief that such was the fact, and thus were founded two great families.

The Weirs took the style of "Stonebyres," most probably when the mansion-house was built.

In these distracted periods of Scottish history, when every man's hand was against his neighbour, such entries as the following are common in our criminal

records; but the details and extenuating circumstances are always absent. "In 1524, William Were and his nephew, William Were, and two other parties, were 'denounced rebels' for the murder of Mr. James Haliburtone Burgess of Edinburgh." In this case, Weir of Stonebyres became surety for William, his son and heir-apparent, as well as for a younger son, that they should underly the law on fifteen days' warning, for intercommuning, i.e., holding intercourse with Thomas Hamyltoun and William Weir, rebels. ("Pitcairn," i. 126*.) Weir of Stonebyres was murdered by Lyndsay, Rector of Covington in the following year. (*Ibid.*, i. 132*.) On August 6, 1526, John Lindesay of Colbyntoune (Covington) was respited for "ye cruel slaughter of William Weir of Stanebyres, committed be way of murther, under silence of nycht, in ye Channonegate of Edinburgh." (*Ibid.*, i. 238*.)

A feud existed at one period between the families of Stonebyres and Blackwood. On the 30th April 1587, William Weir of Stonebyres granted his bond of "manrent to the Laird of Blackwood, agreeing to serve under his 'pensall' or banner. This deed has already been referred to under *Poneil*. The ratification of it by Parliament in 1592, of which the following is a copy, sufficiently indicates its nature. "Our Sovereign Lord the King, understanding that William Weir of Stanebyres, for the assythment and satisfaction of the slaughter of deceased John Weir of Poneill, lawful son to James Weir of Blackwode, and hurting of James Reid, son-in-law to the said James, to the great effusion of his blood, gave his special bond and obligation, obliging him, his heirs and successors in his lands and heritage, in manrent and service to the said James Weir of Blakwood his chief, his heirs and successors in his lands and living of Blackwode, perpetually in all times coming, so long as the house of Blackwood remains, and is enjoyed by the surname of Weir. And that the said William and his foresaids shall take plain part with the said James and foresaids in neighbourhood; as also take ane full, true, and plane part with him and his foresaids in all and sundry his and their actions, quarrels, causes, and criminal business, against whatever person or persons, so far as lies in their power (our said sovereign Lord and abbot of Kelso, his superior, his own proper and peculiar causes, only excepted), and to await and attend upon the said James and his foresaids, with their servants and tenants, and come under his pensall in time of foreign or civil wars, when the same occur, and shall never 'ken' nor know their hurt or injury in body, goods, lands, gear, fame, and others whatsoever, but shall reveal the same to them, and stop, hinder, and 'lett' the same as their own 'skaith' in all time coming, from age to age, during the period above specified, as in the bond and obligation granted thereupon, of the date at Stanebyres, the last day of April, the year of God 1587 years, and acted and registered in the Books of Council, and a Decreet of the Lords interponed thereto, upon the

15th day of August 1589 years, is at greater length contained. And our said Sovereign Lord, considering that the foresaid bond of manrent is given for a necessary and good cause, viz., for keeping and holding of the parties therein named, being so near in blood, in perpetual quietness in all times coming, *Therefore* his Majesty, with the advice of the Estates of this present Parliament, and whole body thereof, ratifies and approves, and for his Highness and his successors perpetually confirms the foresaid bond of manrent of service, made and granted by the said William Weir of Stonebyres, for him, his heirs, and successors, to the said James Weir of Blackwood, his heirs and successors, bond and obligation granted thereupon, whole clauses, circumstances, and conditions whatever, specified and contained therein, after the form and tenor thereof, and Lords' decreet above specified, interponed thereto in all points. And wills and grants, and for his Highness and his successors ordains and decerns that the foresaid bond and obligation, and decreet interponed thereto, is and shall be sufficient right and title to the said lairds of Blackwood and Stonebyres, their successors and posterity, for keeping and observing of the same in all time coming, each one for his own part thereof to others, notwithstanding of any laws, acts, or constitutions previously made to the contrary, appearing to be derogative hereto, concerning which, and all that may follow thereupon, his Majesty, for his Highness and his successors, dispenses for ever." (*Act Parl.*, iii. 624.)

This deed demands a few words of explanation and remark. 1st, Weir of Stonebyres clearly admits that Weir of Blackwood was his chief, but whether he did so under *compulsitor*, and to give a sort of feudal satisfaction to a father, for the slaughter of his son, and as a politic measure to prevent further effusion of blood, or because he was really his chief, cannot now be ascertained. 2d, If, on his decease, Rothald Wer bequeathed his lands of Blackwood and Dermoundston to one of his sons, and the whole of Mossmyne to another, it is easy to perceive how the parties should have been so "neir in bluid," as the deed affirms them to be. 3d, The recognition of the "King and the Abbot of Kelso," as superiors in 1587, and the ratification of this in 1592, would excite a smile, had not commendators, or laymen appointed to ecclesiastical benefices, been commonly called Abbots, long after the Reformation of 1560. The party here referred to as Abbot, was no doubt the Earl of Bothwell, in virtue of a grant of the barony of Lesmahagow. Bothwell was at same time commendator of the Abbey of Kelso.

In the Roxburgh tax relief roll of 1630, the estates of Blackwood and Stonebyres were nearly of equal value; the former being valued at 21 chalders 14 bolls yearly, and Stonebyres at 21 chalders 8 bolls. In 1631, William Weir of Stonebyres contributed seven dollars to the library of the University of Glasgow.

George Weir of Blackwood's contribution was forty merks Scots. (*Mun. Univer. Glas.*, iii. 470.)

Sir William Weir of Stonebyres was one of the Committee of War for the county of Lanark in 1644, 1647, and 1648. (*Act Parl.*) In 1650, he received a testimonial from the Presbytery of Lanark for "his constancy and faithfulness in the Covenant during the time of the unlawful engagement." (Presbytery Records.)

James Weir of Stonebyres was a Commissioner of Supply in 1678. In 1690, the bailie for the time being of Stonebyres had that honour conferred upon him, probably during the minority of the chief of the house. In 1696 and 1704, the "Laird" of Stonebyres was a Commissioner. (*Scots Acts of Parl.*) He was succeeded by his son, William Weir, in the estates of Stonebyres, which then comprehended, besides what is now known as Stonebyres Estate, Verehills, Greenrig, Taithes, Over Auchinleck or Affeck (now known by the name of Gillbank or Kilbank), Darnfillan, Borland, Auldtou, Hill, Cultershogle, Leelaw, Neuk of Leelaw, Mossminion, Brae, Moat, and Moatyett. (Lesmahagow "Poll Tax Record.") At an earlier period it had embraced Boghill and Bog, Auchren, and other farms. William Weir was succeeded by his brother Daniel, whose successor was his son James. In 1727, James sold Auldtou, with consent of his mother (Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton) and of his guardians, Sir James Lockhart of Carstairs, Bart.; Sir W. Gordon of Invergordon, Bart.; Mr. William Carmichael of Skirling, advocate; Mr. Alexander Menzies of Coulteraws; and Mr. William Law of Elvingstone.

James Weir changed the name to Vere. He had two sons, James and John. James, the elder of the two, was a member of Parliament, and by his extravagance involved the estate in debt. He sold Coultershogle to a Mr. Howison. Dying unmarried, he was succeeded by his brother John, a captain of marines, who sold Brae, Moat, Moatyett, Darnfillan, and Borland, to liquidate his brother's debts. He was succeeded by his only child, Daniel, then a minor of between one and two years of age, who was called to the Scotch bar in 1803, and for many years was Sheriff-Substitute for the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. In 1808, he sold Gillbank, including East Taithes, to John Thomson, Esq., merchant in Bristol, who had been born at Gillbank; and in 1810, the estate now known as Verehills was purchased from Mr. Vere by John Inglis, Esq., a native of Lanark, then a merchant in London, in partnership with the late Edward Ellice, M.P. In 1842, the last portion of this once magnificent estate was sold to James Monteath, Esq., of Glasgow, whose representative, Lieut-General Thomas Monteath Douglas, C.B., of Douglas Support, a distinguished Indian officer, now enjoys it.

On the decease of Daniel Vere, Esq., in 1852, it was found by his will that

he recognised the Veres of Blackwood as his kinsmen, by bequeathing his vault in the churchyard of Lesmahagow to William Edward Hope Vere, Esq., of Blackwood and Craigiehall. The tombstone of this deeply respected magistrate and county gentleman bears the following inscription:—

Vero Nihil Verius
DANIEL VERE, Esq. OF STONEBYRES,

ADVOCATE,

Died in the Faith of the Lord Jesus Christ,
7th February 1852.

INVITA VERUS, VERORUM SANGUINIS ALTI ULTIMUS, HIC VERO

NUNC JACET IN TUMULO : HMC MONUMENTA TIBI,

VERO VIDUATA MARITO CONJUX, HEU VERO

VICTA DOLORE, DEDIT.

The mansion of Stonebyres has frequently been styled the oldest inhabited house in the county of Lanark. It is embraced in the modern arrangements of a superb dwelling-house, erected by the late James Monteath, Esq., from designs by Mr. Baird, architect, of Glasgow. The original walls are from eight to ten feet thick, and the ancient banqueting hall is one of the finest to be met with in Lanarkshire.

BLACKWOOD.

The first time that the name of Weir connected with Lesmahagow occurs in the *Liber de Kelso* is so early as A.D. 1276, when Philip de Greenrigs resigned Hautillet. Where that place was situated can now only form subject for conjecture, but a French derivation suggests some high ground which may have been in the neighbourhood of Greenrig, as there are several elevated tracts of land in that district. Thomas, styled Wer, was probably an important personage, as he is the first to subscribe as witness to the above-mentioned transaction, the second being Pet, styled Greenrig. This is probably the origin of the well-known Lesmahagow surname, Peat or Pate. There is an Anglo-Saxon word, Wearg, which signifies wolf; but the derivation of Weir from it is open to doubt. This is not the first time that the name occurs in history. In the reign of William the Lyon, 1165-1214, a Radulphus de Wer attested a Royal charter. (*Act Parl., after preface* 83.) In 1311, Adam de Dowane, senr., resigned to Abbot Walran of Kelso and the Abbey, all the lands which he possessed in the town and tenement of Greenrig below the barony of Lesmahagow, to which *Thoma Were* and others were witnesses. (*L. de Kelso*, 163, 195.)

Rotaldus Wer was bailie of Lesmahagow in 1398-1400, and in the latter year, Abbot Patrick, who styled him "Well-beloved and faithful, and for his service to

us" granted to him the half of the church lands of Blackwodd and Dermoundyston, with the whole of Mossmynyne. For Blackwood, he was to pay 3s. 4d. annually, and for the other lands, 13s. 4d. (*Ibid.*, 413, 524.) These lands were to be held by the said Rothald and his heirs-male, freely, quietly, and peaceably, with all conveniences, easements, and pertinents known and unknown, above ground and under ground, in wood and open, roads, footpaths, meadows and pastures, moors, marshes, lakes, and running waters, with fishing, hunting, and hawking, in feu and heritage for ever. That Mossmynine was an important possession is apparent, not only from the yearly payment required for it, but also from the circumstance that in 1316, a meeting took place at that manor, of "discreet and trustworthy men," to arrange a dispute between Sir Alexander Folkard and the Abbot of Kelso, regarding Pollenelle. (*Ibid.*, 158, 195.) In the map which is attached to the "*Origines Parochiales Scotiæ*," Mossminin appears as a district of country between Harperfield and Coultershogle, but what is known as Hawkland was originally called Mossminin. In 1406, Ralph Weir of Blackwood was one of an inquest who served Sir Thomas Somervill of Carnwath, heir to his father, Sir John. ("History of the Somervilles," i. 152.) In 1435, Henrie Weir, elder of Blackwood, formed one of a similar jury who served William, second Lord Somervill, heir to the said Sir Thomas, who had been created first baron. (*Ibid.*, i. 178.) In 1447, Lord William married his eldest daughter Marie, to Ralph Weir, her portion being 2000 merks. (*Ibid.*, i. 197.) Thomas Wer of Blackwood was in 1490 ordained by the Lords of Council to pay to the Earl of Ergile, chancellor, £40, uplifted by him of the mails of the lands of Kype, which were in the hands of the Crown ward, in consequence of the death of Alexander Stewart of Avondale, and which had been granted to the said Earl of Argyle. (*Act. Dom. Con.*, 141.) In 1493, he had a lawsuit with the Abbot of Kelso, about the lands of Mot, in Mossmyning, which he alleged belonged to him; also regarding his intromissions with the lands of Coultershogle, and his failure to pay the thirld multure and duties to the mills of Mossmynyne. The dispute was submitted to the Chancellor and Master of Angus. (*Ibid.*, 313, 316.)

In 1497, Robert Weyr received a grant of Rogerhyll and Brownhyll, lying in the Lordship of Blackwood, from Abbot Robert, on the resignation of John Mungumery, with turbaries, peat-bogs, coals, the right of erecting manufactories and malt kilns, stone and lime, meadows and pastures, with free ish and entry to various pools of water, with mills, multures and sequels, woods, roads, footpaths, the privilege of holding courts, with the fines and forfeitures exacted therein, and with fishing, hunting, and all easements. (*L. de Cal.*, 428, 534.)

In 1561, James Weir of Blackwood, was one of the curators for Miss Margaret

Hamilton of Raploch. She married James Sommervell, younger, of Cambusnethan, and after her marriage, conveyed the third of Cummir, in the parish of Lesmahagow, to Gavin Hamilton, commendator of Kilwinning. The above Gavin was youngest son of James Hamilton of Raploch; and Isobel Weir, his spouse, was a daughter of Blackwood's. ("Family History of Hamiltons of Broomhill," p. 16.)

In 1572, James Weir of Blackwood, having espoused the cause of Mary Queen of Scots, was in common with many others, accused of being accessory to the murder of Darnley. ("Pitcairn," i. 35.) As no record of the trial exists, it is questionable whether any took place, or that anything more was intended than to intimidate the Queen's adherents for party purposes. In 1576-7, he served as a juryman. ("Pitcairn," i. 71.) He was included in the Act of Restitution, passed in 1585. (*Act. Parl.*, iii. 383.)

In 1612, Douglas of Todholis became law-burrow for George Weir of Blackwood, in the sum of 1000 merks; but the cause of this has not been recorded. (*Pitcairn*, "Crim. Trials," iii. 227.)

In 1643, George Weir of Blackwood was appointed one of the Commissioners for raising a tax, authorised by the Convention of Estates, to repay a loan of 200,000 merks, and named one of the Committee of War. (*Act. Parl.*, vi. 29, 53.) In 1644, the Laird of Blackwood was one of the Committee of War. (*Ibid.*, vi. 132.) But at this period there is so much obscurity attending the succession, that it is difficult to unravel it. The property was held for a time by Colonel James Bannatyne, a cadet of the house of Corehouse. On the 8th of July 1645, his eldest brother, John Bannatyne of Corhouse, served himself heir to the Colonel, as heir of conquest in the lands of Blackwood, etc. (*Inquis. Spec.*, 220.) It is known that William Lawrie of Auchinheath, married a Miss Weir of Blackwood.

In 1650, George Weir or Lawrie, his son, was retoured as heir of tailzie provision, to Colonel Bannatyne, "his cousin," as to part of the lands of Blackwood, and in 1657 as to the remainder. (*Ibid.*, 241, 270.) It is probable that the eldest daughter of Blackwood had married Bannatyne of Corehouse, and that it was a younger daughter, perhaps of a second family, who married William Lawrie. On the death of the elder Miss Weir (Mrs. Bannatyne), her younger son, Colonel Bannatyne, probably in terms of the marriage contract, succeeded to Blackwood. On his death an attempt was made by Bannatyne of Corehouse to obtain the lands as of conquest, but unsuccessfully. George Weir or Lawrie, son of the younger Miss Weir, obtained the estate, being served heir to his cousin, as Colonel Bannatyne is called in the retour. George Lawrie, who took the name of Weir, was an infant at the time, and during his minority, his father, William Lawrie, popularly known as "the Tutor of Blackwood," was appointed his guardian. Mr. Lawrie was one of the

Committee of War for the County of Lanark, for the years 1648 and 1649. (*Act Parl.*, vi. 298, 374.)

In the Session Records of the parish, the lairds of Blackwood and Corhouse are associated in 1651 as elders of the kirk. On the 31st March of the following year, "Mr. John Hume, minister, gave in some reasons against the laird of Blackwood, proving that he was not taxable to be an elder, which he promised to prove by the act of the Commission of the Kirk." These reasons have not been recorded, but the session voted same day whether or not he should sit in the session, when the affirmative was carried. William Lawrie was excluded from the act of indemnity, passed in 1662, until he paid a fine of £600 Scots. (*Act Parl.*, vii. 422-3.) It is believed that George Weir attained his majority in 1666, as in that year George Weir, *alias* Lawrie of Blackwood, granted a charter in favour of Robert Lockhart of Birkhill, to which William Lawrie, his father, consents. (*Charter of the lands of Pounell, preserved at Kerse.*) In 1678, George Weir was named as a Commissioner of Supply. (*Act Parl.*, viii. 224.)

William Lawrie acted a conspicuous part in covenanting times. In 1666, when the rising took place previous to the battle of Rullion Green or Pentland, he, although a friend of the cause, vainly attempted to dissuade the Covenanters, under Colonel Wallace, from proceeding farther than Lanark; and again at Collinton, acting as a messenger of peace, sent by the Duke of Hamilton, vainly entreated them to lay down their arms in the hope of procuring an indemnity. He acted as mediator with General Dalziel, and conveyed the letter embodying the views of the Covenanters to the Council at Edinburgh, who received it very coolly. For this he was imprisoned, but in the following year he was allowed to come out of the Castle of Edinburgh, and to have the liberty of the town while engaged about his own affairs. In 1682 he was brought before the Council, and they, upon hearing him as to his libel, passed an act "anent our Sovereign Lord's letter in the matter underwritten," the preamble being in substance, that albeit it be the duty of all his Majesty's good subjects to detect, discover, apprehend, and present to justice, any guilty of treason and rebellion, who have been their tenants, and haunt upon their grounds, and that by the laws of the kingdom, the harbouring and resetting of such persons, the furnishing them with food, house or harbour, and the allowing them to labour, manure, or occupy their lands, as if they were free persons, is as severely punishable as crimes of a high nature; nevertheless William Lawrie of Blackwood, being a person who had deeply shared in his Majesty's bounty, by acts of indemnity emitted by his Majesty, albeit he was brought under the compass of the laws for negotiating with rebels in 1666, yet he, continuing and persisting in his disaffection to his Majesty's government, had ever since, by his aiding and abetting, assisting

and countenancing rebels, given them too much encouragement to persist and remain in their rebellious courses, which was manifest, in so far as the greatest part of the tenantry of Blackwood were actually in the late rebellion, and after the defeat of the rebels were received back by him as tenants of the said lands, allowed to labour and manure the ground, and he did receive mail and duty from them, and particularly John Alston, son of John Alston, miller, who murdered Cornet Graham, Thomas Allan in Mungriehill, John Rae in Kirkmuirhill, John Rae his son, and Thomas Watson in Chapel, who was afterwards killed at Airds Moss, and had reset and corresponded with them as free persons, albeit they had been by the Justices found guilty or declared outlaws; whereby the said William was guilty of an open and manifest crime, for which he ought to be punished in his person and goods to the terror of others. Being called and compearing on the 7th June 1682, he alleged he was no heritor of these lands, but only administrator to his children for the two preceding years, and during that period he did not live upon the estate. The Lords sustained their libel to be proved by witnesses, and repelled the defence, in regard he had intromitted with the rents, and the vicinity of the place, and the continuance of the time, and so was presumed to know all the tenants, except he should prove that in due time he had done legal diligence to apprehend the rebels, or so to discover them that they might be apprehended, or at least put off the ground before the commencement of the process. On a subsequent day, he being absent, the witnesses were called, and it was found that those named and some others had been harboured and reset by the defender upon the lands of Blackwood, and some of them in his own family. The Lords, in regard that the crimes were of so high a nature and the probation so full, referred the whole matter to the Justices, and ordained the advocate to insist against him.

January 1st, Mr Lawrie's process before the Justiciary began, and he was indicted that after he had been brought under the compass of the law for negotiating with rebels at Pentland, and was indemnified, continued in his aiding, abetting, and encouraging rebels, inasmuch as, when many of the tenants of the lands of Blackwood had been at Bothwell Bridge, he received them back as tenants, and received rents from them as if they had been his Majesty's free lieges, therefore, he had incurred the pain of treason, at least was art and part with them in the said crimes; and by an additional libel he was indicted for commissionating, giving orders, or conniving at James Clelland and James Wilson, who, it was alleged, were known rebels, coming in the month of May or June 1679 to the House of Douglas, and taking away two cannon and several horses belonging to the Marquis of Douglas, and a horse of his own, which was employed by the said rebels; and his resetting, conversing with, and furnishing leases to the said James Wilson, and employing him

in his affairs after the Rebellion ; and another additional article, that he allowed the said James Wilson, in Townhead of Douglas, to stay in the Castle of Douglas, though a notorious rebel.

For the panel, it was answered that he concurred no farther in the business of Pentland with the rebels than as acting under instructions from General Dalziel, to go and intimate to them the proclamation of Council to lay down their arms and submit to the King's authority ; that his converse with rebels, till once intercommuned, which the above-mentioned were not, inferred not the pains in the libel ; that the persons named in the libel were tenants included in the indemnity, and the lieges, consequently, in *bona fide* to converse with, and receive them in their lands, though they had not taken the bond of peace when not intercommuned. And it was further urged by his lawyers, that this libel could not go to an assize unless the rebels were convicted as such ; that a person pursued for reset and converse could not be tried unless the principal party were first convicted ; and if this order were inverted, it might happen that one might be condemned as accessary and accomplice of the alleged crime of another, who, when he came to be tried, might be acquitted of the same crime, the person first condemned being absolutely innocent ; also, that a public mark or ban was not set upon the so called rebels, and the prisoner Lawrie was not heritor of the lands.

In answer, the advocate insisted upon the notoriety of the fact, though not of law, which had previously been determined by the judges. The Lords repelled the defence, found the indictment relevant, and remitted the proof to an assize, and delayed the process until February 4th. On that day, Blackwood's lawyers insisted that the libel ought not to be remitted to an assize, and advanced several defences for the panel, as that the libel was not special, that Blackwood was tutor to his grandchild, that he lived at Edinburgh, where the Porteous Rolls of Shires were not intimated, that all persons named in the libel for many years had conversed openly at fairs, markets, etc., without any person to challenge them. The advocate replied, that the Lords had already, by their interlocutor, found that it is treason to converse with persons denounced fugitives, or open and notorious rebels, though not intercommuned ; and the Lords repelled the defences, and in particular that of notoriety in converse at kirk, market, and fair, etc., with persons of all conditions. It was further urged for the panel, that he was no way accessary to the taking away of the cannon from Douglas Castle ; that he did not converse with James Clelland and James Wilson until October after, when they were openly at his father's burial ; that the horse libelled was the Marquis of Douglas's, not his ; that James Wilson was a common and known drover, and as such he employed him, when the whole country about him did so openly. The Lords repelled all the defences, and remitted

the matter to an assize, and delayed the process until February 6th. On that day the Lords, before proof was adduced, required the panel to declare whether he was guilty of the crime libelled, to which Blackwood declared that, as to probation, he submitted to the King's will. For proof, the advocate adduced the Porteous Roll, the books of adjournal, bearing that the persons with whom Blackwood conversed were in the Rebellion. Some of them compeared, and declared upon oath that they paid rent to Blackwood since 1679, though Wodrow states he did not find that they declared they were in the Rebellion. The Rolls and books of adjournal were the ground on which the advocate was desirous that that matter should stand, and other witnesses were adduced, and deponed they heard the former converse with Blackwood, and then the jury were enclosed. On the 7th of February, the assize returned their verdict, that they found the panel guilty of harbouring and conversing with declared rebels and fugitives, proven by the deposition of witnesses, and also found by his judicial submission as to the probation that he came under the King's will. The Lords adjudged the said William Lawrie to be taken to the Market Cross of Edinburgh, on the last day of February then instant, there to have his head severed from his body, his name, memory, fame, and honour to be extinct, and his lands forfeited to his Majesty for ever.

After this cruel sentence was passed, the King was made acquainted with the process, and a letter arrived, dated February 24th, bearing that his Majesty had lately received an account of their proceedings against William Lawrie of Blackwood, now prisoner, and condemned to die for treason, and was well pleased therewith, and particularly with their ordering the advocate to pursue him criminally, and gave them thanks. Thereupon he was reprieved to the end of March, and after several other respites, upon the 12th January 1684, on a petition being presented by the Marquis of Douglas, the Council interceded with the King for a remission of the sentence. Lawrie was finally pardoned, but the effect of his original sentence was to spread consternation among the gentlemen of the Western shires, because it established the outrageous principle, that simple converse with persons not actually in arms, nor found guilty of rebellion, and with whom every one openly conversed and dealt, inferred the crime of treason.

We have dwelt thus fully upon the trial of Mr. Lawrie for the purpose of throwing additional light upon Covenanting times, and as affording a remarkable instance of the rancour with which an upright and honourable man was persecuted by a misguided policy on the part of the nation's rulers. In the same year (24th March 1684) the Privy Council issued an order, "That Captain Cleiland's troop be put in the houses of Covington and Blaikwood, till Strevan be ready." It was subscribed by "Aberdein Chancellor, L.P.D." The original document, containing

this arbitrary order, is preserved amongst the curiosities of Adam Sim, Esq. of Cultermains.

The Revolution of 1688 gave relief to Lawrie, and honours were soon after heaped upon him and his family. He was named a Commissioner of Militia and of Supply (*Act Parl.*, ix. 28, 70, 139), and in 1690, was not only included in the general Act rescinding all fines and forfeitures since 1685, but had a special Act passed in his favour, reversing his attainder, and declaring his conviction in 1683 null and void. (*Ibid.*, ix. 164, 216.) His son was knighted by William III., and along with his grandson, named a Commissioner of Supply. (*Ibid.*, xi. 141; ix. 374.) Catharine Weir, only child of the latter, was heiress of Blackwood, and married in 1733 the Honourable Charles Hope, second son of the second Earl of Hopetoun, who had acquired the estate of Craigiehall, by his marriage with Lady Henrietta Johnston, only daughter of William, first Marquis of Annandale.

Their eldest surviving son, William Hope, of the 1st Dragoon Guards, for some time Muster Master-General of the Forces in North Britain, succeeded to the family estates of Blackwood and Craigiehall, and adopted the name of Vere. He was succeeded by his son James, who died in 1811, and was in turn succeeded by his son James Joseph, born in 1785, who married Lady Elizabeth Hay, fourth daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale. His son William Edward Hope Vere, born in 1824, and for some time an officer of the Grenadier Guards, is now in possession of the estates. He married, in 1857, Lady Mary Emily Boyle, youngest daughter of the late Viscount Dungarvan, and sister to the Earl of Cork, and has heirs.

AUCHINHEATH.

Auchinheath was anciently known as Avonhath, or River Place, and was in the same district with Auchnacket, *i.e.*, the field of the upland stream. *Auchin* is diminutive of *Auch*, signifying field of; and we have in the rendering "small field of heath," a tolerably accurate description of what probably existed in Celtic times, when much of the country was covered with heather, and enclosures were beginning to be known.

It appears, in another part of this work, that William Lawrie "of Auchinheath" married the heiress of Blackwood. The surface was not of great value at that period, but the minerals on that part of the estate, which were then unwrought, have proved a source of wealth, and have rendered Lesmahagow gas coal well known all over the world. The enterprising tenants of the Auchinheath coal-fields, Messrs James Ferguson & Company, have laboured assiduously for about thirty years in turning to profitable account these hidden treasures, and a lithograph of the cottage of James Ferguson, Esq. of Ellenbank, kindly presented by that gentle-

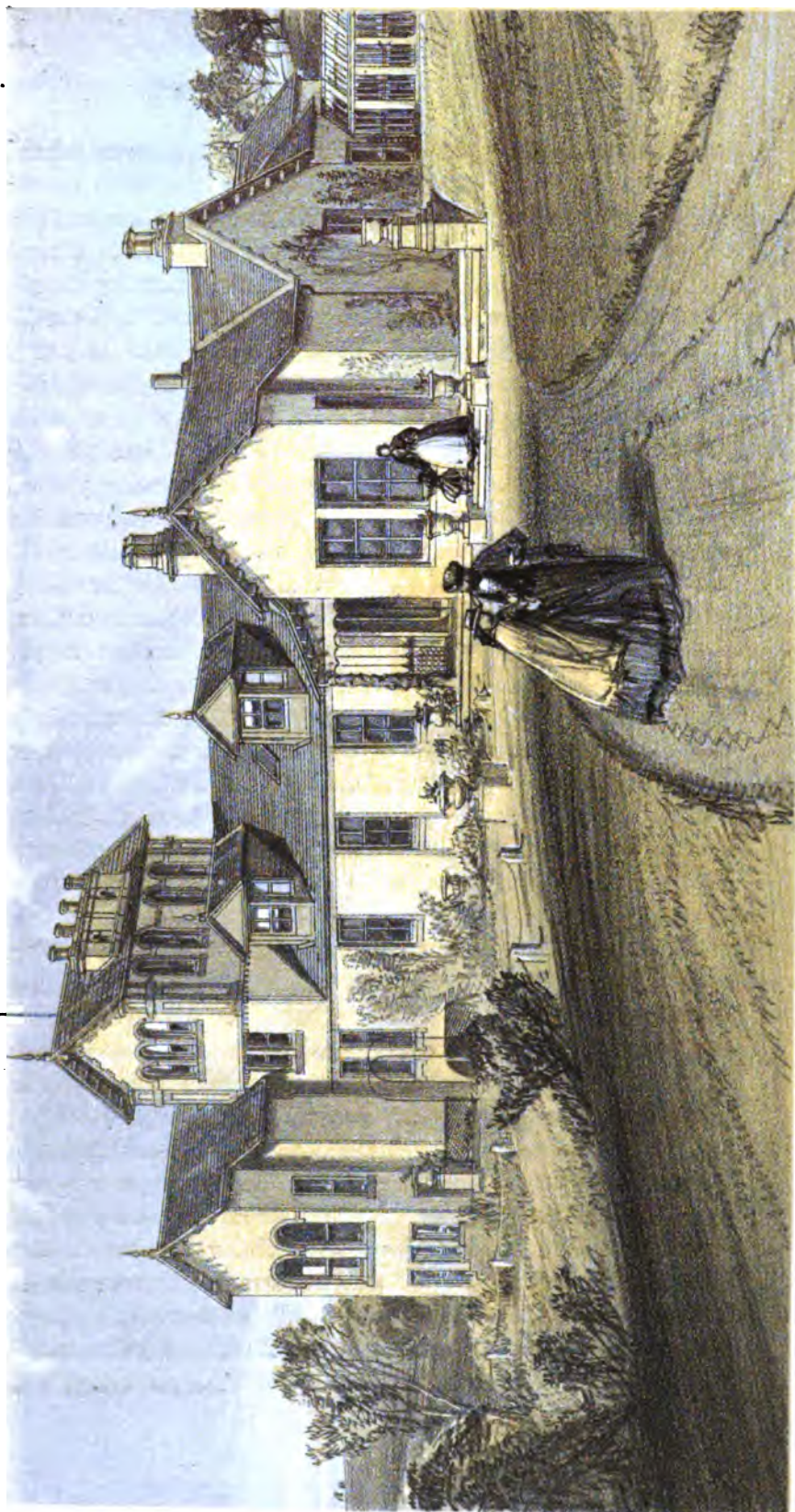


Illustration by

ALBION PICTURES COMPANY

The residence of James Ferguson Esq. Ellenbank.

ALBION PICTURES COMPANY

man, appears as one of our illustrations. In a future chapter Mr. Ferguson has contributed some interesting statistics of the Lesmahagow gas coal trade. Gas coal is also extensively wrought on the estates of the Duke of Hamilton and the Earl of Home.

DOWANE OR DEVON AND AUCHTIFARDLE.

Abbot Osbert of Kelso, in 1180-1203, granted to Constantine, son of Gilbert, priest of Lesmahagow, and his heirs, the township of Dowane, with the lands which Osbert held therein, and with the two hills to the march of Ardach on the south. He was to pay annually 20s. He was thirled to the Priory Mill, both he and his men. He was to pay marriage tax for his own daughters, but to receive those of his sub-vassals, and was to have the same right of holding a court as James of Draffan, and Gilbert, son of Saludes. And if blood was spilt on his land, he was to have jurisdiction over his own vassals, and the monks over their men. (*Lib. de Cal.*, 77, 104.) Of the hills on the south, one was probably what is now known as Auldtown heights, the other was perhaps Drumbrax hill, or Boghill.

Constantine de Dowan was witness to a charter, granted to the Priory in 1240, of the Lands of Kype. (*Ibid.*, 149, 181.) About the same period Philip and John, Abbots, the one of Jeddeworde, the other of Dryburgh, acting under authority of the Pope, settled a dispute regarding the lands of Dowane, between Kelso, on the one part, and Daniel and Robert of Dowan, and their wives, on the other, which lands the monks had claimed, as having been illegally alienated from the abbey. For the sake of peace, the foresaid Daniel and Robert were to pay to the monks a sum of money, and grant a site for a mill on the Kerlyngholm, where the Dowan burn falls into the Neythan, with a free mill-lead through the lands of Dowan to the foresaid mill, and the right of constructing a mill-pond or reservoir thereon. The brothers Dowans also granted to the monks and their men of the Milltown, and to all coming to the mill, the common pasture of Delues, from the foresaid mill in a straight line east to the brae opposite the said mill, and by the brae down into Nethan, and up Nethan to the foresaid mill, by the said Dowan burn. And although the Milltown men did not pasture there, except during the winter half-year, yet all coming to the said mill were allowed to feed there during the whole year. The brothers Dowan likewise conceded the common peat muir near Thorebrecks, as far as the house, which the said Robert de Dowan built on the foresaid land, in the time of Constantine, but with the right of winning and carrying their own peats, and with a sufficient place for digging and drying them, without doing injury to the corn. (*Ibid.*, 162, 194.) Kerlyngholm signifies "the haugh of the grey peas" Delues may have been Dillars. A mill at Milltown, with the mill-lead, etc., were pro-

bably constructed immediately after this deed was subscribed, so that they have existed upwards of 600 years.

The property of Dowan seems to have been held in two portions, and in 1294, Adam, son of Daniel de Dowane, resigned all his land, in the tenement of Dowane, to the abbey, in full court, held at Lesmahagow, on account of certain sums of money which the monks had paid for him in his great straits. If he attempted to draw back from this arrangement, he was to pay £40 towards the fabric of the church of Glasgow, and £40 as a fine in aid of the monks' sanctuary lands, subjecting himself and his heirs to the Lord Bishops and other officials of the diocese of Glasgow, to be excommunicated and denounced until the foresaid £80 were satisfied and paid; and in testimony thereof, his seal was appended; and because it was little known, the seal likewise of the venerable Primate, the Lord Bishop of Glasgow, and the seal of Lord Galfrid de Mubray, then Justiciar of Lothian; also the seal of Lord Godfrey de Ros, then Sheriff of Lanark, were appended before these witnesses, viz, Nichol de Benauthyn, and his son John, William Folkard, and Alexander his son, Richard Wer, and Richard his son, Reginald de Corrokys, and others assembled in court, held at Lesmahagow. (*Ibid.*, 159, 192.)

In 1301, Adam de Dowane, junior, on the Vigil of Pentecost, resigned, in full Abbot's court, held at Lesmahagow, the whole of his lands of Dowan, with all their pertinents, in excambion for the lands of Hautiferdale, which were granted at the foresaid time and place. The penalty for challenging the transaction was 100 merks to the fabric of the church of Glasgow, and 100 merks in aid of the sanctuary lands; and because his own seal was unknown, he procured and affixed the seal of the Venerable Primate Lord Robert, Bishop of Glasgow; also the seal of Lord Walter Logan, then Sheriff of Lanark, before these witnesses, Sir Alexander Folkard, Aylmer, Rector of the church of Duglas, Nichol de Benanthin, Richard Wer, Adam del Dowane, David de Pollenelle, William de Kype, Reginald de Corrokys, Archibald del Croke, William, son of Brydoc, Adam his son, and many others. (*Ibid.*, 161, 193.) In 1326, Abbot William granted to John, son and heir of Adam, younger of Dowan, and his heirs, in excambion for half the lands of Dowan, the whole of the monks' land of Aghtiferdale, with the common pasture of Aghrobert for his cattle, and men belonging to the said land of Aghtiferdale, with pasture for twenty nolt, upon the lands of Duvan, which might lie during the night upon the tenement of Aghtiferdale, with thirty loads of peats, to be dug upon the common of Duvan, at his own expense, both as to labour and men: To be held by him and his successors, freely, peacefully, and honourably, from the monks and their successors, paying therefor for the tenement of Aghtyferdale yearly, at the festival of St. Machute, a silver penny only; and for the foresaid pasture of

twenty nolt, and thirty loads of peats, six silver pennies at two terms of the year, viz., at the feasts of Pentecost and St. Martin (Whitsuntide and Martinmas), in full of all secular service, exaction, and demand, excepting only what the King might demand. And his Aghtyferdale corn was to be ground at the monks' mill of Lesmahagu, if he pleased, free, without multure, or he might take it elsewhere if it was his pleasure; and he might sell malt and carcases on his foresaid tenement without interference from the monks or their bailie. And the foresaid John and his heirs were permitted to act as janitors at the gate of the priory; and if the said John, or any servant introduced in his place, was a delinquent, the said John was to be equally responsible for his servant as for himself, and the said servant should receive from the monks no more than three gallons of bread daily; and the said John and his heirs should be allowed from the monks and their successors, a table of his own, and a robe yearly for his servant, which lands of Aghtyferdale, with pasture and peats, and all just pertinents and liberties, were warranted for ever. (*L. de Cal.*, 367, 478.) It is uncertain whether Craighead or Milltown mill is here alluded to; and although the grantee and his successors most probably acted by deputy in opening and shutting the priory gates, yet the overwhelming power of the priesthood is not the less indicated by the transaction.

For upwards of two centuries subsequent to this deed, history appears to be silent regarding Auchtyfardle. In 1546, we find it in possession of a family bearing the prevailing name of Weir, believed by the late Daniel Vere, Esq., to be cadets of the house of Stonebyres, and kinsmen to the Kennedys, who succeeded them in Auchtyfardle. On the 28th May 1546, inhibition appears at the instance of David Hamilton of Broomhill against John Weir of Auchterfardel. (Birnie's "Broomhill.") The Weirs of Auchtyfardle, like many others, adhered to the cause of the unfortunate Queen Mary—for, as Schiller says truly, she was "much beloved as well as much hated." They appear in Pitcairn's list of parties indicted for the murder of Darnley (i., 35.) In 1624, the Marquis of Hamilton was retoured as superior of Auchtyfardle, *alias* Glenpeddeth, Hudishill, Lectries, Craigheid, etc. In 1642, David Weir, of Auchtifardill, "did regrate that Margaret Weire, his daughter, in time of the troubles, had stolen out a decret against him;" and the Presbytery of Lanark gave him a certificate of character. ("Pres. of Lanark Records.") Whether this daughter married a Mr. Kennedy does not appear, but the writer has been informed that three brothers of the name of Kennedy possessed respectively Cailzie and Romanno, in Peeblesshire, and Auchtyfardle in Lanarkshire, all about the same period. William Kennedy of Auchtyfardle was one of the Committee of War for the County in 1648-9. (*Act Parl.*, vi. 298, 374.) In 1662, when the Scottish Government was attempting to establish Prelacy, and to set up a gravestone in memory of

Presbyterianism, the Laird of Auchtyfardle was allowed to have the benefit of the Act of Indemnity if he paid £1800 as a fine. (*Ibid.*, vii. 422.) Robert Kennedy of Auchtyfardle was a Commissioner of Supply in 1689, 1690, and 1704. (*Ibid.*, ix. 70; xi. 141.) His name appears on several occasions in the parochial arrangements for securing a colleague to Rev. John Hume. ("Sess. Records.") He was succeeded by his son Gilbert, who studied at Glasgow College in 1725 (*Mun. Glas. Univ.*, iii. 229), and who was in possession in 1736. In 1784, the estate was sold by James Kennedy to Hugh Mosman, Esq. His father, Hugh Mosman, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, with his wife, perished by the falling of a house in Gosford's Close, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, on the morning of Wednesday, January 20th, 1773. Their family providentially escaped. ("Scots' Magazine" for 1773.) Hugh Mosman of Auchtyfardle was honoured by being appointed joint Convener of the County of Lanark with the Hon. Charles E. Fleming, and was an able magistrate and country gentleman, and possessed of literary as well as of business talents. It may not be regarded as out of place to insert the following acrostic on Napoleon, and lines on the death of Lord Nelson, as specimens of his poetic talents :—

NAPOLÉON.

Nature had formed him with a giant soul,
And fortune seemed to place him 'bove control;
Pushed on to madness by Ambition's power,
On Russia's conquest bent in evil hour—
Led on his legions, thundering as he went,
Each battle gained was only blood misspent;
Onward to Moscow; but here ends his boast—
Nations were all avenged—God sent the frost.

ON THE DEATH OF NELSON.

I mourn thee not, though short thy day;
Circled by Glory's brightest ray
Thy giant course was run;
And Victory her sweetest smile
Reserved to bless thy evening's toil,
And cheer thy setting sun.
If mighty nations' hosts subdued,
Amidst the wasteful scenes of blood
Fair deeds of mercy wrought;
And if thy country's just acclaim—
If Europe's blessing on thy name
Be "Bliss"—I mourn thee not.

He married Miss Kennedy of Romanno, and died in 1828, leaving a numerous

THE GREENHILL
The residence of John Greenhill, Esq.



family. His eldest son, Hugh, a gallant officer of H.M.'s 57th Regiment during the Peninsular war, but who has long since converted his sword into a ploughshare, is now in possession of the paternal estate.

The mansion-house of Auchtyfardle, which appears to have been built at various periods, is commodious and comfortable, though not possessing much architectural beauty. The lawn is extensive, and is adorned with fine old timber.

GLENANE, NOW KERSE.

Kerse is the same word as Carse, and signifies rich haugh land. The original name, however, was Glenane.

Osbert, who was Abbot of Kelso from 1180 until 1203, granted, in common council, and with consent of the chapter, to Radulphus, a servant of the Abbey of Lesmahagow, and his heirs, a certain part of land in Glenan, in feu and heritage, bounded as follows, viz. :—As a burn runs between the croft of Frethetan and the croft of Gilmagu Macaldie, and falls into Halliwell burn; and as a certain other burn runs between the said Radulphus and the land which belonged to Gilchrist Kidd, as far as Naythan; also, the two holms upon Naithan, viz., Daldroc and Dalsagad, with all the easements of the said town of Glenane; to be held by him and his heirs from Kelso, in feu and heritage, paying annually to the Priory of Lesmahagu half a merk of silver, one half at the feast of St. Martin, the other at Midsummer. And the said Radulph and his heirs might use the land within these bounds everywhere, for ploughing and cultivation, without being disturbed; being thirled to the mill at Lesmahagu, paying multures, and performing all the work of the mill, like other abbey men, and performing other services used and wont, both in ploughing and other works, as their neighbours of Glenan did. (*L. de Cal.*, 81, 110.) These boundaries can easily be distinguished. The burn falling into Wellburn or Halliwell burn, still forms, with that rivulet, the western boundary of Kerse. The other rises near Clandyke, and discharges itself into Nethan at the Auchtyfardle garden. It is sometimes called the Clannoch burn. The Daldroc holm carries us back to the Celtic *Dal*, and British *Do*, meaning low flat ground lying along a river's side, rendered also, dale of the small stream; and Dalsagad, dale of the mountain vale. The grantee, Radulph or Rodolph, is old German for Rolf or Ralph, and his neighbour, Frethetan or Fridestan's name, is compounded of Anglo-Saxon *frid*, signifying peace.

Nothing further is known regarding Kerse until the beginning of the seventeenth century, when we find Weirs of Stonebyres in possession of the property. George Weir of Stonebyres was, in 1607, served heir to his father, William, in the lands of Kerse. (*Inquis. Spec.*, 75.) In 1612, there is a disposition by Thomas Thompson,

indweller in Lanark, in favour of James Weir, son of Ralph Weir, designed "portioner of Auchtygemmell," of a merk land in the mains of Lesmahagow, called the Letham, and charter in favour of James Weir, by Robert, Earl of Roxburgh. ("Auchlochan Charter Chest.") About this period the Weirs of Kerse and Auchtygemmell became cadets of Stonebyres. Before 1668 John Weir of Kerse was proprietor of the five merk land of Nether Poneill, called Saddlerhead. He married the sister of Gawin Hamilton of Raploch. ("Auchlochan Charter Chest.") In 1652, James Weir, senior, was laird of Kerse; and in 1691 John Weir possessed these lands. (Par. Sess. Records.) In 1695, John Weir is styled "elder" of Kerss, and John Weir "of Kersse." (Lesmahagow "Poll Tax Record.") James Weir was Baron Bailie of Lesmahagow for Anne, Duchess of Hamilton; but on the 18th December 1700, at a meeting of heritors and kirk-session, which was numerously attended, the said James Weir being present, the meeting "did chuse and elect the Laird of Craignethan to be Magistrate in the paroch, for putting the laws into execution against profanity, and ordained application to be made to her Grace, the Duchess of Hamilton, for obtaining a commission to the Laird of Craignethan, for the effect foresaid. ("Sess. Records.") It is probable that this was a special office, which did not conflict with the jurisdiction of the baron bailie.

James Weir appears to have been actively associated with the heritors and kirk-session in the management of the poor. (*Ibid.*) In 1709 he sold Kerse to John Weir, a burgess of Edinburgh, who was probably a relative of his own. A portion of Auchtygemmell, which appears from the Poll Tax Records to have formed part of Kerse in 1695, was about that period conveyed to Anne Duchess of Hamilton. The disposition to John Weir comprehended the twenty shilling land of Daldaholm, the ten shilling land of Clannochyett, and the one merk land of Priestholm. ("Kerse Progress of Writs.") In 1764, Thomas Weir of Kerse as superior, granted a precept of *clare constat*, in favour of James Weir of Hawksland, of all and hail the two pleughs of the five merk land of Nether Poneill, called Saddlerhead. Daldaholm, Clannochyett, and Priestholm, were sold about the year 1780. The author has been informed that the first private carriage in the parish of Lesmahagow was kept by Weir of Kerse. The last of the family was Miss Weir, married to Charles Cuningham, Esq. of Newholm, Town Clerk of Edinburgh. How rare is it to behold an ancient family which, to use the language of Lord Bacon, "hath stood against the waves and the weather of time."

In 1793, the remainder of the property was brought to sale by Messrs. Edie and Laird, merchants in London, and purchased by James Ferrier, Esq., designed "late of Jamaica." He resold it in 1797 to John Jamieson, Esq., of Leith, wine merchant, who sold it in 1801 to William Clerk, Esq., of the Custom House, Glasgow. In

1821, Kerse again changed hands, having been purchased by the present proprietor, J. Greenshields, Esq. It then included a portion of the common muir, called Dunsida. This latter portion was subsequently acquired by J. G. M'Kirdy, Esq. of Birkwood, and consolidated with other portions of the same common.

Kerse is noticed by Hamilton of Wishaw, in his description of the Sheriffdom of Lanark, as "a convenient dwelling." The house to which he alludes, and which had stood for about two centuries, was taken down in 1857, and a new one erected, in the modern Elizabethan style, from designs by William Spence, architect, Glasgow.

KIRKFIELD.

This property derives some interest from the opinion, that upon it may have existed a religious establishment, probably of the Culdees, prior to the grant of Lesmahagow by David I. to his favourites, the Tyronensian Benedictines. It subsequently became a portion of the extensive possessions of the Weirs of Stonebyres, and is believed to have been given to a younger branch of that family about the middle of the seventeenth century. The title deeds show that James Weir was in possession in 1681; as in that year he entered into a contract with John Bannatyne of Corehouse, regarding the division of Corehouse muir. In 1689, Weir of Kirkfield received his commission as cornet to the Lord Belhaven's regiment. (*Act Parl.*, ix. 55.) In 1695, James Weir of Kirkfield was major to Lord Carmichael's regiment. ("Poll Tax Record.") In 1696, he was appointed Commissioner of Supply. (*Act Parl.*, x. 28.) Hamilton of Wishaw, in 1710, alludes to Kirkfield as "a cadet of the family of Stonebyres."

From a statement contained in the MSS. of the family of Weir, and published in a history of Ireland, by J. D. Alton, it appears that Major James Weir was heir of Sir William Weir of Stonebyres, and "was succeeded by William Weir, who, as heir, was seized of Stonebyres in 1710; after which all trace of the family through the second branch is lost." In 1739, we find Richard Dick in possession of Kirkfield; and in 1750, Robert Dick, advocate, his son. Robert Dick conveyed the lands to William Cochrane, merchant in Glasgow, in 1757. In 1794, the property was held by James Cochrane, and was purchased by the present proprietor, John Stein, Esq., in 1834.

The house is beautifully situated, overlooking the vale of the Clyde, and was probably erected about the time when the branch of the Stonebyres family settled there. There is no date upon it, but one of the oldest inhabitants who resides in the neighbourhood is of opinion, that part of it is upwards of 200 years old; and

as the style of architecture corresponds with that period, there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the statement.

AUCHLOCHAN.*

The property of James Thomas Brown, Esq., is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Nethan. The name signifies the "Field of the Small Loch." According to family tradition, the Browns of Auchlochan were church vassals at an early period, and there is no title to show that any other family were proprietors of the lands of Townfoot of Auchlochan before them. The lands of Midtown and of Townhead of Auchlochan, and of Over Auchlochan, are also portions of the estate of Auchlochan, of which Mr. Brown's ancestors have long been the proprietors. Until within about a century the family name was spelt Broun or Broune.

In the Charter Chest at Auchlochan, there is an agreement between John Broune and Thomas Weir, dated 1572, and various charters of subsequent date, one being a precept of sasine directed to John Broune in Authinlochan by Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, Commendator of Kelso, with consent of Sir John Bellenden, Justice-Clerk Administrator of the Monastery of Kelso, to infest Alexander Broun in the lands of Fulfurde, dated 1575.

The Browns of Auchlochan allied themselves by marriage with the Weirs of Birkwood, Weirs of Kerse, Whytes of Stockbriggs, Alstons of Muirburn, and Weirs of Johnshill.

The present proprietor is Major-Commandant of the third Administrative Battalion of the Lanarkshire (Upper Ward) Rifle Volunteers. He succeeded to the family estate on the death of his father, the late Thomas Brown, Esq. of Auchlochan, in 1856.

It will be seen from the chapter on the Covenanters in this work, that one of his ancestors was distinguished among them for zeal and valour, and aided in keeping alive the sacred flame of civil and religious liberty, in that dark era of Scottish history, when the Stewart dynasty had well nigh extinguished it. There is at Auchlochan a fine specimen of an Andrea Ferrara sword, of the Rose pattern, used by that worthy veteran.

The Auchlochan Charter Chest contains several charters from the Monastery of Kelso, of the sixteenth century, granted by the ancestors of the Dukes of Roxburgh, and by Francis Stewart, grandson of James V., and afterwards Earl of Bothwell.

A modern mansion supplanted the ancient one at Auchlochan about fifty years ago.

* This notice has been adjusted by the proprietor.—*Editor.*



Macdure & Macdonald Job. Glasgow

AUCHLOCH,
The Property of James T. Brown, Esq.



STOCKBRIGGS,
The Residence of Mr Alston

STOCKBRIGGS.

The writer has not been able to ascertain when this property first came into possession of the family of Whyte, but the Whytes of Stockbriggs are known to have been cadets of the very old family, the Whytes of Neuk.

About the middle of the seventeenth century, we find Thomas Whyte in possession of the 20s. land of Stockbridges. His eldest son James married Marion Cochran, eldest daughter of John Cochran of Struther, in 1715, and in the same year, his daughter Grizzel married John Brown of Auchlochan.

Thomas Whyte, minister of Libberton, near Edinburgh, was the heir of the former marriage. He was placed at Libberton in 1752, and so arbitrary were the Church courts in this case, that in 1757, he was tried before the General Assembly for going to see the play of "Douglas." In 1789 he died. Four years previously, the estate of Stockbriggs was sold to James Corbett of Kenmuir, near Glasgow, with the exception of Skellyhill, which had belonged to the mother of Mr. Whyte, and which was conveyed to James Whyte of Neuk, under reversion, which declared, that upon any of Mrs. Cochran's grandchildren arriving at the age of twenty-one complete, or their tutors or curators requiring him, he or his heirs should denude or re-convey the said land upon payment of the money advanced and paid. ("General Record of Sasines, Reversions, etc.," Edinburgh, 1768.)

The Rev. Thomas Whyte, minister of Libberton, had five children, who all died without issue. Douglas, the youngest son, a surgeon in the Royal Navy, fell a victim to the plague in Egypt, his intention in going thither being to discover the nature of, and if possible to find a cure for, that fearful malady. So intent was he in the investigation of this subject, that he inoculated himself with the disease, from which he recovered; but having attempted the experiment a second time in the cause of science, he died at Rozetta in 1802. David, his elder brother, was also educated for the medical profession, and having taken the degree of Doctor in Physic, he went to Prince of Wales' Island, and was afterwards garrison surgeon at Canamore, on the Malabar coast, East Indies. His will is dated in 1817, and he died not long after, leaving to the parish of Lesmahagow the sum of £2000, and to the parish of Rosskeen, the birth-place of his mother, an equal sum, the interest of which to be distributed annually in sums varying from £3 to £5, for "the relief of the most indigent and modest poor; those bearing the name of Whyte or White to be preferred." (*Vide Appendix*, Note O.)

After some litigation, Skellyhill and Waterhead became the property of John Brown, Esq. of Auchlochan, in virtue of the contract of marriage before referred to, being heir-at-law to his cousin, David Whyte, the last male representative of the

Whytes of Stockbriggs. At an earlier period it is believed that John Cochran of Struther had married Janet Steel, heiress of Skellyhill, who afterwards became the wife of Mr. Whyte of Over Stockbriggs.

In the year 1828, the heirs of Corbett of Stockbriggs sold the estate to John Gibson, Esq., Procurator-Fiscal at Lanark, who soon after disposed of it to James W. Alston, Esq., merchant in Glasgow, the present proprietor. Mr. Alston has erected a substantial mansion-house, and has very much beautified and improved the estate. The river Nethan intersects the property, and meets the Logan water in a picturesque valley near the house, which is distant about three miles from the village of Abbeygreen.

HARPERFIELD.

This property is situated in the eastern district of the parish of Lesmahagow, at the junction of the rivers Clyde and Nethan. There is reason to believe that Harperfield once formed part of the Corehouse estate, but at what precise period it was disjoined has not been ascertained.

In 1662, John Menzies of Harperfield was excluded from the general Act of Indemnity until he paid a fine of £1000 Scots. (*Act Parl.*, vii. 422.) John Menzies was served heir to his father in 1671, in the £4 land of old extent of Harperfield, in the lordship of Torhouse (Corhouse), in the barony of Lesmahagow. In 1692, decret of constitution was obtained before the Commissioners of Edinburgh, at the instance of Sir James Carmichael of Bonniton, against John Menzies of Harperfield, and decret of adjudication followed thereon in 1694. William Somerville of Corehouse, as superior of Harperfield, confirmed the foresaid adjudication in 1695. It is thought, however, that a difficulty had arisen with the Duke of Douglas about some portion of Harperfield, and a precept of *clare constat* by the tutors of that nobleman and other deeds having been lost, decret of proving the tenor was obtained at the instance of the deceased John Hamilton, grandfather of John Hamilton, designated late of Allarshaw, against Archibald, Duke of Douglas, of the foresaid precept, sasine thereon, charter of adjudication, confirmation by William Somerville of Corehouse in favour of Sir James Carmichael, sasine thereon, and a disposition of the said lands, granted by Janet Cunningham, spouse of Alexander Macmillan, W.S., in favour of the said deceased William Hamilton of Allarshaw, dated 1722. Mrs. Henrietta Baillie was heiress to her father, Sir James Carmichael of Bonniton. She married Robert Dundas, Esq., and with consent of trustees, conveyed Harperfield in 1784 to John Hamilton, designated late of Allarshaw. A general retour in favour of John Hamilton followed in 1749, and subsequently instrument of resignation, *novodamus* by James Somerville of Corehouse, and other.



Day & Son, Litho to the Queen.

F. Jones del.

THE HOUSE OF THE QUEEN
 AT WINDSOR CASTLE
 BY F. JONES DEL.

technical steps. In 1755, the property passed into the hands of Michael Cochrane, merchant in Lanark, by purchase. In 1766, he sold it to Robert Carmichael, youngest son of the then deceased Thomas Carmichael of Eastend. From him it was acquired by William Gordon of the Middle Temple, London, one of the family of Pitlurg, in Aberdeenshire, and from him it descended to his nephew, the late Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, also of the Pitlurg family.

The estate of Harperfield is now in possession of Colonel Gordon's son, a colonel of the Royal Engineers, who earned for himself an European reputation by his skilful management of the "Gordon batteries" during the Crimean War. The library at Harperfield is extensive, and contains many rare works. The Gordons of Harperfield were connected by marriage on the female side with the ancient and noble family of Hyndford, whose title is now extinct.

BIRKWOOD.*

The residence of John Gregory M'Kirdy, Esq., is a handsome castellated mansion, beautifully situated on the river Nethan, about half a mile above the village of Abbeygreen.

The estate extends to the west over the Blackhill, including the Tower and Beacon woods, and has been much improved by the present proprietor, and by his father, the late John M'Kirdy, Esq. Within the grounds is Monkstable, the place where, of old, the monks of the Abbey of Lesmahagow kept their sumpter horses and mules, to convey their brethren between the Archbishopric of Glasgow and the Abbey of Kelso. From the old deeds in the Charter Chest at Birkwood, it appears that these lands formerly belonged to the Church, and came into possession of the late Mr. M'Kirdy about the beginning of this century, by purchase, after passing through the hands of the Selkirk, Hamilton, and Weir families.

The following information regarding the family of M'Kirdy is almost exclusively derived from Sir Bernard Burke's work upon the landed gentry. (London, 1858.)

The Makurerdys (Mackirdys or M'Kirdys) were the principal possessors of the Island of Bute at an early period. Subsequently, King James IV., in 1489, leased the Crown property in Bute, which, in 1503, was feued in one general charter to the Makurerdys, Bannatynes, Stewarts, and others, the greatest portion falling to the Makurerdys. These feu rights descended to Robert Makurerdy of Lubus and Kerrymonach, who married, *circa* 1725, Janet, daughter of Donald Frazer, Esq., and widow of M'Kay of Gerrachty, and had two sons—William, who died without leaving a family, and John, of whom presently.

* This notice has been adjusted by the proprietor.—*Editor.*

Robert Makurerdy was drowned while on his passage from Ireland, and was succeeded by his second son John, who married, in 1760, Grace Gregory, daughter of Robert Macgregor, Esq., and had issue—Alexander, who died in 1805 unmarried; John, who succeeded him in 1810; and two daughters. John, his successor, afterwards of Birkwood, was born 14th July 1764, and married Mary, eldest daughter of David Elliot, Esq. of Liddesdale, and by her had sons—1. John Gregory, his heir; 2. Charles Clark; 3. David Elliot, Colonel in the army, and Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 69th Regiment. Daughters—1. Mary Wood, who died unmarried in 1858; 2. Susan, married 1841 to Andrew Scott, Esq., and died 1852, leaving issue.

John Gregory M'Kirdy, Esq. of Birkwood, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Lanark, married, 1841, Augusta, daughter of the late Captain James Bradshaw, R.N., M.P. for Brackley, County of Northampton.

Among the curiosities at Birkwood are two holograph letters of Prince Charles Edward, addressed to his father, of which the following are copies:—

Perth, September 10, 1745.

Sr

Since my Landing everything has succeeded w^h me to my wishes. it has pleased God to prosper me hitherto, even beyond my expectations. I have got together ab^t 3000 men and am promised more brave determined Fellows, who are resolved to Die or conquer wth me. the Enemy march^d a Body of regular Troops to attack me, but wⁿ they came near they changed their minds and by taking a different rout and making forc'd marches have escaped to y^e north to y^e great Disappointm^t of my Highlanders. But I am not at all sorry for it; I shall have y^e greater glory in beating 'em wⁿ they are more numerous and supported by their Dragoons. I have occasion every Day to reflect on y^r Maj^{'s} last words to me, viz. y^t I sh^d find Power if it was not wth justice and clemency an uneasy thing to myself and grievous to them and me, 'tis oweing to y^e observance of y^r Rule and my conforming to y^e customs of y^e People, if I have got their Hearts to a degree not to be easily conceived by those who do not see it. One who observes y^e Discipline I have established w^d take my litle army to be a Body of Pickt veterands and to see y^e Love and Harmony w^h reigns among us he w^d be apt to look upon it as a large well-order^d Family in w^{ch} every one love another better than himself. I keep my Health better in these wild mountains than I us^d to doe in y^e Campania Jollie, and sleep sounder lying on y^e ground than I us^d to doe in y^e Palaces at Rome. there is one thing, and but one in w^{ch} I have had any difference wth my Faithful Highlanders;

it was ab^t setting a Price on my kinsman's Head ; w^h knowing y^r Maj^s generous Humanity, I am sure will shock you as much as it did me. When I was shewn the Proclamation setting a Price on my Head I smiled and treated it wth y^e disdain it deserved ; upon w^{ch} y^{ey} flew into a most violent rage and insisted upon my doeing the same by him. As this flowed solely from y^e Poor men's Love and esteem for me ; I did not know how to be angry wth them for it and try^d to bring 'em to temper by representing if it was a mean and barbarous Principle among Princes it must dishonour them in y^e eyes of all men of Honour ; y^t I could not see how my Cousins haveing set me the example w^d justifie me in imitating y^t w^{ch} I so much blame in him, but nothing I c^d say w^d justifie them. Some went even so far as to say, shall we venture our Lives for a man who seems so Indifferent ab^t his own ? thus I have been drawn in to doe a thing for w^{ch} I condemn myself. Y^r Maj^y knows that in my nature I am neither cruel nor revengefull and God who knows my heart, knows y^t if y^e very Prince, who has forced me to do this (for it is he who has forced me) was in my Power, y^e greatest pleasure I could feel w^d be in treating him as y^e Black P. treated his Prisoner y^e K. of F., to make him ashamed of having shewed himself so inhuman an enemy to a man for attempting a thing, whom he himself, if he had any spirit, w^d despise for not attempting. I beg y^r Maj^y w^d be under no uneasiness ab^t me. He is always safe who is in God's keeping. if I die, it shall be as I have lived wth Honour ; and the pleasure I take in thinking I have a Brother in all respects more worthy than myself, to support y^e just cause and rescue my injured Country from y^e oppression under w^h it groans (if it will suffer itself to be rescued) makes life more indifferent to me. As I know and admire the fortitude wth w^{ch} y^r Maj^y has supported y^r misfortunes and y^e generous disdain wth w^{ch} y^r Maj^y has constantly rejected all offers of Foreign assistance on terms w^h you thought dishon^{ble} to y^rself and injurious to y^r Country, if y^t cold but Interested Friends sh^d at y^e time take advantage of y^e tender affection wth w^{ch} y^{ey} know you love me I hope you will reject them wth the same magnanimity, you have hitherto shewn, and leave me to shift for myself as Ed^d y^e 3rd left his brave son, wⁿ he was in danger of being opprest by numbers in y^e Field. No S^r, let it never be said y^t to save y^r son you injured y^r Country. When y^r Enemies bring in Foreigners and you reject all Foreign assistance on dishon^{ble} terms ; y^r deluded subjects of England must see, who is the true Father of his People. for my own part I declare once for all, y^t while I breathe I will never consent to alienate one Foot of Land w^h belongs to the Crown of England, or set my hand to any treaty inconsistant wth its Sovereignty and Independency. if the English w^d have my life let 'em take it if they Can, but no unkindness of their Parts shall ever force me to do a thing y^t may justifie them in taking it. I may be overcome by my enemies but I wont dishonour myself. if I die it shall be

sword in hand fighting for y^e liberty of those who fight ag^t me. I know there will be fulsome addresses from y^e different Corpora^{ms} of England, but I hope they will impose on none but the lowest and most ignorant of the People; they will no doubt try to revive all the errors or Excesses of my Grandfather's unhappy reign and impute 'em to y^r Maj^y and me, who had no hand in 'em and suffered most by 'em. Can anything be more unreasonable than to suppose y^t y^r Maj^y; who is so sensible of and has so often considered y^e fatal errors of y^r Father w^d wth y^r eyes open goe and repeat 'em again, notwthstanding y^e repeated assurances y^r Maj^y has given 'em in y^r declaracions and in my manifestos, y^t you will invade no man's Property, they endeavour to persuade the unthinking People y^t one of y^e 1st things they are to expect will be to see Publick credit destroyed, as if it w^d be y^r intention to render y^rself contemptible in the eyes of all the nations of Europe, and all the K^{ns} you propose to reign over, Poor at Home and insignificant abroad. they no doubt try likewise to frighten y^e present Possessours of Abby Lands and Church Lands wth vain Terrours as if y^e Maj^y's intention was to resume 'em all; not considering you have lived to Long in R. C. Countries and read y^e Hist^y of England to carefully not to have observed the many melancholly monuments to be seen there of y^e folly of those Pious Princes, who thinking to Honour Religion have hurt it by heaping superfluous Riches on the Church, whereby they have insensibly raised up a Power y^t has too often proved an overmatch for their successors. I find it a great loss y^e brave L^d Marshall is not wth me, his caracter is very high in y^e country and must be wherever he is known. I'd rather see him than 1000 French who if they sh^d come only as Friends to assist y^r Maj^y in y^e Recovery of y^r just Rights, y^e weak people w^d believe y^t y^r came as invaders. There is one man of y^r country w^m I c^d wish to have my friend, and y^t is y^e D. of Argile, who I find is in great credit wth them on account of his great abilities and good qualities and his many Dependants by his large Fortune; but I am told I can hardly Flatter myself wth the Hopes of it. The hard usage wth his Family rec^d from ours, has sunk deep into his mind. W^t have those Princes to answer for, who by their Cruelties have raised enemies not only to themselves but to their innocent children? I must not close this letter without doing justice to y^r Maj^y Prot^t subjects, who are I find as zealous in y^r cause as y^e R. Cath^{cs} w^{ch} is w^t D^r Wagstaff has often told me I sh^d find w^m I came to try 'em. I design to march from hence to-morrow and hope my next will be from Edinburgh.—I am y^r Maj^y most obed. subject and Dutiful Son,

CHARLES.

Pinkie House, September 21, 1745.

S^r—Since my last from Perth, it has pleased God to prosper y^r Maj^a army under my Command wth success, y^t even surpassed my hopes; on y^e 17th I entered Edinburgh Sword in hand and got possession of y^e Town wthout being obliged to shed one drop of Blood or commit the least violence, and this morning I have gained a most signal victory w^h little or no loss. if I had had a Squadron or two of Dragoons to pursue y^e flying enemy, there w^d not one man of them have escaped; as it is, they have hardly sav'd any but a few Dragoons, who by y^e most precipitate flight, will I believe get into Berwick. If I had obtain'd this victory over Foreigners my joy w^d have been compleat, but as it is our English men, it has thrown a damp upon it that I little imagined. the men I have defeated were y^r Maj^a enemies 'tis true, but they might have been y^r Friends and dutiful Subjects w^h they had got their eyes opened to see the true Interest of their Country w^{ch} I am come to Love and not to destroy; and For this reason I have discharg'd all publick rejoicings. I do not care to enter into the particulars of y^e action, and choose rather y^r Maj^y sh^d hear it from another than myself. I send this by Stuart, to you may give entire credit; he is a Faithful honest Fellow, and thoroughly instructed in everything y^t has happened to y^e Day. I shall have a loss in him; I hope it will be made up to me by his speedy return wth the most agreeable news I can receive, I mean y^t of y^r Maj^a, and my Dearest Br^e health. I have seen two

or three Gazettes filled with addresses and mandates from y^e B^{ps} to their Clergy. The Addresses are such as I expected and can impose on none but the weak and credulous. The Mandates are of y^e same sort but more artfully drawn up. They order the Clergy to make their people sensible of y^e great blessings they enjoy under the present Family y^t governs them; particularly of y^e strict adminisⁿ of justice, of y^e sacred regard y^t is p^d to y^e Laws and y^e great security of their Religion and property. This sounds all very well and may Impose on y^e unthinking, but one who reads them wth a little care will easily see the Fallacy. What occasion has a Prince, who has learned y^e Secret of corrupting that Fountain of all justice, y^e Parli^t to putt off y^e mask by openly violating all y^e ancient Laws and disturbing y^e ordinary course of justice? W^d not this be to give the alarm and amount to telling them y^t he was not come to protect, as he pretended, but really to destroy them? When they talk of y^e security of their religion, they take care not to mention one word of the Dreadfull growth of Atheism and Infidelity, w^{ch}, I am extreemly sorry to hear from very sensible men, within these few years, is grown to a flaming height, even so far, y^t I am assured many of their most fashionable men are ashamed to own themselves Christians; many of y^e lower sort, act as if they were not.

Conversing on y^e melancholly subject, I was let into a thing, I never understood rightly before, w^{ch} is, y^t those men who are loudest in the cry of Popery and y^e danger of y^e Pr^t Religion are not realy Protes^{ts}, but a sett of profligate men of good Parts wth some Learning and void of all principals, but pretending to be Republicanas. I asked those who told me this, w^t sh^d make those men so zealous ab^t professing y^e Prot^t Religion seeing they were not Xtians? I was answered it was in order to recommend themselves to y^e Ministry, w^{ch} if they can but write a Pamphlet for them, or get themselves chose Mem^{rs} of Parl^t will be sure to provide amply for them and y^e motive to their extraordinary zeal I was told is y^t they hereby procure to themselves the connivance at least if not y^e protection of y^e Gov^{rs} while they are propagating their Impiety and Infidelity. I hope to God Xtianity is not at so low an ebb in this country, as y^e acc^t I have had represents it to be; yet when I compare w^t I have formerly seen and heard at Rome wth some things I have observed since I have been here, I am afraid there is too much truth in it. the B^{rs} are as unfair and Partial in representing y^e security of their property as y^t of their Religion; for when they mention it, they don't say a word of y^e vast load of Debt y^t is increasing yearly, under w^{ch} the Nation is groaning and w^{ch} must be paid, if ever they intend to pay it, out of their property; it is true all this Debt has not been contracted under the Princes of this Family, but a great part of it has, and the whole of it might have been cleared by a frugal adminⁿ during the 30 years of profound Peace wth the Nation has enjoyed, had it not been, for the Immense Sums y^t have been squandered in corrupting Parl^{ts} and supporting Foreign Interests that can never be of any service to these kingdoms. I am afraid I have taken up too much of y^r Maj^s time ab^t these sorry Mandates but haveing mentioned them, I was willing to give my sence of 'em. I remember D^r Wagstaff, wth w^m I wish I had conversed more frequently, for he always told me truth, once s^d to me y^t I must not judge of y^e English Clergy by y^e B^{rs} who were not promoted for their Piety, but for very different Talents, viz. for writing Pamphlets, for being active at Elections and voting as y^e Ministry directed them. After I have won another Batle they will write for me and answer their own Letters. There is another sett of men amongst whom, I am inclined to believe the lowest sort are the honestest, as well as amongst the Clergy, I mean the Army. there never was a finer body of men to look at, than those I fought wth to-day, yet they did not behave so well as I expected. I thought I c^d see plainly y^t the common men did not like the cause they engaged in. had they been fighting ag^t Frenchmen come to Invade their Country, I am convinced they w^d have made a better defence. The Poor men's Pay and their low Principles were not sufficient to corrupt their natural notions of justice and Honesty, w^{ch} is not the case of their Officers, who incited by their ambition and false

notions of Honour fought more desperately. I asked one of them who is my
 Prisoner and a Gallant man, why he w^d fight ag^t his lawfull Prince and one who
 was come to rescue his Country from a Foreign yoke. He said, he was a man of
 Honour and w^d be true to his Prince whose bread he eat, and whose Comissⁿ he bore.
 I told him it was a noble principal, but ill apply'd and ask^d if he was not a Whigg.
 He reply'd He was; Well said I, how come you to look, on y^e Comissⁿ you bear,
 and y^e Bread you eat, to be the Princes and not y^r Countrys, w^h raised you
 and paid you to defend it ag^t Foreigners, who come not to defend, but enslave it, for
 y^r I have always understood to be y^e principalls of a Whigg. Have you not heard
 how y^r countrymen have been carried abroad to be insulted and ill treated by those
 Pretended Defenders and Butcher'd fighting in a cause in w^{ch} your Country has litle
 or no Interest only to enrich Hannover? to all this he made no answer but hung
 down his Head. The Truth is, there are few good Officers amgst them. They are
 Brave because an Englishman can't be otherwise, but they have generally litle
 knowledge in business, are corrupted in their morals and have few restraints from
 Religion tho' they w^d have you believe they are fighting for it. As to their
 Honour they talk so much off, I shall soon have occasion to try it; for haveing no
 Strong Places to put my Prisoners in I shall be obliged to release them upon their
 Parole. if they don't keep it I wish they may not fall into my Hands again for
 it will not be in my Power to protect 'em from my Highlanders. My Haughty
 Foreigner thinks it beneath him, I suppose, to settle a cartel. I wish for it as much
 for the sake of His men as my own; I hope ere long to see him Glad to sue for it.
 I hear there are six Thousand Dutch Troops arrived and Ten Battalions of y^e English
 sent for. I wish they were all Dutch that I might not have the Pain of shedding
 English Blood. I hope I shall oblige them to bring over y^e rest, w^{ch} at all events will
 be one piece of service done my Country in helping it out of a ruinous Foreign War.
 It is hard my Victory sh^d put me under difficulties I did not feel before, and yet this
 is y^e case. I am Charged both wth the care of my Friends and Enemies. Those who
 sh^d bury the Dead are run away as if it was no business of theirs and my High-
 landers think it beneath them to do it, and y^e Country People are fled away: how-
 ever I'm resolved to try if I can get People for money to undertake it, for I can't
 bear the Thoughts of suffering Englishmen to rot above ground. I am at a
 greater difficultie how to dispose of the wounded Prisoners; if I make an
 Hospital of a Church, it w^d be looked upon as a great Profanation; and if I take
 private Houses for y^e Purposse, I shall be accused by my ungenerous Enemies of
 haveing violated my Manifesto in w^{ch} I promise to violate no man's Property. If
 Magistrates w^d act, they c^d help me out of this difficulty. Come w^t will, I am resolved
 I will not suffer the poor wounded men to lie in the Streets, and if I cannot do

better, will make an Hospital of y^r Palace and leave it to them. I am distracted wth these cares, joined wth those of my own People, y^t I have only time to add that I am

Y^r Maj^r Dutiful Son etc.

(Not signed.)

BIRKWOOD.

As there are two properties of this name in the parish, it is necessary to allude to both.

According to an account published in the "Scots Magazine" for 1773, by the Rev. Mr. Whyte of Liberton (*Vide Appendix*, Note C), "the lineal male representative of the Blackwood family was George Weir of Birkwood, though divested of the estate, which happened, it is said, in this manner: Many generations ago, the eldest son of the family was a weak, unpromising gentleman, whilst he had a brother who was brisk, lively, and courageous. On this account, the father conceived a vast affection and regard for the latter, and left him almost his whole estate. The other was allowed to possess only the lands of Birkwood, the mansion-house of the family, the ruins of which still appear, and some other inconsiderable possessions."

The Birkwood here referred to, was that now possessed by James Tod, Esq. There exist some traces of a small building upon an eminence called the Castlehill, on the property, which is probably the mansion-house alluded to by Mr. Whyte.

George Weir, the last of the Weirs of Birkwood, was owner of the two Birkwoods, Logan, Auchmeddan, Lateshead, and other farms, several of which he had acquired by purchase. He had the misfortune to lose his life by an accident, and his heirs soon after sold his possessions. Upper Birkwood was sold to the late John M'Kirdy, Esq.; the other Birkwood was bought by Dr. Tod of Lanark, who died in 1824, and was succeeded by his son James, who now resides on the property. His brother, William Tod, Esq., is proprietor of Logan, so notable in the times of the Covenanters.

CHAPTER VI.

THE COVENANTERS OF LESMAHAGOW.

IF there is one characteristic feature of Anglo-Saxon character more strongly marked than another, it is the determined spirit of self-reliance and stubborn independence, which distinguishes all ranks. The bold barons who extorted their civil rights from the timid King John were not more firm than the haughty and imperious Henry VIII. who bearded the Pope by declaring that "no imperial priest should ever tithe or toll in his dominions." The great Queen Elizabeth was equally decided in opposition to the arrogant spirit of the clergy when she exclaimed, "Proud prelate, I will unfrock thee." The history of Covenanting times affords a striking illustration of the constancy and decided character of the people, and their attachment to the Presbyterian form of worship.

When abuses had crept into the Romish Church of such magnitude as to be insupportable, a tempest swept over a large portion of Europe, and Scotland was found ripe for the changes which it brought about. The Reformation not only mingled itself with all political events, but was the ruling principle of these events, from the assassination of Cardinal Beaton in 1547, until the climax of 1688; for, amidst all the political events of the time, the heart of the nation was always seriously jealous that the restoration of the Romish Church and its ritual, was the ultimate aim of the Stewart dynasty.

When the Confession of Faith of 1560 was inserted in the Statute Book in 1567, the members of the Scottish Parliament added the following memorable words: "To which confession and form of religion we willingly agree in our consciences, in all points, as unto God's undoubted truth and verity, grounded only on His written Word, and therefore we abhor and detest all contrary religion and doctrine, but chiefly all kind of Papistry in general, and particular heads, even as they are now damned and confuted by the Word of God and Kirk of Scotland." Then followed a summary of Roman Catholic doctrines, all of which were detested and refused, and a solemn adherence given to the doctrines of the true reformed Kirk; to which, it

was added, they joined themselves willingly in doctrine, faith, religion, discipline, and use of the holy sacraments, as lively members of the same, and Christ their head; and Parliament gave a solemn oath of perpetual adherence to the same.

The General Assembly of 1581, when they inserted in their proceedings their second Book of Discipline, added an acknowledgement or sanction of the "Confession of Faith," as they termed the National Covenant, in the following words: "The Kirk, in one view, acknowledges the said Confession to be a true and Christian Confession, to be agreed unto by such as truly profess Christ and the true religion, and the tenor whereof to be followed out as the same is laid out in the same Parliament."

What then was the bounden duty of the Sovereigns of Scotland towards their subjects with reference to this question? Undoubtedly to respect their conscientious convictions. But the Stewarts acted otherwise, and their determination cost them dear. When James VI. of Scotland succeeded to the Crown of England, he soon forgot Scotland's rights as well as her expressed wishes; above all, her avowal and support of the Presbyterian form of worship, and speedily attached himself to Episcopacy. In 1612, he prevailed upon the Scottish Parliament to establish the English ritual in his northern dominions, and endowed the Bishops, then created, with such remnants of Popish wealth as were in possession of the Crown. In 1617, he paid a visit to Scotland, from the same instinct, as his Majesty was pleased to express it, which induces salmon, after they have visited the sea, to return to the river in which they were bred. During this time he succeeded in making certain Assemblies of the Church obsequious to his will. He prevailed with a General Assembly at Perth to sanction the five articles following: 1st, That the sacrament of the Lord's Supper should be received kneeling. 2d, That it might be administered privately to the sick. 3d, That baptism might be administered privately. 4th, That children of eight years of age should be catechised (confirmed) by the minister. And 5th, That various days should be set apart as religious festivals.

The first of these innovations was peculiarly distasteful to the feelings of rigid Presbyterians, being regarded as a reaction towards the Popish doctrine, that the real flesh and blood of Christ are partaken of when the Lord's Supper is commemorated. The other four articles were also regarded as stepping-stones to Popery. The King's choristers and singing boys were seen arrayed in white surplices, and in the King's private chapel were hung pictures representing scriptural subjects, all which was in violation of the national will.

In 1623, James VI. died, and was succeeded by his son, Charles I. That prince, like his father, was under the influence of Archbishop Laud, and endeavoured to introduce still farther innovations. Laud's Liturgy, or printed form of service, is

memorable as a close approximation to the Service Book of the Church of England ; and Jenny Geddes, when she threw the "cutty stool" at the Dean of St. Giles' head, exclaiming in wrath, "Dost thou say the mass at my lug!"—with other words scarce fit for ears polite, was but expressing the general feeling of the Scottish people regarding it.

Soon after this, the King became involved in serious pecuniary embarrassments, in consequence of his disputes with the English Parliament, which contentions and disagreements, in some measure, he inherited from his father. Historians are agreed that Scotland was a strange quarter to look to for pecuniary relief; yet Charles did look to Scotland. The possessions of the Romish Church at the Reformation were immense, and the Crown was held entitled to succeed to them. Many of the Romish ecclesiastics, contemplating the downfall of their system, had alienated their possessions either for money or in gifts to their relatives. During the Royal minority, the Regents had disposed of more, and the King himself, in violation of an Act of Parliament, had also alienated vast possessions. The result was, that the possessors of quondam Church lands, from the defective nature of their title-deeds, trembled at the prospect of a counter Revolution ; and this uneasiness reached a climax when Charles I. executed a regular deed, revoking all grants of Church lands and tithes made by his father and others, and subsequently raised actions in the Court of Session for a reduction of these grants. The parties in possession of Church lands speedily combined to defend their acquisitions, when the King, finding the combination formidable, shifted his ground, and alleged that his only motive was to obtain for the clergy a subsistence out of the tithes. The tithes accordingly were valued, and ultimately a provision was made for the Established Church ; but the alarm created could not be allayed, and the nobles and gentry sympathized with the people afresh in their aversion to the King's measures, and the National Covenant was renewed, with an addition rejecting the Five Articles of Perth. All classes united in subscribing and swearing their adherence to a covenant or agreement, which originally was merely a bond of union against Popery,—the people because they detested Prelacy, the nobles because they dreaded a counter Revolution which would strip them of their possessions.

Meanwhile a General Assembly met in Glasgow in 1639, which was attended by the Marquis of Hamilton, as Lord Commissioner for the King. The folly of Charles in seeking to coerce the national conscience was fully exposed, the Covenant was adopted, Episcopacy condemned, existing Bishops deprived of their power, and eight of them excommunicated. In support of these bold measures, the Covenanters took up arms under General Leslie. Charles invaded Scotland, and the English would now have met with the same stubborn resistance which their ancestors

experienced, had not the King coquetted with the subject in dispute, proposing that all matters concerning the regulation of Church government should be left to a new Constitution of the Church. The General Assembly met, and confirmed all that their predecessors had done at Glasgow. The Scottish Parliament, on their part, demanded several privileges necessary for freedom of debate. The King, rather than accede to these, prepared to renew the war. Both parties rushed to arms, and the battle of Newburn was fought in 1640, when the King was defeated; but being previously on bad terms with the English Parliament, he resolved to assemble a new one, which was afterwards so well known in history as the "Long Parliament." A treaty of alliance was concluded between the English Parliament and the Scottish leaders, styled "The Solemn League and Covenant," stipulating for mutual aid, declaring its object to be the reformation of religion in England and Ireland, and the "extirpation of Popery, Prelacy, superstition, heresy, schism, and profaneness." By the English Commissioners, however, it was viewed as an emancipation from established government of every kind.

We pass over, with simple mention, the brilliant career of Montrose in defence of his faithless masters, Charles I. and II., the successes of Oliver Cromwell, the surrender of Charles I. to the Scottish army, and their surrender of him to the English Parliament, the King's confinement at Hampton Court, his escape and imprisonment, the treaty with the Scotch known as the "engagement," the High Court of Justiciary appointed to try the King, his trial, and finally his execution in 1649.

The proclamation of Charles II. as King by the Scottish Parliament, and the Confession of Faith as agreed upon by an Assembly of Divines at Westminster, and ratified by the General Assembly of the Scottish Church in 1647, can only be mentioned in passing. The trial of the Marquis of Argyle, the Act of Conformity, the burning of the Solemn League and Covenant by orders of the Scottish Parliament, the arbitrary measures of the Privy Council, and their determined efforts to force Episcopacy upon the Scottish nation, are historical facts so well known as to make it out of place here to dwell upon them. Posterity has acknowledged that Scotland owes nearly all that she possesses of civil and religious liberty to the dauntless bearing of our Covenanting forefathers at a critical period of her history. That they were but men is admitted; but while the timid and faint-hearted quailed, they stood forth, as the Puritans and Roundheads did in England, the champions of their country's rights. The last princes of the Stewart dynasty, like the Bourbons of later times, were in reality incapable of learning anything, or of forgetting anything. They did appear at times to abandon their arbitrary and high-handed measures in obedience to State policy when rebuked by the national voice, but at heart it is feared they were but traitors to their country. The Revolution of 1688 brought to

a termination the miserable discord and oppression which had so long existed, and under William and Mary and their successors on the throne, such toleration has been extended to all parties in religious matters, that the remark is occasionally heard that a "Solemn League and Covenant" is required as a safeguard against the encroachments of Popery.

The historian of the "Sufferings of the Church of Scotland" informs us that the people of Lesmahagow were steadfast in their adherence to Scotland's covenanted work of Reformation; that they suffered spoiling of their goods, that a strong body of soldiers was quartered within the parish to overawe them, and put down the field-preachings, and that the whole inhabitants above sixteen years of age, both men and women, were ordered in 1680 to appear before appointed authorities, and make oath whether or not they had "resetted" or relieved any of those who were proscribed by Government. No fewer than thirty-nine persons were compelled to flee for their lives, and sixty were criminally charged for having received into their houses or held conversation with their persecuted brethren.

In 1660, orders were given for the seizure and imprisonment of Mr. Andrew Hay of Craignethan and some others, for having met to draw up "an humble supplication and address" to Charles II. on matters of religion. Hay made his escape, and his offences were forgotten or forgiven, as in 1678 he was so far in favour with the Government as to be named a Commissioner of Supply. He was retaken and imprisoned, probably *circa* 1684. In 1685 he was liberated in consequence of sickness, but was kept on parole in the town of Edinburgh, under the penalty of 10,000 merks. In 1666, the Presbyterians of the West marched by Muirkirk, Douglas, Lesmahagow, and Lanark, to Pentland. William Lawrie of Auchenheath, Tutor of Blackwood, although a friend to the Presbyterian cause, strenuously endeavoured to induce them to desist from the enterprise, but without avail. Many of his tenants were at the battle of Pentland, and his offence in the eyes of the Government was, that after their defeat he had countenanced the rebels, *i.e.*, allowed them to farm his lands, and held intercourse with them. Lawrie was tried in 1683, was found guilty, and adjudged "to be taken to the merk cross of Edinburgh, there to have his head severed from his body; his name, memory, fame, and honours to be extinct, and his lands to be forfeited to his Majesty for ever." He was however respited, and about a year afterwards pardoned, through the influence of the Marquis of Douglas, but was fined in £600 Scots.

On the 30th of March 1679, there was a field-preaching at Cumberhead, and a large concourse of people assembled. Soldiers were sent to disperse them, and a skirmish ensued, in which their captain was wounded and a few of his men taken prisoners, but soon dismissed. On the other side, a few women lost their plaids and

pocket Bibles. This scuffle, as Wodrow terms it, formed the pretext for quartering troops upon the parish, and a commission, consisting of four noblemen, was appointed to sit at Lanark, with powers to inquire into "the horrible rebellion," and to punish the so-called rebels. Among others imprisoned and tried was John Williamson of Lesmahagow, but they failed in apprehending William Weir, servant at Bourtries, who was suspected of having wounded the officer before mentioned. The others were set at liberty. The Lauderdale version of this affair will be found in *Appendix*, Note P.

On the 1st June 1679, James Thomson, farmer at Tanhill, fell at Drumclog, and was buried in the churchyard of Stonehouse. His only son, John Thomson, was imprisoned with his wife in the Castle of Blackness, in Linlithgowshire, at that time the principal state prison in Scotland. Thomas Weir at Waterside, on Logan water, was killed at Drumclog, where he fought on horseback. His bridle reins having broken, his horse carried him into the midst of the foe. His body was interred in Lesmahagow churchyard. His son, Gavin, was proclaimed a fugitive and rebel in 1684. Robert Lockhart of Birkhill, and his brother Walter, of Kirkton, in the parish of Carluke, were associated in the rising of Drumclog. Robert had a horse shot under him at Bothwell Bridge. After this encounter it was proposed by some of the defeated Covenanters to engage in devotion, by singing a psalm. Lockhart remonstrated, as the enemy were in close pursuit, and had scarcely time to conceal himself by climbing a tree. His friends were captured. He did not long survive his escape. Worn out by fatigue and privations, he was found dead in a moss, and buried secretly after nightfall in the church of Carluke. His sword and pistols are still preserved by the family. He was forfeited, but the attainder was annulled by the General Act passed in 1690. (*Act Parl.*, ix. 164.)

George and Robert Weir were taken prisoners with George Draffen at Bothwell Bridge, and sentenced to banishment. The vessel was wrecked off the Orkneys, and the Weirs, together with no fewer than one hundred and ninety-eight other passengers perished. Draffen however escaped, and was conveyed to America. George Weir in Cumberhead appears from the Session Records to have been an elder in the Kirk. Marion Weir of Cumberhead was the first to visit the widow of John Brown of Priesthill, after the martyrdom of her husband. Mary Weir was the name of the wife of David Steel of Skellyhill, but it is difficult to state more than the probability that both were members of the same pious family. Isabell Weir, wife of Brown of Priesthill, was from the parish of Sorn, in Ayrshire. John Wilson and John Smith of Lesmahagow were shot in 1683 by Colonel Buchan and the Laird of Lee. The latter of those worthies lies interred in Muirkirk churchyard. In the

month of March following, Lieutenant Murray shot John Brown at Blackwood, and his body was buried under cloud of night in the field where he fell. Joseph Wilson of Lesmahagow, probably a relative of the John Wilson above mentioned, was shot in the summer of 1686 by a party of soldiers at Knockdon hill, near the water of Kyle, in Ayrshire, upon the simple admission on his part that he was returning from Galloway from hearing James Renwick preach in the fields. Thomas Steel of Skellyhill, who appears by the Session Records to have been an elder in the Kirk, was fined £300 for his adherence to the Presbyterian cause. His younger brother, David, who rented the farm of Nether Skellyhill, refused to hear the curate of Lesmahagow, and attended the open-air preaching. He fought at Bothwell Bridge, and so closely was he persecuted after that event, that he durst not pass the night at home, but generally slept in a small turf hut on the west side of Mennoch-hill, on the farm of Cumberhead, near the source of the Nethan. It was about four miles from his own house, and two miles from the lonely residence of John Brown the carrier. In 1686, in the month of December, when he was at home in the bosom of his family, Lieutenant Chrichton came suddenly upon him with a party of horse and foot soldiers. Steel armed himself with a musket, and escaping by a window, ran towards Logan water, distant about one-fourth of a mile, closely pursued by the dragoons, who had discovered his flight. When crossing the stream he fell and wetted his powder, but rising immediately, pursued his flight towards Nethan. Had he reached that place he would probably have been safe amidst its precipitous banks and the morasses to the east; but when at Yondertown the dragoons began firing upon him, and when he had reached Meadow, on the estate of Stockbriggs, he became exhausted. He still managed to keep the foremost of his pursuers at bay by presenting his musket; but Chrichton coming up, called him to surrender, promising quarter and a fair trial at Edinburgh. On these conditions he surrendered, but Chrichton, with the most malignant treachery, carried him back to Skellyhill; and meeting his wife, Mary Weir, who, with her infant in her arms, had been watching his flight with intense anxiety, he caused him to be taken to a field before his own door, and there ordered the dragoons to shoot him. They refused to do so, and rode off towards upper Skellyhill; but the infantry, who were Highlanders, were not so scrupulous, and immediately fired. Chrichton and his men then departed, and when some of the neighbours arrived, they found the widow gathering up the martyr's hair and brains, which lay scattered about. She then bound up his head with a napkin, and as she gazed upon his mangled corpse exclaimed: "The archers have shot at thee, my husband, but they could not reach thy soul; it has escaped like a dove far away, and is at rest." Then clasping her hands, she added, "Lord, give strength to Thy handmaid that will prove she has

waited for Thee, even in the way of Thy judgments." The corpse was buried in Lesmahagow churchyard, and near the spot where the martyr fell, a neat obelisk of stone has recently been erected to commemorate the event. The grave-stone in the churchyard has the following inscription: "Here lies the body of David Steel, martyr, who was murdered by Chrichton, for his testimony to the Covenants and work of Reformation, and because he durst not own the authority of the tyrant destroying the same. He was shot at Skellyhill on the 20th December 1686, in the thirty-third year of his age." "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

"David, a shepherd first, and then
Advanced to be king of men,
Had of his graces in this quarter,
This heir, a wanderer, now a martyr;
Who, for his constancy and zeal,
Still to the back did prove true Steel;
Who, for Christ's royal truth and laws,
And for the Covenanted cause
Of Scotland's famous Reformation,
Declining tyrants' usurpation,
By cruel Chrichton murdered lies—
Whose blood to heaven for vengeance cries."

Isobel Steel, a relative of David Steel, was apprehended for adhering to the Covenant, and after a long imprisonment, was banished to the Island of Barbadoes in the year 1687. She returned to Logan water soon after the Revolution, and lived there for many years.

Jean M'Ghie, widow of William Brown of Auchlochan, was imprisoned at different times in the castles of Dunotter and Blackness. Her son Thomas was fugitived during the persecution. Thomas Brown of Auchlochan Townfoot was a steady Covenanter, and led a party to victory at Drumclog. He also fought at Bothwell Bridge, where the Covenanters were sorely discomfited. On one occasion two of Claverhouse's troopers came upon Brown a few yards from his own door. He bravely defended himself with his sword (which is still carefully preserved at Auchlochan by his descendant, James J. Brown, Esq.), but being overpowered, he was left for dead by his persecutors. At that moment, another Covenanter, whose name is not known, appeared on the Blackreckoning side of Nethan, and was immediately pursued and put to death. Thomas Brown was not killed but only stunned. He revived and lived to a good old age.

John Whyte of Neuk was, among others, proclaimed a fugitive. He was betrayed by a neighbour, who gave notice to Claverhouse of the time when he would be found

at home. His house was surrounded by a party of soldiers, but he escaped by a window, and found refuge in Westown Craigs. One of the soldiers observed his flight, but being at heart a Covenanter, he cunningly fired his musket in another direction, and thus drew off the attention of his comrades. It is narrated, that some years afterwards this soldier came to Neuk and claimed a night's lodging, and was kindly entertained. John Whyte was an elder in the Kirk, and died in 1739 at the patriarchal age of ninety-one. John Steel of Logan Waterhead joined the army of Covenanters in 1679, and was appointed a captain. He was the acknowledged leader of that party in Lesmahagow and the adjoining parishes. He escaped unhurt from the battle of Bothwell Bridge, but his aged father, Robert Steel, having visited the camp, was overtaken by the enemy and slain. His body was left upon the road, but afterwards carried to Strathaven churchyard and decently interred. William Steel, the captain's brother, was taken prisoner and carried to Glasgow Tolbooth. He rented the farm of Lochanbank, from the "laird" of Blackwood, who, although himself greatly persecuted, had influence enough, through the Marquis of Douglas, to procure his liberation. He returned to his farm, and did not afterwards suffer molestation.

The most vigorous search was made for John Steel, but although a reward of 1000 merks was offered upon his head, no one would betray him. Soon after the battle of Bothwell Bridge, the Earl of Airlie came to Waterhead with his troops, and having put him to the horn, declared him a rebel, and produced a Crown grant of his lands. His wife and family were deprived of all they possessed, and expelled from their home. Captain Steel continued faithful to his principles, and attended a general meeting of the United Societies of Covenanters of Lanarkshire and adjoining counties, at Logan House, on the 15th December 1681. (See "Faithful Contendings," p. 9.) Other assemblies were convened at Friarminion, Auchengilloch glen, also on Gudebuss hill, and at a spot about midway between the sources of the rivers Logan and Kype. A spring of clear water, a Covenanter's pulpit, and more recently a simple monument, mark the hallowed ground where these weary Christians so often assembled.

During this dismal period, the Earl of Airlie collected the rents of Upper Skellyhill and Cairnhouse, two farms which belonged to John Steel, and which were in lease. But as no tenant in the district could be procured for Waterhead (Steel's own residence), a man was brought from the north of Scotland to occupy the lands, under the name of Huge or Hugh Bawties. This stranger could not find servants to hire in the vicinity, nor any one in the neighbourhood to render him assistance; indeed, all regarded him as an intruder. He brought servants from his own district, and procured a guard of soldiers to protect them, but the latter procedure

only tended to make matters worse, for the soldiers, with their horses, lived at free quarters; and Bawties, finding that he was not prospering, returned to his own country, after having been at Waterhead about twelve months.

The sufferings of Marion Lean, wife of Captain Steel, were most harrowing. So strict was the search maintained by the soldiery for her husband, that he durst not even lodge under the same roof with his family, but secreted himself in the moors. Two of his hiding-places were discovered by his enemies; his hut was next discovered and burnt, and a second shared the same fate. He then retreated to Logan hills, but being discovered, he was driven to Mennock hill, on the lands of South Cumberhead, where his cousin David also hid himself at night. The place is still known as "Steel's Seat." While there the Steels were supplied with food chiefly through the kindness of John Brown of Priesthill. John Steel's wife and children, meanwhile, were reduced to absolute starvation, and lodged in a small comfortless hut made of turf. The boys gathered berries in the moors, and "guddled" trout in Logan water, to satisfy the cravings of hunger. A story is narrated of a farmer—and Bawties himself has been named, although with questionable accuracy—who, seeing smoke at a distance in the moors, hastened to the spot expecting to find one of his own sheep roasting, instead of which he beheld these innocent children cooking some of the fish they had caught, and which they generously invited him to share with them. This unexpected act of kindness so overpowered the farmer that he turned away, filled with self-reproach for having entertained such hard thoughts against a family suffering for conscience sake.

After Lord Airlie's tenant, Bawties, departed, Marion Steel returned to Waterhead with her children, and occupied the farm, but found nothing but desolation where peace and plenty had formerly reigned. Her husband now frequently ventured to spend the night at home. On one occasion a party of his persecutors came to Waterhead, apparently disposed to take up their quarters for the night. Mrs. Steel felt great anxiety, as her husband had appointed to be at home next morning to sow some grain. It was impossible to warn him of his danger, but her presence of mind did not forsake her. She feigned to be in a violent passion, and insisted on remaining all night out of doors, where she was watched by the enemy, whom in a frantic manner she loaded with opprobrious epithets. Early in the morning, Steel appeared in the distance, but hearing such an unusual noise proceeding from his house, he cowered down in a furrow, and providentially escaped unobserved in the direction of Blackwood. His wife, now assured of his safety, withdrew into the house, and soon became calm, and even cheerful; upon which the soldiers departed, cursing Mrs. Steel for having given her husband a signal of his danger.

Early one morning, as John Steel was proceeding to a small shop near Waterhead to procure some cordial for his sick child, he was observed by a party of dragoons and hotly pursued. He turned up Scorryholm Cleugh, and crossed a swamp where the footing was so soft that the horsemen could not follow. The commanding officer then ordered half his men to turn up the north side of the morass, while Steel turned a little to the south. Here he was almost surrounded, and completely enveloped in smoke from the constant fire of his pursuers. The spectators, who were deeply interested, had congregated on the neighbouring heights, and concluded that he must have fallen; but a thrill of joy succeeded when they beheld him running unscathed over the hills above Cleughbrae. From the marshy nature of the ground one dragoon only managed to follow, and was just raising his sword to hew down the fugitive, when his horse fell with his rider beneath him. Steel would have turned back to take his musket, but seeing the rest of the party coming over the hill at full gallop, he continued his flight, and safely reached Hareslack, fully two miles distant from the place where the pursuit began. The soldiers, who had been shouting, "Stand, ye dog, and be shot," were answered, "Ye are in the Deil's service, and will be weel paid for it; I can run where ye canna ride." Steel escaped through a mist to Logan House, where he was joyfully welcomed, the news having gone before that he had been shot. The dragoons, cursing the mist, departed, having with great difficulty made their way out of the bogs. Another story is told of this sturdy Covenanter, that when the soldiers had been at Waterhead on a marauding expedition, and had carried off his corn to Milltown barn, about three miles distant, he went with a party of friends during the night and recovered it. On another occasion, taking advantage of the darkness, he recovered a flock of his own sheep which the soldiers had driven away. At another time, Steel and a party of Covenanters had assembled at Auchengilloch glen for worship. When returning home, the Lesmahagow party were informed that the dragoons were quartered at Waterhead. It was dark, and Steel ordering those who had muskets to fire, and the rest of the party to shout and clap their hands, the soldiers, in uncertainty as to the magnitude of the danger, were so alarmed that they mounted their horses and rode off.

One night when at home, and the household assembled at family worship, a party of the enemy approached so stealthily that the house was surrounded before Steel's sentinel was aware of their presence. To escape into the fields was impossible. "I'm gane," said the "gudeman," as his courage for a moment failed. "No, John," said his wife heroically, "ye're no gane yet;" and hurrying him into the "byre," she made him lie down in a corner with the "big ha' bible" open on his breast. She then scattered a large quantity of litter over him. The soldiers searched every part

of the house in vain, but being confident that he was somewhere on the premises, they called for lights in order to prosecute their work more successfully. The "gude-wife," knowing that to hesitate would be but to betray her husband, quickly prepared torches of straw, and ran with them blazing into the "byre." While the soldiers were probing the litter with their swords, Steel's hand was wounded, but he bore the pain in silence. His wife, feeling convinced that such a method of search must soon either discover or destroy her husband, with wonderful presence of mind fell upon the device of dropping one of the burning wisps of straw into a large tub filled with what the "canny" housewives in Scotland in olden times used for scouring blankets. This produced such an overpowering stench that the soldiers rushed to the open air for breath, and hastily departed. One of them, who was supposed to have joined the persecutors for the purpose of assisting the Covenanters to escape, lingered behind, and returning to the house said, "Neist time ye hide, gudewife, hide better. I saw the edge of your husband's shoe, but with the point of my sword I covered it with a little strae, for Johnny Steel's bluid shall not lie on my head."

At this dismal period (during the year 1684) Mrs. Steel gave birth to a child. Some of the soldiers who were watching the house behaved so brutally that their comrades, hardened as they were, reproved them for their conduct. After a time, Steel having heard that some of the persecuted ministers were hiding in the neighbourhood of Lanark, went thither to obtain the services of one of them to baptize the child. He was accompanied by Archibald Stewart of Underbank, near Crossford. When near the top of the "brae," near Lanark, at a place still known as Steel's Cross, they were met by some persons who knew them to be Covenanters. Stewart was knocked down and secured, but Steel, who was powerful and athletic, would have escaped had not the miller of Mouse mill, who had seen him pass, and dogged him, felled him to the ground with his "rynd," as he was struggling with his adversaries. As Steel appeared to be dead, the party left his body and proceeded to Lanark, with Stewart as their prisoner, and rejoicing in the prospect of receiving the reward of 1000 merks set upon Steel's head; but the cold stanchd his wounds, and he was able to crawl down the steep bank towards Clyde, and to cross the river on the ice. A number of people were engaged curling, but so intent were they upon the game that he passed them unobserved, and hid himself among the broom on the Corehouse side, at a place called Boathill. When the party from Lanark came to lift the expected corpse, it was nowhere to be seen, which so enraged the soldiers that they fell upon the unlucky miller and beat him severely. While Steel lay among the brushwood, a white pony came and gazed intently upon him. Fearing lest it should attract attention to himself, he tried to scare it away, but when night approached, finding it still grazing near him, he mounted it and rode home to Water-

head, and from thence he proceeded to his hiding-place on Mennock hill. No owner could ever be found for the pony, although diligently sought after, and it died at Waterhead of sheer old age. Steel bore upon his head the marks of his encounter with the miller to his dying day. Stewart, his companion, was conveyed to Glasgow, found guilty of being a Covenanter, and hanged. Fresh advertisements were affixed to public places renewing the offer of 1000 merks for Steel's head, and his house was surrounded by soldiers at all hours ; but it is pleasing to record that he was delivered from his enemies, after a hot persecution of nine years, by the Revolution of 1688. His name appears with many others rescinding fines and forfeitures. He returned and occupied his lands in peace, and although he never received compensation for the damage done to his property, nor for the loss of its products during so many years, he obtained from the Marquis of Douglas a captain's commission in the 26th or Cameronian Regiment, then just raised in Douglae. It may be mentioned that the lineal descendants of John Steel at present occupy the farms of Waterhead and Skellyhill.

In 1689, Prelacy was abolished by Act of Parliament, and in the following year, the ministers then alive, who had been deposed since 1661, were restored to the free exercise of their ministry, and Episcopal incumbents were ordered to remove and desist from ministerial functions. Captain Steel was employed to see this act enforced, which, to his credit, he did in a mild and gentle manner. He repaired his dwelling-house in 1709, and inserted a stone in the wall with this simple inscription :—

“ Praise God.” J. — S. — 1709.

He lies buried in Lesmahagow churchyard, beneath a plain stone, without either name or date.

In the preceding notices of the Covenanters of Lesmahagow, the reader can scarcely expect to find anything which is original, as the author could only follow in the wake of others. His object has been to give a correct version of stories concerning the persecuted men, from notes taken among their descendants. These all serve to illustrate the truth of the sentiment of an author of the age in which they lived, that “the laws against non-conformity were so extraordinary, and savoured so much of a spirit of persecution, were in themselves so unjust, and in some things so unnatural, that none can wonder though they sometimes drove the poor people to desperation.” When driven to extremities, then it was that their enemies railed upon them as fanatical. With juster views the author of the “Sabbath” writes :—

“ Their constancy in torture and in death,
These on tradition's tongue shall live ; these shall.
On history's honest page be pictured bright
To latest times.”

R

The following is a list of persons in Lesmahagow who were fined or proclaimed fugitives and rebels, as furnished by Wodrow, with additions and corrections :—

William Lawrie of Blackwood, fined in Scots money,	£600
The Laird of Auchtyfardel,	1800
John Menzies of Harperfield,	1000
John Forrest in Threipwood,	300
Thomas Stevens in Lesmahagow,	240
John Stevens in Lesmahagow,	240
David Hamilton, younger, South Cumberhead,	360
James Bruce of Kilbank,	240
John Hamilton in Lesmahagow,	240
John Hamilton of Priorhill,	300
Thomas Steel in Skellyhill,	300
Thomas Macquary in Lesmahagow,	360
John Brown, younger, in Draphan,	360

FUGITIVED.

John Bannatyne, brother of the "Laird" of Corehouse, after the Revolution minister of Lanark ; John Steel, elder, Brackenrig ; George Jackson, Brackenrig ; Robert Lockhart of Birkhill ; Thomas Steel, Auchlochan ; James Weir, younger, of Johnshill ; Thomas, his brother ; David Steel, Cumberhead ; John Steel of Waterhead ; John Meikle, Bourtries ; Robert Fleming, West Brackenrig ; John Swan, Broompark ; William Steel, Skellyhill ; Thomas White of Stockbriggs ; James White, his brother ; John White, Newk ; John Carscallan, Auchlochan ; Gavin Hamilton, Meadow ; Gavin Weir, Waterside ; Thomas Yuil, Newbigging ; Andrew Leiper ; James Lawson, Auchnotroch ; John Telfer, weaver, Lesmahagow ; David, son of Andrew Clelland, in How Mains ; Thomas, son of William Brown, Auchlochan Townfoot ; Thomas Weir, Auchlochan ; John Forrest, Threipwood ; James his son ; John Muir, servitor to John Forrest ; Adam Muir, Crossford ; Thomas Muir, Crossford Boat ; Adam Weir, Crossford ; John Templeton, Threipwood ; John Clelland, Crossford Boat ; John Stobo, servitor to Janet Weir, Holmhead ; Matthew Hamilton, servitor to Craignethan ; John Harvie, Kerse Holm ; Robert Hamilton, Threipwood ; James Williamson, Burn ; John Stewart, Underbank ; Robert Stobo, Draffen ; George Young in Auchnotroch.

CHAPTER VII.

MINISTERS OF LESMAHAGOW SINCE THE REFORMATION.

1st, Mr. ROBERT LESLIE. From a MS. in the Advocates' Library, it appears that he had only 100 merks a year. He died before 1571. 2d, Mr. DAVID CUNNINGHAM. The same MS. shows that he was paid by the Earl of Glencairn, and besides had 40 merks allowed him for service performed at Lanark. 3d, Mr. JAMES HAMILTON, approved 23d September 1624. ("Records of the Presbytery of Lanark," printed by the Abbotsford Club.) "Approved" means that he had passed the ordeal of the Privy censures, which were then common. 4th, Mr. ROBERT HAMILTON, son of the said deceased Mr. James Hamilton. On the 8th February 1638, the introduction of the service book was discussed in the Presbytery, and there was on that day a "disruption," the majority having declared their hostility to the "ill mumbled mass." The moderator, Mr. John Lindsay, minister of Carluke, left the chair, and was accompanied by Mr. Robert Hamilton and Mr. Robert Nairne. 5th, Mr. JOHN HUME, 16th December 1641. "Stanebyres and Carse," elder and younger, protested, and appealed to the Synod and Assembly. ("Records of the Presbytery of Lanark.") 6th, Mr. JAMES GILLAN, 23d May 1677. 7th, Mr. ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, admitted 3d January 1683, being transferred from Douglas during the time of Episcopacy. 8th, Mr. THOMAS LINNOR or LINNING, ordained between 2d May 1688 and 20th October 1691. The exact date cannot be given, as during the crisis of the Revolution, the Presbytery Records were not kept. He was the first minister of Lesmahagow after the Revolution, and died 18th October 1733. Struthers, in his "History of Scotland," narrates some particulars regarding him. He was educated as a Cameronian, and maintained by the "Societies" for a considerable time at his studies at Embden. He returned home along with Mr. William Boyd, another student, and being freed from molestation by the flight of King James II., they renewed the covenants and dispensed the sacraments to a vast multitude at Boreland hill, in the month of March 1689. Upon the meeting of the first General Assembly at Edinburgh, after the Revolution in October 1690, they gave in proposals for removing obstructions which lay in the way of comfortable fellowship with the Church, and

finally submitted to the decision of the Assembly. 9th, Mr. THOMAS WHARRIE, promoted from second to first charge at Mr. Linning's death. 10th, Mr. THOMAS LINNING, Jun., being the third of that name, ordained minister of first charge 10th September 1761, died 3d January 1791. It appears from Clelland's "Annals of Glasgow," that in 1759 Mr. Thomas Linning was settled as a preacher in a chapel of ease to the Barony parish, erected at Shettleston. His successor in Shettleston was appointed in 1762. 11th, Rev. JAMES HALL, ordained minister of first charge 1st September 1791, died 5th October 1813. 12th, Rev. JAMES HAMILTON, D.D., translated from the parish of Shotts, and admitted minister of first charge 7th July 1814, died 8th June 1838. 13th, Rev. A. B. PARKER, A.M., formerly minister of Levern Chapel, near Paisley, admitted minister of first charge 4th April 1839, demitted his charge 14th June 1843. 14th, Rev. ALLAN MACNAUGHTON, D.D., formerly minister of Kilbride, Arran, admitted minister of first charge 1st February 1844, the present incumbent of first charge.

SECOND CHARGE.

1st, Mr. GAVIN HAMILTON, presented to serve the cure with Mr. John Hume, 4th January 1644. It is doubtful whether he was admitted, but the following particulars from the Presbytery Records bear upon the question:—"19th 'September' 1639, Mr. Hamilton presented to Carnwath, but having been lately in England, and 'kythed' himself opposite to the present work of Reformation, the Presbytery do not accept the presentation." 4th January 1644, Mr. Gavin Hamilton presented to Lesmahagow. The Presbytery, although they do not accept the presentation, "as it doeth not satisfy the agreed upon conditions betwixt my Lord the patron and their commissioners, whilk was four chalders of victual and 400 merks to the entrant without diminution to Mr. John Hume, yet they retain it as a preparation conducing to the planting of the Church, and appoint Mr. Gavin Hamilton to handle the controverted head '*de perfectione Scripturæ*' in Latin next day, as a part of his tryall." 2d, Mr. ROBERT SEMPLE, admitted second minister 18th May 1648. 3d, Mr. ROBERT LOCKHART, admitted 1st September 1669. 4th, Mr. ROBERT BLACK, ordained colleague to Mr. Linning 10th February 1703, translated to the Scotch congregation at Rotterdam in May 1715. 5th, Mr. THOMAS WHARRIE was ordained 6th May 1719, promoted to first charge on Mr. Linning's death, 1733, died 15th January 1761. After Mr. Wharrie's promotion there was a vacancy of seven years in the second charge. The Duke of Hamilton presented a Mr. Hugh Hamilton and a Mr. John Hepburn, but neither of them was acceptable. At length, 6th, Mr. THOMAS LINNING, was ordained 30th April 1740. He died 9th October 1765. 7th, Mr. JAMES MEEK was ordained minister of second charge 25th September 1766. He

was translated to Cambuslang 1st September 1774. 8th, Rev. ROBERT BUCHANAN, ordained 4th May 1775, died 16th April 1796. 9th, Rev. JOHN WILSON, afterwards D.D., ordained minister of second charge 28th September 1796, died 13th February 1842. 10th, Rev. THOMAS BURNS, translated from High Church, Airdrie, to second charge, 29th September 1842, the present incumbent of the second charge. (*Vide Appendix, Notes I, J, K, and Q.*)

FREE CHURCH.

The Rev. A. B. PARKER, A.M., became minister of the Free Church in Lesmahagow at the Disruption in 1843. He accepted a call from the Wellpark congregation in 1854.

The Rev. JAMES LAING, A.M., succeeded him in 1856, and is now minister of the Free Church.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the 4th February 1844, the congregation which had met at Ponfeigh (in the parish of Douglas) transferred their church to the parish of Lesmahagow, when their minister, the Rev. Mr. MILWAIN, and the Rev. Professor Symington, D.D., conducted the services. Mr. MILWAIN succeeded the Rev. John Fairley, who died in the year 1806, and whose favourite places for field preaching were Westown craigs, Kirkbankbrae, Skellyhill, Boreland hill, and other classic grounds of the Covenanters. Rev. J. W. MACMEEKEN was ordained minister of the Reformed Presbyterian congregation at Lesmahagow on 30th December 1846. His predecessor in the same church was the Rev. WILLIAM LOGAN, of the Burgher Association. He was settled on 1st August 1820, and joined the Free Church 1843. Mr. JAMES NAISMITH was ordained to the pastoral charge of the congregation of Douglas water 14th July 1862.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Rev. Mr. LINDSAY was settled as the first minister of what was then called "The Relief Church," on 22d May 1838. The Rev. R. CORDINER succeeded him in 1847, and is now the minister of the Lesmahagow U. P. congregation.

U.P. CONGREGATION AT CROSSFORD.

The congregation was organized in 1831. The Rev. Mr. ARNOT was settled in August 1833, and loosed from his charge in June 1840.

The Rev. Mr. CHRISTIE was settled in April 1841, and died in May 1842.

The Rev. Mr. KINNINMONT was settled in November 1843, and translated to Leith in July 1849. The Rev. JOHN WEIR was settled in April 1850, and still continues to minister.

CHAPTER VIII.

EARLY SESSION RECORDS.

THESE records, which contain no entries of births, deaths, or marriages, and relate chiefly to the business transacted at the sederunts of the ministers and Kirk-session, commence in 1651, being nearly a century after the Presbyterian form of worship adopted at the Reformation was established by law, and bear lamentable testimony to the demoralizing effects of civil war. Charles I. had been beheaded two years previously, and the nation was crouching under the iron rule of Cromwell, the English usurper. The poor were supported by a Kirk stent, and by church-door collections; and there were certain fees payable for proclamations of marriage and for the use of the mortcloth. One of the first entries contains an ordination of Session that "all the gathering for the schoolmaster, gif it exceede a hunder punds, to go to ye poor," the elders and deacons doing the work of collection. The names of the Session were the Rev. John Hume, minister of the first, and the Rev. Robert Semple, minister of the second charge. Elders and deacons—John Mienznel or Minzies, John Hamilton, Thos. Duncan, John and James Twetyell or Twaddel, James Leine, James Whyt, Thomas Mair, Andro Hamilton, George Peat, Thomas Clelland, Christall Ballantyne, John Brune, James Sherrila, Robert Forrest, Thomas Watson, Robert and David Twetyell or Twaddel, John Mitchell, John Pate, Stein Lockhart, Weikitschaw, John Wilson, James Clellane, Wm. Mirrilees, Thomas Steill, John Miller, John Hamilton, J. Barrie, Andro Blythe, William Muckle, James Bruce, younger, William Alexander, William Ballantyne, Gavine Weir, Thomas Matthow, George Weir of Blaikwood, John Telfer. In 1653, Mr. Patrick Weir was session-clerk. In 1651, there were only twenty-four persons on the roll of paupers, the highest sum given being at the rate of £3, 8s. 8d. Scots, which, it is believed, was payable quarterly, i.e., about £13 Scots a-year. Drunkenness was prevalent, and the Session applied itself rigorously to suppress it. In many instances the parties offending paid a fine of about £6 Scots, and stood in the public place of repentance in the Kirk on the Sabbath day, until signs of penitence were exhibited. There are several parties cited for slaying sheep, grinding corn, and

carrying it home; also for carrying loads "on the Lord's day," and ordered to be put in the public place of repentance. Excommunication was pronounced in some instances; and it was only after certain forms had been gone through, and signs of penitence seen, that they were received back into the Church.

The "lairds" of Corehouse and Blackwood were elders, and disputes about the eldership waxed hot, probably from the fact of society being then divided into the ecclesiastical parties named "Resolutionists" and "Remonstrants," although the fact is not fully brought out.

The 26th June 1652 was ordained as a "fast" among the eldership. On the 4th of August of that year, the Session ordained "that y^e schoole should have y^e vacans for a month;" and that "there sould be no more week-day preaching until y^e harvest be past." On the 5th September of same year, the Session ordained "that there sould be intimation made on the next Lord's day, that the week-day sermons sould begin on Wednesday com eight days." When it is borne in mind that the reckoning in these days was by old style, which was not changed until 1752, when the 3d day of September of that year was ordered, by Act of Parliament, to be reckoned the 14th, the harvest of 1652 must have been commenced about the 15th of August, and ended toward the middle or close of September, computing by new style, which is an important fact in the mind of those who think that the seasons are gradually changing.

There are minutes to show, that for three years previous to 1652, the Sacrament had not been dispensed. In 1653, the examination is ordained to be begun, to prepare the people for the Communion. In 1655, the desire of the Session is expressed for the Communion; the two ministers (Mr. John Hume and Mr. Robert Semple) expressing their willingness to celebrate it, "soe soon as they can have their scruples taken away by the advice of grave brethren, and y^e congregation prepared for their pairt." In the following year, the Session ordained, "that all within the parish, both great and small, sall be catechised, and those who will not give ane account of y^e knowledge, sall be debarred from the Communion." Such were the rigid views of the Presbyteriana.

There are numerous disputes about seats in the Church, which did not terminate for many years. A document has been shown to the author, dated 1716, whereby to settle a dispute between John Brown of Auchlochan and James Mair of Bankhead, the latter conveys to him "a burial place and dask seat in the Kirke." On one occasion, "for taking away a debate," the Session ordains that "neither of the claimants will have a right to it."

From the following entry, one is induced to think that some men sat with their bonnets on in church, which was regarded as offensive:—"May 2^d, 1653.

Compeared, Thomas Porter, denys y^t he tike Nicol Hodgeon's bannet off his head on y^e Sabbath day, and cust it on y^e Kirke-floor, and that he fought w^t y^e said Nicol in y^e seat of the Common Laft." After proof, however, the Session "ordained Thomas Porter to go to y^e publict place y^e next Lord's day, and y^t he confesses his breach of Sabbath before y^e congregation." "Sept^r 2^d, 1653. This day, William Douglas confesses, and out of his own mouth declares, that William Menzies met him in the way over against Fokartoun Mylne, and did put him down off his horse, and rent his cloak, saying to him that he had wronged him in buying the Faulhous croppe over his head, and that William Menzies had a baton whilk W^m Douglas took from him and has it by him." "The Session hearing W^m Douglas stand to this, whilk he has declared, does declare that any further dealings with it, belongs not to him, but to the Civil Judge."

Many entries refer to the praiseworthy efforts of the ministers and Kirk-Session, to promote education by means of the parochial school. It would appear that the schoolmaster was indifferently paid. In 1653, Mr. Alexander Kinnear being recommended to the office of schoolmaster, "the Session is content to embrace him, on condition that he will take his venture of y^e school and casualties." Same year they obliged themselves "to pay him £50 Scots for half-a-year, besyd the common casualties," which casualties are known from other sources to have consisted, *inter alia*, of the birds killed at the annual cock-fight in the "loft" of the church. No allusion is made to school fees, nor to heating the school-house, but it is remembered by some of the inhabitants, that at the side schools, down to a comparatively recent period, each child was expected to bring once a week a few peats for the fire, coals being then but little used. There were also Candlemas offerings, which generally consisted of barn-door fowls. Two years afterwards, the Session agreed with Mr. Thomas Ferguson to be schoolmaster for £100 Scots of total stipend, with accustomed casualties, and it is added, "Lykewise y^e Session, taking into y^r consideration, that Mr. Thomas' school has been very nochtie, and scarce worth the waiting upon, they have added out of y^e consignation fies of marriage, ane grotte; and gif the school sall be found no better in time coming than it has been in time byegane, that y^e Session sall consider Mr. Thomas something out of the box." Such was the lamentable state of education in the seventeenth century, and the praiseworthy struggles of the ministers and Session in its behalf.

In 1656, the Session agreed upon twenty-one elders and twelve deacons, but unfortunately very few of their designations are given. In 1656, "ordains to cite Andro Showe, suspect of witchrie and charming." In the year 1623, there was a Leimahagow case before the Presbytery of Lanark, of Besse Smythe, who "confesses her charming of the heart fevvers, and that by kneiling they socht their health for

God's saik, and that she appoyntit the waybourne leaf (plantain) to be eatten nyne mornings." The words of the charm will be found in the Presbytery Records in the subsequent chapter.

Sir Walter Scott, who took so lively an interest in every Scottish question, remarks of what has been termed "the imaginary crime of witchcraft," that impostors of both sexes were found who deluded credulous persons by pretending intercourse with supernatural powers, and furnished those who consulted them with potions for the purpose of revenging themselves on their enemies, which were in fact poisonous compounds, sure to prove fatal to those who partook of them, and that there were also *white witches* who employed their spell for the benefit, not the harm of mankind, but still they were sorceresses. While in various parts of Scotland, many of the unfortunate creatures suspected of witchcraft, suffered persecution and even death, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, it is to the credit of the ecclesiastical authorities of Lesmahagow, that such cases are very rare, and that they took a more enlightened view of the question, by treating as impostors such parties as Besse Smyth, and placing them on the "stool of repentance" before the whole congregation.

In 1656, the Session ordained "the visitation of change-houses to begin upon the next Sabbath, by ane elder and a deacon, in tym of Divine service." This custom has long fallen into desuetude, but the author has seen it observed in some remote parts of England. In the previous year it had been ordained, that all the change-house keepers who sold drink to excommunicated persons should be cited. They were eighteen in number. There is no mention of whisky in these records. Ale and beer, home-brewed, were the only drinks, and tradition says that a decoction of broom was substituted for hops. Tobacco is only once mentioned, although it had been introduced about a century before.

There is a gap in the Records, from the 25th March 1657, to September 16th, 1683, a period of twenty-six years. From 16th September 1683, till 26th December 1687, being upwards of four years, the sum total of weekly collections was only £79, 16s. 10d. Scots. The entries are perplexing. Upon the whole, however, it is believed that this is a statement of "kirk collections" during five years of Scotch Episcopacy, unless the Parochial Register was then in possession of some one who jotted down contributions received at field-preachings. The book of church-door collections recommences in 1691, and is carried down to 1715, a period of twenty-four years, during which there was collected in whole, £2749, 18s. 11d. Scots. Of this sum, the largest contributions were at the periods of the Communion, amounting on the 26th July 1696, for the Sacrament then dispensed, to £104 Scots; a large sum when one takes into account the scarcity of money, for although our ancestors

were comparatively rich in flocks and herds, they were "scant o' sillar," mainly on account of the wars which they had so long waged with England, in support of the independence of their country, having destroyed their trade and commerce.

There are not many sederunts where designations are given; but there is one of 12th November 1691, when, for settling a dispute about a seat in church between William Weir, Esq. of Birkwood, and the Laird of Blackwood, Mr. Thomas Lining, minister, attended with his elders—also of heritors, John Weir, Esq. of Kerse; William Blair, Chamberlain to the Duke of Hamilton; Thomas Pate in Mains; Thomas Weir of Greenridge, for Stainbyres; John Whyte of Neuk; John Brown in Draffen; James M'Wharrie in Scorriholme; James Weir of Johnshill, and others.

We shall conclude this notice of these early Records, by extracting some entries which are curious, not only as illustrating the prices of various commodities, but also, in many instances, the customs of the times. The expenses of elders attending the Presbytery were paid out of the Session funds, and were so moderate as to have amounted to only about 10s. Scots on each occasion. Collections were made at marriages for the poor. The price of a pair of shoes in 1655 was 12s., which in 1707 rose to £1, 6s. 8d. Scots money. In that year, in consequence of the treaty of Union, all the Scotch coins were called in, and re-coined at Edinburgh, and the money of Scotland assimilated to that of England; but the parish accounts of Lesmahagow continued to be kept on the old system. In 1655, the price of a "sarke" was 30s., and "an ell of clothe to a poor blind lad in Fokartoune, cost 20s., to be gotten from Robert MaGie." Base money was abundant, for it was reported that there was "in the box, of corrupt money, called doytas, 37s." The price of a Bible ranged from 16s. to £1; Psalm books cost about 5s. each; and a Bible with proof catechism, £1, 8s.; and many of these were distributed to the poor. The nursing of a child cost £4 a-year; a winding sheet, £1, 4s.; and making mortcloths and "a harn-gown for scandalous persons, £4, 4s. 6d. Poor beggars unable to walk were carried from door to door, and the parish paid for the barrow, which cost 6s. A coat (petticoat?) composed of two ells of gray cloth, cost £1, 10s.; and three ells of harn for a shirt, 16s. 6d. The carrier who brought the Communion cups from Edinburgh, presented by William Lawrie, Esq., "Tutor of Blackwood," received 14s. for carriage. These cups are still used in the parish church, together with a pair presented in 1759 by the Lady Stonebyres; and from the Register of Assessments, Church Collections and Distributions to the Poor, of date 3d May 1768, it appears that of the 500 merks which had been conveyed by William Lawrie to the Session in 1703, 200 were expended in Communion cups, and 300 were to be mortified for the poor, and the interest distributed; the Presbytery of Lanark to see to the proper management thereof. The reader is referred to the entry of date 22d August 1703, in this chapter. Margaret Meikle in Cairneduffe, "who was helpful

to honest folk in tyme of persecution," received £3; and James Clelland, for mending a poor child's arm, £2. Many persons travelled about with recommendations from the Presbytery, Synod, and General Assembly, and received aid from the parochial funds, and poor strangers at the time of the Communion were always remembered. There were many cases of persons relieved who had suffered during the civil wars, some "herried," as the expression runs, others who had been "despoiled of goods in y^e tyme of persecution," and one man "tortured." The church officer seems to have made frequent claims, not only for oil, but for "candle for the clock," which was placed in the tower of the church. This suggests the idea of jobbing. The incident, however, derives additional interest from the fact that in 1803, when the church was taken down, a pair of antique snuffers were found among the rubbish of the tower. These were believed to be as ancient as the tower itself, and as one side of it was scathed by fire, it was supposed that this was the only part of the church which had withstood the destruction of the Priory by John of Eltham in 1336. Chambers, in his "Gazetteer of Scotland" (*vide Lesmahagow*), quoting the grant of Sir William Douglas of Pollnell, of two lbs. of wax annually to light the tomb of St. Machutus, and stating that the tomb continued to be lighted till the Reformation, goes on to narrate the finding of the snuffers, which were believed to be the identical ones wherewith the lights were snuffed by the pious watchmen of the tomb. With a view to elucidate this question, these snuffers were submitted to the British Archaeological Association, and Mr. Syer Cuming, their secretary, arrived at the conclusion, to use his own words, "that the snuffers from Scotland are certainly not much older than the year 1600. The box bears on it the griffen of Rostoch, resting its paw on a shield charged with the crowned bull's head of Mechlenburg-Schwerin, the State in which Rostoch is situated." As the question was left in an unsatisfactory state, the author has since endeavoured to sift it more fully, and has learned that in the tower was a chamber which sometimes served as a temporary prison. The conjecture is, that at one period the church officer may have slept in this chamber, and that he received payment from the parish funds for such light as was required. Such conjecture is rendered more feasible by the fact, as deduced from public documents by Dr. Clelland, that the minister of the parish of Cadder, for want of a manse, at one period resided and studied in the steeple. (*Vide* Clelland's "Annals of Glasgow.") That the snuffers were not used at the tomb of St. Machutus is now placed beyond doubt, and one of the vice-presidents of the British Archaeological Association has expressed his opinion that the lights at the tomb of the Patron Saint of Lesmahagow were not snuffed, but that the overflow of melted wax was allowed to run down into a receptacle below, to be moulded with fresh wax when occasion required.

But to return to the Records. The mode of burying therein referred to, was enclosing the dead in "dead-clothes," and conveying the corpse to the grave covered with the mortclothes. Coffins were not used. When the body was conveyed from a distance, a horse-litter was employed, for wheeled vehicles were rare, although at an earlier period they had been comparatively common. The following entries, among many of a similar kind, illustrate the burial customs of the time :—" 1694. To Thomas Penner, church officer, yearly, for keeping y^e mortclothes, £3, 6s. 8d. *Item* for his shoes, £2, 4s. For ringing y^e bell, £4. To Barbara Monilaw for keeping and dressing y^e mortclothes for three years, £12. *Item* for making the new cloth mortcloth, £1, 10s. Given out for a new velvet mortcloth and furniture thereto, £114, 16s. To help to buy a dead shift, £1, 9s. For ail to the deceast when lying sicke, £2, 2s. 4d. One ounce of black silke, at £1 the ounce, for the mortclothe. For making horse clothes for y^e litter, £1, 16s. To strings and thread to make them, 12s. To one ounce of thread, 2s. For carrying the mortcloth to a poor woman, 4s." At a later period however (dating probably from about the time when these Records end until towards the middle of last century), a public coffin was introduced, with a moveable bottom and a slide, by removing which the corpse was lowered into the grave. This custom, which was to some extent prevalent also in the Highlands of Scotland, has long fallen into desuetude in Lesmahagow ; but a respectable party in the parish, who died only a few years ago, used to narrate that he had, when a boy, conversed with an old man who remembered it.

Such are some of the entries which give us a peep into the internal management of parochial affairs, about two centuries ago. It is not the author's purpose to prosecute at length the topics which the later Records embrace, as it is a matter of history how much the treaty of Union, and internal peace, conducced to the development of Scottish prosperity, and effected more than a gradual change of manners and customs.

The following entries serve as proofs and illustrations of the preceding remarks :—

31 *August* 1651.—The qlk day Jon Cambell, Hylander, and Doriti Whyt did supplicat the Sess. to be maryed, whereupon the Sess. ordained him to go to the Hyllands and bring ane testimonial that he was a free man, and void of known scandall, and thereafter he and the said Dority should purge themselves in the publick place before their marriage.

14 *Sept.* 1651.—Compeared Besse Broun, pro 2^o confessing sin, did supplicat the Sess. to have her child baptised, whilk the Sess. consented to do. Ordained her to stand at the Kirk door in sackclothe fra the second bell to the third, and thereafter to go to the public place upon y^e next Lord's day, it being her third fault.

26 Oct. 1651.—The whilk day James Thomson, excommunicat, gave in ane supplication desiring to be received into the Church; whereupon the Sess. ordains three of the elders, to wit Jo. Pait, Jo. Hamilton, and Jo. Willson, to deall w^h him to try if they fand any signes of repentance in him, and zrafter they promised to give him ane answeeir.

31 Mar. 1652.—The qlk day the Sessione ordains unanimously y^t y^r sould be ane new electione of elders efter the Synod. The qlk day the Sessione voted y^t ane ruling elder sould this day be elected, against qch Mr. John Hume did protest. The qlk day the Sessione put Blaikwoode, John Pet, and Thomas Steil, and John Hamiltoun, in a list to be rulinge elders, ag^t which Mr. John Hume did protest y^t Blaikwoode sould be put in no list to be ane rulinge elder.

The qlk day the Sessione choysed John Pet and John Hamiltoun to be rulinge elders, and y^t they sall continue whil (until) ane new electione, and y^t they sall vot in Presbitries and Synods, according to the Word of God.

Appryll 14, 1652.—The qlk day Mr. John Hume produced the Act of Commis-sione y^t he promised to produce the last day, why Blaikwood sould not sitt in the Sessione as ane elder, upon the qch act y^e Sessione did give y^r judgment y^t they found nothing to y^r knowledge y^t struck against him.

The qlk day the Sessione did choyse John Paite and John Hamiltoun to be rulinge elders, and ordains them to kep the Presbitries tym about, and to continue ql (until) the Synode, notw^tstandinge Mr. John Hume adheres to his former protestane y^t was the last day.

The qlk day compeared James Fairservice, David Weir, and John Weir, and confessed y^t they drank but two pynts of ail one the Sabboth day; qrupon the Sessione rebuked them, and admonished them to have ane mor due respect to the Lord's day.

15 Sept. 1652.—This day y^e Sessione finding y^t Mr. Patrick Weir, y^r clerk, intended to go to a meeting of ministers at Carsters, he being commanded by y^t meeting to bring y^e Session Book w^h y^e minutes of y^e Sessione w^t him, y^t our proceedings my^t be judged by y^t meetinge, did ordain y^e clark to produce y^e Sessione Booke, w^h all y^e minutes since his entrie in y^e custodie of y^e Sessione, qlk y^e s^d Mr Patrick did willinglie, and w^tall did demitt y^e office of the clerkshippe: The Sessione allowethe y^e rulinge elder y^t gaed to y^e Synod his expenses out of y^e box.

19 Jan^r. 1653.—Thomas Cunninghame delate (accused) for grinding corn on y^e Sabbothe to W^m Muirhead, who carried it home upon y^e Sabboth, is to be cited.

2^d ffeb. 1653.—The qlk day y^e Sessione gave y^e Sessione Book to Mr. Patrick Weir, they promising him y^t zi (they) sould not bide him doe anythinge but w^t was done Sessionalli, and y^t no persone in secreit sould bide him doe anythinge, and y^t

he sall do y^t qche (which) y^e Sessione commands him fytfullie. The qlk day y^e Sessione did receive Tho^s Weir to his place upon this conditⁿ, y^t if he sall feal in any poynt of his calling, ore sall be negligent in his dutye, or sall tak y^e name of God in vain, or swear, yⁿ, in y^t caise, he sall be deposet w^out contraversie.

Nov^r 30, 1653.—This day, insted of consigned money at tyme of proclamacione, the Sessⁿ judges it for the goode of y^e poore, y^t evrie on of pairties to be married sall give freeli twel schillinge for y^e use of y^e poor, besyd y^r proclamaune silver to y^e clerk and y^e officer, and also it is ordained y^t parties sall find cautione for a sober carriage at y^e marriage dinner.

Feb^r 1, 1654.—The qlk day, Mr. John Hume (minister) presented letters for payment for y^e schoolmaster, Mr. Alex^r Kinnear, and y^e Sessⁿ ordained publict intimⁿ on Sunday to be made, y^t soe y^e heritors may doe diligence y^rin, and if yi feal, y^e letters to be execute w^t all diligence.

Feb^r 28, 1655.—This day it is ordained y^t all the change houses y^t sells drink be cited for selling drink to excommunicated persons, viz^t, James Tampsone and Jon Jeami. They were Alex. Forrest and his wyfe, Thomas Weir and his wyfe, Arch Eliot and his wyfe, David Bredwoode and his wyfe, changekepers, to compear before the Sessⁿ y^e next day. Lykewyse y^t Alexander Forrest's wyf be spoken unto for her drunkeness on Neurday.

March 7, 1655.—Compears Alex. Forrest, confessed y^t John Jamie hes been severall tymes drinking in his house, and y^t he has eaten and drunkne w^t John Jeami severall tymes sinc he was excommunicated.

March 14, 1655.—Compeared Jeane Carre, Marion M^cCaski, and Margaret Hamiltoun, change-keepers, and confessed y^t John Jeami drank severall tymes in y^e houses sinc he was excommunicated.

Ordains to cyt Margaret Howie, Marion Hall, John Tampsone, Jean Weir, Janet Alstoun, change-keepers, and lykwyse all y^e change-houses in Draffine.

21 March 1655.—Ordains to cyte Rob^t Care, John Twaddell in Pethfoot, and his wyfe, Wm. Lindsay and his wyf, Nicol Gillies and his wyfe, chang-keepers.

May 2 1655.—The desyre of y^e Sessⁿ from y^e Parische being proponed to y^e ministers annent y^r wantinge of y^e Communione divers years bygane, earnestli desyres y^e ministers to goe about seriouslie to celebrat y^e Communione; to which proposal it is answered by our minister, Mr. John Hume, y^t he is content to celebrat y^e Communione soe soone as he can have his scruples taken away by advyce of grave brethrene, and y^e congregane prepared for his pairt, which sall be w^tine a monethe, but he could not condescend upon any particular dyate for y^e day of y^e Communione. It is lykwayes answered by Mr. Robert Semple, our oy^r minister, y^t w^t in a moneth from the deat of thir presents he shall have his pairt of y^e parische

readie for celebrating of y^e Communion, and y^t he consents for his pairt y^t the
at of y^e Communion be upon y^e last Sabbath of June or y^e first Sabbath of
July

May 9, 1655.—Compears Jean Cer, Isobell Weir, spous to Dav. Bredwode,
 ell Weir, spouse to Thomas Weir, and Marion M'Caskie. Ord. them to com to
 publict place of repentance y^e next Sabbath, and confesse y^e sinne in selling of
 drinke to Johne Jamie, excommunicate.

1 *Aug^t* 1655.—Given out for expenses of y^e elders at the Presbeterie, ten
 shillings aught pennies.

Sept^r 9, 1655.—Compeared Wm. Hamiltoun and confessed y^t he dranke w^t
 Jonet Hamiltoun upon the Sabbath day, first in James Hamiltounes house in
 Abbeygreene, and from thence they went to the Milltoun and dranke a pynte of
 aile, and from thence they went home be the Burnfoote; and the s^d Janet Ham-
 iltoun, not being weil, scho went off the way a little, and fell in a swoone into a
 boge, where he did attende upon her and loused her breaste.

Oct. 30, 1655.—The qlk day the Sessⁿ did agree w^t Mr. Thom. Fergisoun to
 continue in the office of schoolmaster for ane year to cum, and y^t for ane 100 lib of
 local stipend, w^t the accustomed casualiti of Kirke and Schoole, and ord. y^t letters
 of Horninge be raised upon y^e owne charges in Mr. Thomas' name, for chargin of
 the heritors to make payment of his fie unto him at two tearms, Whitsunday and
Martimes, and q^t soever expenses sall follow heirupon, y^t the said Mr. Thomas sall be
 free of it as thes y^t hes been befor him; and if the course y^t is now takne and laid
 downe for ane schoolmⁿ fie sall feal, the Sessione then sall take some oy^r course to
 pay his fie: Lykwayes the Sess. taking it to y^e considderune y^t Mr. Thomas' School
 hes been veri naughtie, and scairce worthe the waiting upon, they have added out
 of evri consignane of mariage into Mr. Thomas' former casualitie of marriage ane
 grotte, for his owne use; and if the schoole sall be found noe better in tyme coming
 then it has been in time bygane, y^t the Sess in y^e caise sall consider Mr. Thomas
 somthing out of the box. It is concluded also y^t Mr. Thomas sal be payed for the
 year bygane w^t the readiest money y^t coms unto the box, and ordain Thomas Weir,
 y^e officer, to make payment to Mr. Thomas of y^e soume of 31 lib. 6 sh. 8d. which is
 resting in his hand unpaid to the Seasⁿ, be vertue of ane old accounte betwixt him
 and Sessione, and q^t salbe inlaiked at his hand of the 31 lib. 6 sh. 8d., it sal be made
 up to Mr. Thomas be the Sessione: And becaus Thomas Weir could advance nothing
 to Mr. Thomas for the present, to supplie his present necessitie, they have allowed
 Mr. Thomas to tak up the consignationes of mariage for his present use.

28 *November* 1655.—Comp. W^m Fleming, and declaired y^t James Schirrilaw
 strooke his bairne and blooded him: Or^d him to be cited.

27 *Feb'* 1656.—This day the Sessⁿ hes unanimouslie agreed of y^e elders and deacons to be the new constitution whos names follows :—

ELDERS.

John Paite, Thomas Lein, Thomas Duncane, Thom. Steil, Thomas Mathow, John Barry, John Hamiltoun, George Paite, W^m Merrilies, Georg Weir in Cumerheid, Thomas Paite, John Twaddle, James Clelan in Bate, W^m Alexander, Ja^s Clelane in Halflect, And. Hamiltoun, Robert Twaddel, W^m Meikle, John Millare, Dav. Twaddell, George Waddel.

DEACONS.

James Paite, Arth. Stewarte, John Weir in Mossminean, John Stodart, John Draffine, Wm. Waddele, George Weir, And. Blythe, Wm. Leuers, John Millar in Abbeygreen, John Meikle, John Lourie.

5 *March* 1656.—This daye the Sessione intende unanimouslie to have y^e Communione celebrated befor the close of June, and ordained examinatione and visitatione to be diligente gone about, to which the ministers hes condescended. This day the Sessⁿ hes ordained y^t all wⁱⁿ y^e parish, both great and small, sall be catechized, and thos who will not give ane account of y^r knowledge sall be debarred from Communione.

Apryll 16, 1656.—Compeared Quintine Watsoune, and declared y^t Mr. James Langrige hes healed his doughters lege, and y^t he hes nothing to give him for the healing of it. Whereupon the Sessⁿ ordaine publict intimatione to be made the next Sabbath for a public collectione.

Apryll 23, 1656.—Ord. to cite Andrew Schawe, suspect of witcherie and charminge. Collected upon the 24 (sic) of Apryll, at marriages, and presentlie distributed to Helin Craige in the Miltoun, poor, 22 sh. 6d.

May 7, 1656.—Given this day to Quintine Watsone for the healinge of his doughters lege which was publictly collected for y^t use, 6 lib. 13 sh. 4d. Mor given to ye same use out of ye box, 53 sh. 4d. This day John Millar and John Draffine being chosne keepers of ye box, did receive the keyes, at which tym y^r was found in the box belonging to the poore 55 sh. 2d. Of mortcloathe silver 7 lib. 6 sh. 8d. Of Kirke stent 18 sh., which was given to Thomas Mathow to keep for the glazer wrighte, also y^r was of corrupt money called doysts 37 sh.

June 11, 1656.—And. Schawe being cited for witcherie and charminge, denied al y^t is laid to his charge, refers the matter to farder tryall, and lykwyse he declaired that he had nothinge to say against the witnesses: Given out to John Millar in part of payment for the schoolmaster's chamber.

2 *Julii* 1656.—Collected at mariages 23 sh. 10d.

Julii 16, 1656.—The qlk day the Sess. did ordaine ane elder of the several quarters to goe with James Thomsonsone, messenger, for receiving up what is due to the Schoolmester and Kirk Stent, and to poond the deficientes for the duple, conform to the letters upon Thysday com 8 dayes, and intimation heirof to be made the next Sabbath. Ordains intimation to be made the next Sabbath that whosoever sall abyd without the Kirk in the tym of divyn service to hear the Quakers or at any other exercises shal be lyable to censur heirafter.—Ordains that the visitaⁿ of chang-houses to begin upon the next Sabbath be ane elder and a deacon in tym of divine service.

Julie 30, 1656.—Comp^d W^m Douglas of Birkhill and continues in his dissobedience to the Session. Wherupon they ordain to give him a publick admonitione the next Sabbath.

25 *March* 1657.—Delat y^t Jennet Hamilton in Suffield satt till 27 (Scotch) pynts of beir was drukn in Draffin, being seven in number. John Weir, packman, George Weir in Draffin and his wyf, Ja. Hamilton in Fence; Ordains to cit them. To Agnes Leurs, poor, to buy a New Testament, 16 sh.

(Here ends the Book of Session Sederunts which had begun on 5th February 1651), but in the same Record there follows :—

DISCHARGE OF YE MARRIAGE MONEY.

Surplus remaining of y^e disbursements of this, £33, 7s. 4d. Paid y^e bursar of divinitie at Glasgow, years '83 and '84, per receipt of y^e dait q^l (until) '86, £13. *Item* mor, y^e s^d bursar, as y^e remains of y^e said two years, £1. *Item* to y^e bursar at Glasgow for y^e year '85 per receipt daited y^e 8 June '85, £7. *Item* to y^e bursar at Glasgow for y^e year '88, per receipt, daited y^e first of Febr. '88, £7. *Item* to y^e clerk of y^e Synod for y^e year '87, per receipt, daited y^e 6th Octr. '87, £3. *Item* to Mr. John Kilpatrick, in part of payment of his house mail, it being at 9 lib. yearly, £5, 12s. *Item* given out in pursueing of Marion Kennedie for exhibiting y^e kirk registers, £2, 16s. *Item* to Mr. James Carmichael, bursar, for the year 1686, conform to Mr. Ogillau, minister of Carnwaith, approvit at Lanerk, Oct. 3, '88, £7. *Item* to William Nimmo, clerk to the Synod, for the year 1688, conform to his writ *Junii* 1688, £1, 10s.

(The Record re-commences on 13th Aug^t 1691.)

13 of *August* 1691.—The whilk day befor the minister, Mr. Tho^s Linning, and elders, all the poor's money was gathered together, which formerly was in different hands, and put into the ordinary box, the sum of which is £26, 6s. 2d. It is

ordained that each two persons who are to be proclaimed, give according to old use and wont, 33 sh. Scots and 4 pennies ; whereof 24 sh. Scots goes to the poors'-box, 6 sh. given to the proclaimer, and 3s. 4d. to the beddell.

29th October 1691.—Sederunt—Min^r Tho. Lining ; Wm. Pillan, John Stoddart, John Stewart, Elders. Wm. Pillan delivered a writ for 9 lib. 12 sh. Scots, collected for one Wm. Dick, at the Synod's appoyment. The writ was dated at Glasgow, 7 Oc^r 1691, and subscribed by Mr. John Orre, minister at Bothwell. The whilk day were ordained elders, John Whyt, Tho. Whyt, Geo. Young, John Stiell, John Stewart, Tho. Greenshields, younger, Alex^r Gilchrisone, Ro^t Lewars, John Lochart, Tho. Hogge. The Session appointed that persons who are proved of their right to a seat give in to y^e Session in wryt (writing) the evidences of the injustice done to them of their former rights of possession. *Item*, it was complained by William Weir of Birkwood that there was a large seat sett in the mouth of Blaikwood's Isle without order, and the said Birkwood claiming a right to a great part of the roome thereof ; therefor the Session ordains the seat to be removed out of its place for the present, leist it should be broken, untill it be decided to whom the room properly doeth belong, and Birkhill to be warn'd to appear for his interest the next Session.

6th Nov. 1691.—Sederunt—Mr. Tho. Lining, minister, and elders. The whilk day many heritors being convened with the Session, it was unanimously concluded that no persons who had old possession of seats in the kirk should be put out of the same without the express consent of the Heritors and Session had thereunto, and that no persons should take the roome for seats belonging to others, nor erect new seats untill their right to the place be made evident by witnesses excepe such as they formerly were in possession of.

12 Nov. 1691.—The whilk day compeared William Weir of Birkwood, and proved by John Weir of Kerse, William Blair, chamberlaine to the Duke of Hamilton, Thomas Pait, in Mains, that the roome in the mouth of Blaikwood's Isle, which is betwixt the end of Kerse, his back seat, and the Clannockdyke seat hath been possessed by him and his predecessors these fourtie years bygone, and he craving liberty to erect his seat according to his old possessione, the Session therefor allows him to take his old possessione and erect his seat accordingly. The fores^d witnesses do likeways depone that Birkhill had a seat before Birkwood's seat with a footgang qch came out also far as Kerse, his foremost seat, and the minister's seat on the other hand, which likeways they have liberty to erect when they please. The heritors concurring with the Sessione, and consenting to this were Blaikwood, John Weir of Kerse, the foresaid William Blair, Tho. Weir of Greenrige for Stainbyres, John Whyt of Neuke, John Brown

in Draffen, James M'Wharrie of Scorrieholm, James Weir of Johnshill, Tho. Brown in Afflochantownfoot, Tho. Brown in Afflochantownhead, John Pait of Foulfoord. The whilk day also Thomas Penner was chosen kirk-officer, and he is allowed to officiate during the Session's pleasure, and for his encouragement he is to have 2 sh. Scots for every child baptized, 3s. 4d. Scots for every marriage, and 8 sh. Scots for everie large grave he maketh.

July 31, 1710.—To Helen Williamson, to help to buy a large printed Bible, her eyes now being waik, two pounds. To Thomas Penner for twal journeys at the Communion, and since yis time twelve month 6 lib. To Ja^s Miller for oyle to y^e clock and nails to y^e tent, 8 sh. To John Weir of Johnshill, for transforming the tent and putting new steps in the leather (ladder) y^t goes to y^e bell, 1 lib. 9 sh.

Sept. 5, 1711.—This day Mr. Tho. Lining, min^r, produced 40 libs. Scots given by Sir George Weir of Blaikwood for the use of the poor.

Jan. 27, 1712.—To And^r and John Jamies for ale and meal q^a sick. *Item* to Marg^t Weir for keeping an old man 16 days, and two boys in the pocks (small-pox) 20 days, 1 lib. 16 sh.

Some of the most remarkable entries extracted from *Disbursements of the Mortcloth and Marriage Money, 1696 to 1715* :—

Imprimis given to Tho. Penner for keeping y^e mortcloths in the year 1694, £3, 6s. 8d. *Item* for ringing y^e bell y^e said year 4 libs. *Item* to Tho^s Penner for his shoes, 2 lib. 4 sh. *Item* to Rob^t M'Wharrie for keeping the mortcloaths from '94 to Martinmas 1696, £8. *Item* for silke and linyng to y^e mortcloths, £1, 11s. *Item* to Ja^s Inglis for making a grave to Margaret Arthor, 4s. *Item* to Wm. Flim- ing, for 2 dead chifts to two poor children, £2. *Item* to Tho^s Penner for going irands q^a y^e minister was in y^e north, £1, 4s. *Item* to Ja^s Hamilton for dead chifts for poor folk, 16 lib. 13 sh. *Item* to Tho^s Penner in lack of money when cryd down, 1 lib. 16 sh. *Item* to Tho^s Penner for journeying at the Communion, 2 lib.

16th May 1698.—To Tho. Penner for carrying the morthcloth to a poor woman 4 sh.

6th Jan. 1699.—Given out for shoes at Lanark fair for the poor of the Paroch, 12 libs. *Item* to Marg^t Miller in Spittle mill, 16 sh. *Item* for cord to the bell, 1 lib. 4 sh. To the bursar, *Maii* 16, 1699, 12 libs. To Tho^s Penner for going w^b letters to ministers at y^e Communion, 18s. *Item* to Ja^s Gilkeson for making badges for y^e poor, £1, 15s.

7th Jan. 1702.—To Wm. Young for mending y^e Salthill kirk door, 4 sh. *Item* for a lock and key to y^e reader's seat, 6 sh.

6 Aprill to 5th Dec^r 1702.—*It.* to Janat Young, to buy a New Testament, 12s.; *It.* do. Cathrin Smith, do., 12s. *It.* to the knock dresser, (clock-cleaner)

14s. 6d. *It.* to Tho. Penner for going to Glasgow for the Session their irands, £2, 4s. *It.* do. do., to Hamilton (many similar entries), 6s. *It.* for shoes to Huogh Weir, £1. *It.* for plaiding to a poor body (several such), £1, 10s. *It.* for two ell of gray to be a coat to Ja. Ker, £1, 10s. *It.* to Tho^a Penner for going to Crawfordjohn for y^e Communion Cups, 13s. *It.* for 3 ell of harn to be a shirt to Helen Dinmuir, 16s. Payed of school wages for 6 poor scholars in Auchtigemelg Watter, 3 lib. 12 sh. Payed of school wages for 2 poor scoolars in Auchnotroch, 1 lib. 4 sh.

Feb^r 1703.—Given to y^e Presbyterie clerk att Mr. Black's ordination, 4 lib. Do. do., £2. *Item* for Bibles to the poor, 6 lib.

8 *Sept.*—To Thos. Penner for candle to se to draw the paces of ye knock, 1 lib. *Item* for oyl to y^e knock, 5 sh.

3 *Junii*, 1705.—*Item* to Tho. Penner for a quarter of candel to y^e knock, 1 lib. *Item* for a lantron to y^e knock, 13 sh. *Item* for halfe a pecke of meill to Ja^t Twaddell, 3 sh. and 4d. *Item* for tows (ropes) to y^e Bell, 16 sh. 8d.

31 *Dec^r* 1705.—To Thomas Penner for candle to the clock, 1 lib. To oyl to the clock, 2 sh. 6d. To Tho^a Pender's shoes, 2 lib.

2^d *Oct^r* 1707.—For harn to be a sackcloath, 1 lib. 10 sh. *Item* to Thomas Pender, officer, for his shoes, £4. *Item* for hosen to Ja. Twaddell, 12s. *Item* given for 16 ells of black cloth for horse cloths to y^e litter, £16, 2s.

20 *Aug^t* 1708.—For oyl to the clock, 1 lib. 4 sh. *Item* to Tho. Penner for candle to the clock, 1 lib. *Item* to Ja^a Hamilton, merch^t, for tows to the paces of the clock and to y^e tent, 1 lib. 16 sh.

7th *Feb^r* 1709.—For a glass window to y^e Kirk, £1, 18s. *Item*, ane year's house mail payed for y^e schoolmⁿ, £8. *Item* for making coat and breeches to Tho^a Brown, blind, 12s. *Item* for making cloaths to Cathrine Smith's son, indigent, £1. *Item* for making two mort cloths, £2. 8s. *Item* for making horse cloths to the litter, £1, 16s. *Item* to strings and thread to make them, 12s. *Item* for ane ownce of threed to y^e mortcloths, 2s. *Item* given for two pound ane ownce tendrop of hair fringe, at 7 sh. 8d. the ownce, £12, 13s. 6d. *Item*, 4 ownce of black silk for y^e mortcloth, £4. *Item* to Iber Cambell, brother of y^e Laird of Authterhill, who suffered *anno* '85, attested by y^e subsc^a and seall of Arkinlies, 18s. *Item* to James Meikle of Blackbog, by recommendation from the Presb^y of Hamilton (many similar entries), £3. *Item* to Rob^t Semple, who was helpfull in times of persecution (several similar entries), 18s.

17th *Nov.* 1709.—To Tho^a Pender for candle and oyle to y^e clock, £1, 4s.; *Item* for candle, £1, 4s. *Item* to Thomas Pender for candle, £1, 4s. *Item* to Ro^t McCloud, a lame souldier (many similar entries), 10s. *Item* to Ja^a Forbuy, broken

at sea (many similar entries), 18s. *Item* to Tho^a Pender for oyl and candle, £1, 4s. *Item* to John Campbell, taken by y^e French (many similar entries), 6s. *Item* to Ro^t Hamilton, who endured "the boots" in time of persecution, 12s. *Item* to Mr. Jas. Park, Episcopall Min^r, £1, 10s. *Item* to John Muir w^t some slaves from Barbary, 12s. *Item* to Don Francisco Charness, 12s.

March 20, 1710.—To half-year's bursary (several such), £6. *Item* to Tho. Pender for his fee (several such entries), £4. *Item* to Rob^t Hamilton, tortured 1680, 10s. 4d. *Item* to Tho^a Weir's son whil under ye pox, £2. *Item* to the elder for going to y^e Synod, £3. *Item* to Rob Wharrie for keeping the mort cloaths and horse cloaths for four years ending at Lambas 1712, at 8 lb. per ann., £32. *Item* more for making cloths to ye poor at ye Session's appointment, £4, 18s. *Item* to Mr. Hamilton, Bursar, £6.

EXTRACTS from a Volume of the SESSION BOOK of the CHURCH of LESMAHAGOW, commencing 6th Nov. 1691, and ending in January 1709, but wanting the entries from April 1692 until August 1694. Mr. THOS. LINING, Minister.

5th Feb^r 1695.—Session ordains that in all time coming two of the elders that gathers the collection goe throw the town the tyme of the afternoon's sermon, and search if there be any persons drinking in the ailhouse in tyme of sermon.

6th Jan^r 1696.—The Session considering that there are very many persons in this Paroch requiring certificats of their behaviour, whose circumstances the Session cannot fully know, Therefore they have concluded and appointed that no person shall have a certificat to go from this Paroch to ane other until their names and designations be first intimate before the congregation.

5th Julii 1696.—The Session thinks it fit that there be a new addition of elders and deacons, Therefore they do nominate Robert M^eWharie in Green, Arch^d Hamilton in Fence, Arch^d Meikle in Kypside, John Meikle in Boagside, James Lockhart in Corhouse, to be Elders; and John Gilkerson in Moat, and John Green-shields in Auchtool, to be Deacons. The Session appoints that the said persons may be advertised to come the next day, and confer with the Minister and Elders anent their fitness for the office.

15th July 1696.—Qlk day the Session did confer with the forementioned persons that were nominate to be Deacons and Elders, and after they were examined of their knowledge of the principles of religion, were approven. Ordains them to be admitted the next Lord's day to the Eldership.

9th June 1697.—Compeared Ja^a Miller in Birkhill, and confesses that he clipped his sheep upon the last Fast day. The Session ordains him to be rebuked the next

Sabbath day before the congregation. In the meantime, the Session, considering that there are several scandals of this nature breaking furth, recommends to the Bailie of the Bailarie of Lesmahagow to cause fix a pair of jougs (iron collar) at the Kirk door, that he may cause punish corporally those who are not able to pay fines, and that according to law; and ordains ane extract of this to be sent to the Bailie.

19th of Sept^r 1697.—Compeared Arch^d Tylzour, in the Paroch of Dowglas, and confessed his sin of Sabboth-breaking in driving of his nolt and sheep through this Paroch on the Lord's day agatewards to Carlowk fair, and promised in the strength of the Lord not to do the like in tyme coming, and that he was grieved that ever he had done it before; for which he was demitted with a Sessionall rebuke.

2d of Feb^r 1698.—There having been application made to this Session by the Magistrates of Lanerk for a collection through this Paroch to help to build their Bridge at Kirkfieldbank, the Session doth therefore appoint Thomas Whyte, elder, and James Whyte in Stockbrigs, to collect between the waters; and John Whyte, elder, and Thos. Brown, from the Hill to the Cumberhead; John Steil and John Meikle from the Waterhead to the Greenheadburn; Archd. Meikle and George Jackson from Awchrobert down Blaikwood water, all the way to the King's Street; Thomas Hog, elder, and Jas. Cowper, from the King's Street, all the rest of the Blaikwood quarter; Archd. Hamilton, elder, and John Brown in Draffen, all Draffen quarter; Wm. Pillance, elder, and William Weir in Woods, for Auchtigemel quarter; Jas. Muir in Loanhead, and John Brown in Dyke, the Stonbayer quarter; Jas. Lockhart and Jas. Braikenrig for the Corrow quarter; Robt. Lewars and Will. Fliming for Fokerton; John Gilkerson and John Greenshields, deacons, for the Ten pound land; John Greenshields and Geo. Lein for the Diffen quarter; John Hamilton and Robt. M'Wharrie for the Clenoch quarter.

11 May 1701.—The Quakers in Raw having led muck (carted manure) upon the last Fast day are referred to the Magistrate. The witnesses who can prove the same are Rot. Hutchison in Dundriven, Geo. Ingles in Barnhills, Thos. Greenshields in Blackleeyet.

19 July 1702.—Compeared Jas. Nicoll and his wife Marion Weir, in Burnhouse, for gathering so many people to their wedding; and there abuses were committed. The Session finds the bride innocent, and therefore passes her, and ordains the said James to be rebuked the next Lord's day, conform to the Synod's Act against gathering multitudes of persons to penny weddings, which occasions the committing of abuses.

22 July 1702.—Meeting of Session with heritors and heads of families anent the chusing a colleague minister, Which day the said meeting did agree that Mr.

Thos. Lining and Mr. Robert Black, preachers of the Gospel, should be put in a leet, and sent to the Presbytry, that one of them may be chosen for a colleague to the present minister of this Paroch, Mr. Thos. Lining ; Also the meeting did chuse the Laird of Craignethan, Wm. Weir, younger of Birkwood, and John White of Neuk, to represent the said leet to the Presbytrie.

19 *Augt.* 1702.—The said day the heritors, elders, and heads of families being convened, did elect and chuse Mr. Robt. Black, preacher of the Gospel, to be a colleague to their present minister ; And appointed the Laird of Aughtifardell, Wm. Weir of Birkwood, John Greenshields, and James Lockhart, to present the call to the Presbytery this day month ; Mr. John M'Claren, minister of the Gospel at Carstairs, moderating at the said election by appointment of the Presbytrie.

29 *Novr.* 1702.—Ordains Margt. Haistie to be rebuked in sackcloth, she having now promised submission.

10th of *Janry.* 1703.—Compeared Margt. Hastie in sackcloth before the congregation, according to a former appointment, for her horrid cursing and swearing, And although she confessed that she did curse and swear frequently, yet instead of repentance for the same, she alleged that she was provoked to it, and said that God would be more merciful than man, and that pride in others had brought here there, and the Kirk and Craignethan thegither had punished her weel enough for it. The Session judges this a farther aggravation of her contumacie, and therefore refers her to the Civil Magistrate to be punished according to law for this contumacie.

15th *Augt.* 1703.—The Session considering that George Willson in Abbaygreen is now found guilty of banning (cursing) and swearing, which they are afraid he may be too much addicted unto, Wherefor the Session appoints him to be instantly rebuked before them for the same sin, which was done, and he professed his grief for the same. But withal the Session certifies him that if he be found again in the like fault he shall be debarred from all sealing ordinances until he give evidence of his repentance and reformation, and the same shall be publicly intimate before the congregation, And for referring him to the Magistrate, the Session delays this until they have some proofs of his after carriage, with certification that what is sisted is not forgiven. But if he do not amend, the Session will pursue him for this and all other faults of the like nature, and complain of him to her Grace the Dutchess of Hamilton, that such a person may not be continued as Fiscal of her Court in Lesmahagow.

22^d *Augt.* 1703.—The Session ordains to insert the following Disposition, produced by Mr. Linning:—I, William Lowrie, tutor of Blaikwood, doe by thir presents, for the love and favour which I bear and carry towards the poor of the Paroch of Lesmahagow, and for other good weightie considerations moving me, Witt you me to have made, constitute, and ordained, lykeas I be these presents make, constitute,

and ordain Mr. Thomas Lining, present minister of the Gospell at Lesmahagow, and the remanent members of the Kirk-Session of the said Paroch, and their successors in office, my verie lawⁿ, undowted, and irrevocable cessioners and assignees, into the sowme of five hundredth merks Scots money of prinⁿ, and ane hundereth merks money foresaid of liquidate expenses contained in ane bond granted be Sir George Weir of Blaikwood to me, and payable to my heirs or assignees at the first term after my decease ; which bond is dated the third day of February 1702 years, and in and to the said bond itself, hail effect and execution thereof, with all that hes followed or may follow upon the samen. Which sowme of five hundreth merks money foresaid is to be employed and made use of be them in manner underwritten, viz., the sowme of two hundreth merks money foresaid for procuring two Communion cups for the use of the said Paroch of Lesmahagow, and the sowme of three hundreth merks money foresaid to be sett out be them for adrent, (interest) whilk adrent is to be employed and made use of for the poor of the said Paroch of Lesmahagow. ffor which sowme and adrent and right management y^rof they are to be comptable to the Presbytrie of Lanerk in all tyme coming, surrogating and substituting the said Mr. Thomas Lining, &c. (Here follow words of style.) In witness whereof, (written be James Simpson, servitor to the said William Lawrie,) I have subscribed these presents at Edinburg the 18th day of June 1702, before these witnesses, James Tod, servitor to the said Mr. Thomas Lining, and the said James Simpson. *Sic subscribitur* Will. Lawrie. James Simpson, witness, James Tod, witness.

31 Oct. 1703.—A meeting of the heritors and gentlemen of the Paroch, at the Kirk of Lesmahagow, to witt the Laird of Auchtifardel, the Laird of Craignethan, Corhouse, Birkwood, John Whyte of Neuk, Thomas Whyte of Overstockbrigs, Thomas Steill of Middleholm, John Weir of Johnshill. The said meeting having taken into consideration the Presbyteries' recommendation anent a manse to Mr. Robt. Black, conform to their Act the 23d of Febry. last bypast, doe find by the Laird of Craignethan, that the Dutchess of Hamilton is not resolved to sell William Blair's house, but to sett it in tack ; Therefore the heritors recommend to Craignethan and Mr. Lining to apply in their name to the Dutchess of Hamilton for a tack of the said house to Mr. Black during his incumbencie, and to settle with her Grace about the yearly rent of it. *Item* the said heritors took the Presbyteries' recommendation anent the Glebe into consideration ; and it was agreed that the Glebe, presently possessed by Mr. Thomas Lining, shall stand for the four aikers of arable ground, and because four sowms grass, conform to law, cannot be weel found near to the arable ground : Therefore they agree to stent themselves in £20 Scots by year, for the said four sowms grass, conform to law, and that ane agreement be drawn up, to be subscribed by all heritors of the Paroch, that their consent may be had thereto.

As to the 200 merks Scots expended by Mr. Lining, they desire to see the first visitation, and the Duke's right to the year's stipend, and then they will consider the repaying of the same.

25 *May* 1704.—The Session having received a bond with ane assignation thereunto from the deceast Wm. Lawrie, tutor of Blaikwood, for the uses and ends mentioned in the said assignation and mortification, registrate above in Session the 22d of Augt.: And considering that Sir George Weir of Blaikwood is debtor in the said bond, and is willing to pay the same for the uses and ends contained in the foresaid mortification, provided he get a sufficient discharge, Therefore the Session authorises Mr. Thomas Lining and Mr. Robt. Black, Ministers of the Gospel at Lesmahagow, to receive and uplift the sowme contained in the said bond, and to give discharge to the said Sir George Weir.

13 of *Jullii* 1704.—Sir George Weir of Blaikwood hath payed in to the Session 200 merks, in part of payment of the sowme of 500 merks, Whereof the Session hath payed out for two Communion cups, £128, 3s. Scots, with ane discharge under the hand of Robert Inglis, goldsmith in Edinburgh, dated at Edinr. the 21 day of June 1704 years, which was produced by Mr. Lining; and the superplus of the said 200 merks, being £5, 3s. 8d. Scots, was put into the box; Wherefor the Session allows the said Sir George Weir to have a full and ample discharge of the said 200 merks in the manner and way before appointed.

2d *Octr.* 1704.—Att the Kirk of Lesmahagow a meeting of y^e Heritors, present the Lairds of Craignethan, Aughtifardel, Corhouse, Kerss, Mr. Crawford for the Dutchess of Hamilton, Thos. Whyte of Overstockbrigs, Thos. Steil of Middleholme, James Steill of Netherhouse, George Mair of Poneels.

Which day the Heritors having considered the Presbyteries' recommendation anent a manse to Mr. Robt. Black, they had ane offer made to them by Mr. Crawford, declaring that her Grace the Dutchess of Hamilton was willing to sell to the Paroch of Lesmahagow the house, sometime belonging to Umqⁿ William Blair, but the Heritors present find a difficulty in buying the same, in regaird her Grace is unwilling to part with the feu-duty of the said house, which will obstruct the getting the manse, declared a free manse, and will likewayes be verie inconvenient to collect the £4 Scots of feu-duty proportionally among so many Heritors: And therefor they make offer of £20 Scots yearly (including the said £4 Scots of feu-duty) as the yearly rent of the said house, and to be paid by the Heritors of the said Paroch, conform to their valuation, to any her Grace shall appoint; 2d, The said Heritors took the Presbyteries' recommendation anent the Glebe into consideration, whereby the said Presbytery having taken the report of sworn men, they did declare upon oath that the whole land of the Glebe, both arable and unarable,

amounted to 4 acres and 72 falls, of which there is 5 roods or thereby of unarable ground, as is more fully expressed in the said Act of the Presbytery. Therefore they agree that the said 72 falls be given to the minister to make up the Glebe 4 acres of arable ground according to law : And because 4 sowms grass conform to law will be still wanting to him, and cannot be weel found near to the said arable ground, Therefore they agree to stent themselves in £20 Scots by year for the said four sowms grass to be uplifted from them proportionally, according to their valuation conform to law, and that ane agreement be drawn up to be subscribed by all the Heritors of the Paroch for their consent to be had thereto, And because it is informed there was of old ane collection made of 300 merks or thereby as a mortified stock for the said four sowms grass, and put in the hand of the deceased Rodolph Weir of Calsayfoot, for which he granted bond, whereupon inhibition and other diligence was raised, Therefore they recommend that search may be made anent the veritie of the said information, and what recovery may be made of the said sowme, that they may know how far it may go for relief of the said £20 by year. As to the 200 merks expended by Mr. Lining for making the manse possessed by him ane sufficient manse over and above what he got from the late Duke of Hamilton, the Heritors agree to pay the same proportionally according to their valuation, and for which he is to procure ane Act of the Presbytery declaring the same to be paid, and that therefor the said manse is a sufficient and free manse worth £1000 Scots.

The said Heritors considering the bad condition of the roof of the Kirk, and of the Bellhouse, and having considered the necessary reparations this season, The Heritors stent themselves in 100 merks Scots, to be paid proportionally by the Heritors to Mr. Lining and Mr. Black, ministers, or any one of them, to be expended by them for the ends foresaid, with power to them to employ workmen for that end, for which they are to hold account : And recommends to the Laird of Craignethan and the Ministers to apply to her Grace the Dutchess of Hamilton for ane oak tree to be stoops for supporting the bell, because they can get it no where else in this country. 5th, It is agreed that there be a stent of 100 merks Scots uplifted out of the Paroch for repairing the pulpit, the knock and knockloft, and for furnishing a pulpit cloth, allowing to each Heritor out of his proportion of 100 merks what he has already paid in.

13th of June 1705.—The Session having nominate the persons following that they may be admitted to the office of Elders and Deacons, viz., Gavin Weir in Waterside, Alexr. Lindsay in Drungeon, Thomas Stewart in Underbank, in order to be Elders ; John Greenshields in Auchtool and John Gilkerson in Moat are to be advanced from the office of Deacons to the office of Elders ; and George Pate in

Woodhead of Blaikwood and John Dickson in Intakehead of Kirkfield to the office of Deacons. The Session appoints them to be present next Sabbath that they may be examined thereto.

10th Feby. 1706.—The Session recommends to the Laird of Craignethan, as Magistrate in the place, that he give orders to one of his officers each Sabbath day to attend upon one of the Elders of this Session for their visiting of the Town time of sermon, and taking account of any persons that profane the Sabbath either in the Town or about the Church, and that he order the said officer to incarcerate the offenders until they be punished according to law.

4th June 1707.—At the Kirk of Lesmahagow, Which day the Heritors of the Paroch being met conform to public intimation, Considering the present necessity of the reparation of the Kirk, do judge that it will be necessary to have ane thousand sclats for that use, and therefore they consent that every £450 of valuation within the Paroch send a horse to bring home half ane hunder of these sclats either from Stobo or Glasgow, as they shall be advertised by public intimation at the church door; And recommend it to Tho. Steill, chamberlain, to hyre ane express to Stobo to see at what time the sclats may be had, and to engage for the payment of them, and to make public intimation of the time when they are to be sent for, with certification that every one that goes not out shall be liable in the payment of half a crown, and that the said Heritors are content to hold count for the payment of the sclats, and on putting of them to Mr. Thomas Lining.

7th Janry. 1708.—The Session having formerly appointed a new velvet mortcloth to be bought with furniture therewith, There was produced this day ane accompt under Bailie Hay's hand, Merch^t at Edin^r, for 9 ells of fine black velvet, at £11, 8s. Scots per ell, which comes to £102, 12s. Scots, with 11 ells of black fusten for lining of it, at £1 Scots the ell, is £11 Scots, with ane ounce of strong silk £1, 4s. The whole sowme amounting to £114, 16s. Scots, which the Session allows to be paid to the said Bailie Hay with the first conveniencie.

18 Augt. 1708.—The Session appoints as much moyhair fringe to be bought as will goe about the old velvet mortcloath, the silk fringe being put about the new velvet mortcloath, and ordains the price of the old one to be 22s. Scots, besides the officer's dues that takes a care of it. The Session considering that there is much money goes out of the Paroch at burials for litters and horse cloaths, Therefore they appoint a litter with its furniture and horse cloths to be provided.

22d Decr. 1708.—The Session considering that when Thos. Pender was chosen to be Kirk officer upon the 12th of Novr. 1691, the Sess. for his service, among other things did allow him the benefit of making the graves, which was always a privilege belonging to the Kirk officer in this Paroch until about 28 years ago, in

the time of Prelacy, when Thos. Weir, who had been long Kirk officer, died, and that the making of the graves preceding that time was never in the hand of the Baron officer nor any other person but the Kirk officer. And now Wm. Hamilton in Abbaygreen, who is not Kirk officer, claims a right to the making of the graves, by virtue of his commission from her Grace the Dutchess of Hamilton, though the said commⁿ makes no particular mention of making the graves, Therefore the Sess^a appoints a representation of this affair to be laid before the Dutchess, that the Kirk officer may be restored to his priviledge, and appoints John Whyte of Neuk, Alexr. Lindsay in Drungeon, to wait upon her Grace.

19th Janry. 1709.—Anent the commission given to Jno. Whyte and Alex. Lindsay to attend her Grace the Dutchess of Hamilton anent the making of the graves by William Hamilton ; this day Thomas Steill, chamberlain, compeared and gave her Grace's answer, that her Grace was content that whoever was Kirk officer should have that privilege of making the graves, and that it was not creditable for her Grace's officer to have the same.

CHAPTER IX.

PRESBYTERY RECORDS.

10 *Julie* 1623.—Comperis Besse Smythe in Lesmahego, and confesses hir charming of the heart feawers, and that by knielling they socht thair healthe for Godes saik, and that she appoyntit thame the wayburne leaf to be eaten nyne mornings : the words of the charme are, for Godes saik, for Sanct Spirit, for S. Aikit, for the nyne maidens that died into the buirtrie into the Ledywell Bank, this charme to be beuk and beil to me ; God that sua be. Ordainit to be heir the next day.

22*d Januar.* 1624.—George Weir of Blaikwood, and John Chancler of Schillhill, for burying within the Kirks, to be summoned against the next day.*

23*d September* 1624.—Mr. James Hamilton (minister of Lesmahago) approvit.†

The qlk day the Brethrein hes brought thair collections for the towne of Dumfermling, amounting to the sowme of . Out of the par. of Lesmahego 40 lbs. (ster).

16 *Merche* 1626.—Wm. Weir, pyper to the gysarts of Lesmahego, being inquiryrit who moved him to come thair at that tyme, affirmes Denis Inglis moved him : Ordains the said Denis be summoned against the next day.

Feb. 1626.—Ordaines Wm. Weir, pyper, for playing at Yule, at the gysing in Douglas, to be summoned with a lybellit summons.

26 *Nov.* 1630.—Mr. James Hamiltoun, minister at Lesmahego, Reportis that John Weir, younger of Clenochtydys, hes stand those six Sabbothes in sack clothe at the kirk dore of Lesmahego, That he hes confessit the vyle fact of incest with

* Schillhill, now written Shieldhill, is in the bounds of the Presbytery of Biggar ; but at that period the Presbytery of Biggar was comprehended in that of Lanark. In 1588 there were only three Presbyteries in this district of Scotland, viz., Glasgow, Lanark, and Dumbarton. Lanark included Biggar, Culter, Lammington, and all to the north, till it met Glasgow. Dumbarton included its present bounds, and all the Presbytery of Paisley except what is in Glasgow. The Presbyteries of Hamilton and Paisley were not erected.

† In a kind communication from the Rev. Mr. Vary of Pettinain, the present clerk of the Lanark Presbytery, this entry is thus explained :—"This does not mean that he was then admitted to his charge, but only that he had passed the ordeal of the *privy censures* which were then common. Each minister was removed *seriatim*, and the *pros* and *cons* of his behaviour discussed, and he was then called in and encouraged or admonished as the case might be."

Issobell Tweddell, his gudshers deceased wyf, and hes protested his vnfayned Repentance to the satisfaction of the congregation in some measour ; and reports also, That he hes absolvit him in the name of Jesus Christ from the fearful sentence of excommunicatione.

22 Sept. 1631.—Qlk day Wm. Rot. Hamiltoun, sone lawfull of vmquhyle Mr. James Hamilton (who was present the last day), hes desyrit of the Brether ane testimoniall of his qualifications to labour in the wark of the ministrie, and that they wold appoynt commissioners to speik my Lady Marquess, now in the absence of my Lord Marquess,* That he might be preferred to the Kirk of Lesmahago, quhair his father served befor. To this purpois the Brether hes appoyntit Mr. Wm. Lewingstoun and Mr. Johne Lindesay commissioners.

Oct. 20, 1636.—Mr. Rot. Hamiltoun and Mr. Johne Vetch relait that the Marques of Douglas is content to admitt conference for himself, but will not be answerable for his Lady, nor cause his dochter to goe to the church against her will, but for his pairt will not hinder hir ; as for his servants, he is willing that theas of them who doe not goe to churche, that the censure of the church proceed against them, bot he will cause none to goe, nor yet will he appoynt ane day for conference particularlie.

April 20, 1637.—Mr. Robert Hamiltone reports that the Marques of Douglass, his Lady and daughter, hes promesed to admitt conference upon the contraverted pointes of religion once everie fourtene dayes vpon anie day appointed by the presbyterie or assemblie, and that their servandes hes promised to keepe churche in tyme comeing.

Feb. 8, 1638.—[At the sederunt of this date, a discussion arose in the Presbytery regarding the new service book and book of cannons which the Lords of Council had obtruded on the Kirk, and regarding a letter from the Bishop of Glasgow to the Presbytery, accompanied with instructions to a messenger at arms to give a charge of horning to every minister who was not willing and ready to buy two of the service books. Representations, it appears, were sent from many Presbyteries to the Lords of Council, against the order which they had issued ; but Mr. John Lindsay, Moderator of the Presbytery of Lanark, being a nominee of the Bishop of Glasgow, approved of the order of Council, and did not lodge a representation. The following minute then appears in the Record :—] Nixt, the brether requires that since he (the Moderator) wald be pleased no way to concure with us in so weighty a matter,

* The title was Marquis of Hamilton in 1599. Duke of Hamilton in 1643. I find no presentation of any one for some years about this time to the parish of Lesmahago, but from several circumstances I think that the Robt. Hamiltoun above mentioned may have performed the duties. On the 5th of Sept. 1633, under the head "CENSURE OF THE BRETHREN," Mr. Hamilton's name does not appear in the list of members.—[Editor.]

he wald be content willinglie to lay doune his office for a tyme at least, that the brether might take an orderlie course for choysing commissioners ; which the said Mr. Johne did also refuse. Quherupon the brether telles him that in regard of his untractable obstinacie, they will make choyse of their awin Moderator, without him, and acknowledge him no more. Efter this the said Mr. Johne closing his dyet, removes himself out of the presbytery seat, all the present brether remaining behind except Mr. Robert Hamiltone and Mr. Robert Nairne, with ane or two more who followed him.

Jan. 31, 1639.—The qlk day there is a letter presented from Mr. Robert Hamiltone direct to the presbyterie, quherin, most insolentlie he professes his contempt of the assemblie, and that he mindes to continew in preaching, notwithstanding of his deposition, quherfoir he is ordained to be summoned to compeer before the presbyterie, to hear the censure of the Kirk proceed against him unto excommunication.*

July 18, 1639.—(At the meeting of this date, a list of ruling elders was given up by the different ministers of the Presbytery, with the view of selecting commissioners for the General Assembly, but there is no notice taken of the minister or ruling elder for Lesmahagow. There is no minute of Mr. Robert Hamiltone's having appeared to receive the sentence. And it is not till the following date that we hear of a successor being appointed to him.)

Dec. 16, 1641.—Mr. John Hume admitted to the ministry of Lesmahagoe.†

Thursday, 12th of May 1642.—Mr. Jhon Hume reports that Thomas Stothart, in his parishe, hes confessed incestuous adulterie with Nans Ballenden, in Waird. That the man fears to com ather to session or presbyterie for feare and danger of his lyf. The presbyterie declares that they are not competent judges nor pursewers for his lyf, and therefor ordanes him to keep the nixt presbeterie day.

May 26, 1642.—Compeared Thomas Stothart and Nans Ballenden, and confessed their incestuous adulterie in sackcloathe. They were ordaned to returne to their own session, and to stand according to the injunctions of the session at the kirke doore, bare foot and bare legged, from the second bell to the last, and thereafter in the publick place of repentance, and at direction of the session, thereafter to goe through the whole kirkes of the presbyterie, and to satisfie in lyk maner.

* It thus appears that this minister of Lesmahago had been deposed for taking part in the "untractable obstinacie" and contumacious conduct of the late Moderator of Presbytery, and leaving the Court along with him. The record bears that on 25th September 1638, Mr. Lindsay, late Moderator, was deposed from being minister of "Carlowke," and "deprived from the exercise of the ministrie within the Kirk of Scotland, and consequentlie the Kirk of Carlowke to be now vacant and void."

† It will be seen from some of the following entries that this incumbent was a leading member of Presbyterie, having been frequently appointed one of a deputation to deal with the Marquis of Douglas and his lady regarding their alleged apostacy, and the upbringing of their children ; and in various other matters relative to Church discipline.

June 23, 1642.—David Weire of Auchtifardill did regrate that Margaret Weire, his daughter, in tyme of the trubbles, had through moyane, stolne out a decreit against him in absence of his advocat, to his great prejudice, and therefor humbly supplicats that the Presbyterie will informe the Lordes of her ungodly and unchristian conversatioune. Ordains a testimoniall to be drawn up by the clerk in his favoure, and to be subscriyvit by the wholl presbyterie.

August 11, 1642.—Mr. Jhon Hume compleanes that Margaret Tamsone, relict of umquhill Robert McCaskine, somtymes Kirk-officer at Lesmahagoe, doth usurp that office, as exequatrix to her husband (ane other being chosen) contrare to the actes of the session, and will no wayes desist therefrom, except she be compelled. Ordains sumond her to the presbyterie against the nixt day.

August 26, 1642.—Compeirs Margaret Tamsone, was ordered to returne hom and to give satisfactioun to the session for her former presumptione, and to desist from that office in all tym coming, under the paine of the hiest censure of the kirk; and in case of faillie, ordains the minister to proceed presently against her.

Sept. 29, 1642.—Mr. Jhone Hume did report ane answer from Mr. Samuel Rutherford, wherein he thanks the brethren for their affectione and respect towards him, and exhorts them to goe on in setling the kirk of Lenrick, in respect he cannot gait libertie to remove from the college of St. Andros.

Jan. 4, 1644.—The qlk day was received a presentatione from my Lord Duke Hamiltoun, of Mr. Gawin Hamiltoun to the church of Lesmahago, to serve the cure thereof with Mr. Johne Hoome, qlk presentatione the brethren, although they doe not accept or reject it, doethe not satisfie the agreed upon conditions betwixt my Lord and their commissioners, qlk was four chaulders of victual, and four hundrethe merks to the entrent, without diminution to Mr. John Hoome; yett they retain it as a preparatione conducing to the planting of the church, and appoint Mr. Gawin to handle the contraverted head *de perfectione scripturæ* in Latin the nixt day, as a part of his tryall.

Maie 9, 1644.—The qlk day compeared my Lord Marquesse of Douglas, offering to subscribe the covenant, in what manner the presbeterie shall injoine, Wherefore the brethren appoint Mr. Richard Inglis to receave his oathe and subscriptione upon Setterday nixt (being his preaching day, befor the celebratione of the Lord's Supper) with all religious solemnitie, in the sight of the haill congregation, having first posed him upon the principall points of poprie, that severallie and publickly he may disclaim them for ever; and appoints Mr. Johne Weitchie, Mr. Johne Wilsone, Mr. Alexr. Livingstone, Mr. John Hoome, Mr. William Mortoune, with the comissar of Lanerk, Clowburne, and Heids, ruling elders, to be overseers and witnesses heerto, being readie to report the nixt day.

May 1, 1645.—The qlk day Johne Tweddale in Lesmahago, compearing, acknowledged his fault in excessive, vntymous, and nights drinking, especiallie on the Lord's day ; as also his disobedience to the Session, but excusing his notcompearance to the presbyterie with inabilityie to travell in respect of sicknesse, hath acted himself, under the paine of fourtie pound, to give obedience to the Session, and not to be found in the like, which the presbyterie accepts.

May 15, 1645.—Mr. Richard Inglis reports that my Ladie Marquesse of Douglass, with her children, have given obedience in hearing of sermons, both upon the Lord's and weeke dayes ; as also in joyning with the familie in exercise, but that he could not find her La. rightlie informed in the particulars of the covenant, and abjuration of poperie ; whereupon the presbyterie ordains Mr. Johne Hume to joyne with Mr. Richard, and conferre with my La. in the particulars of the covenant, and to desire her La. more frequently to vse all meanes for her information in the particulars above mentioned.

May 29, 1645.—James Inglis, being called, compeared, and being asked if he was sensible of his fault and touched with remorse for his former courses against his country and covenant, professed he was sorie, which to testifie, he was there willing to subscribe the covenant, and enter into service with his countrie ; but that he might give further evidence of his sincere dealing, the Brethren ordains him betwixt and the nixt meeting to conferre with the moderator, Mr. John Lindesay, Mr. Richard Inglis, and Mr. Johne Hume, and them to declare their opinion the nixt day.

Oct. 2, 1645.—The qlk day, Mr. John Lindsay, Robert Birnie, William Somervell, elder, and youngers, John Weir, John Hume, and Alexr. Livingstoune being inquyred anent their carriage in the tyme of tryell, reports, they retired immediatlie efter Killysythe to Berwicke, and did not return till efter Philiphauche.*

Nov. 20, 1645.—The qlk day compeares the Lady Marquesse of Douglas, and being gravely examined anent her malignancie and obstinate continewance in the profession of poperie, and being peremptorily required, without delay, to sequesterate her children, she disclaims any malignant carriage in the tyme of tryall, professes that, in her judgment, shee hes renounced the worse points of poperie, and promises to give satisfaction anent her children, whereupon shee is continued till the nixt day ; and Mr. Richard Inglis, Mr. Alexr. Livingstoune, Mr. John Hoome, Mr. Wm. Somervill, younger, to receive, under her hand, the points shee renounces, and to condescend, in name of the presbetrie, in all things that concernes the sequestratione and best educatione of her children, and report the nixt day.

Oct. 12, 1646.—Ordains Marioun Davidsons, to be committed till further tryall,

* It thus appears that they espoused the Covenant in opposition to the Marquis of Montrose.

because the scandall of witchcraft increases, and appoints Thursday nixt for her tryall, and the moderator, Mr. John Weir, and Mr. John Hoome, to be present for that effect.

Januarie 7, 1647.—The qlk day compeirs the Lord Marquesse of Douglas, and haveing humblie confessed, vpon his knees, the break of covenant by his malignant carriage in the tyme of our late tryall, is required to give vnder his hand, a confessionne of his guiltines and assurance of faithfullnes in the covenant for tyme to come, to be recorded *in futuram rei memoriam*, and thereafter to be receaved in the church of Douglas, and Mr. John Hoome, and Mr. Wm. Somervell, to be present in name of the presbyterie, to be witnesses to his receiving.

Feb. 11, 1647.—Compears John Harvie, who having acknowledged his guiltines for consulting with Mr. David Hendersone for stolen money, is ordained to satisfie the session of Lesmahago.

Compeirs likwayes, Adam Weir thair, and having acknowledged his guiltines in consulting with Mr. David Hendersone anent his brother that died in a water, and was not found, is ordained to satisfie the session likwayes.

May 13, 1647.—The qlk day compeirs Marioun Crawford in Lesmahago, being suspect of witchcraft, and becaus there is nothing confessed be her, nor attested be witnesses against her, appoints Mr. John Hoom to use diligence for trieing her carriage befor his awin sessioun.

May 27, 1647.—The qlk day, Mr. John Hoom reports that he delyvered a thousand pounds for the distressed people of Argyle, and is ordained to produce his discharge thereof against the nixt day.*

Mr. John Hoome reports that he is proceeding in tryall against Marion Crawford, suspect for witchcraft.

July 1, 1647.—The qlk day, the presbyterie, understanding that my Lord Marques of Douglas was purposed to send his youngest sone over to be bred in France, the presbyterie appoints Mr. Johne Hoome, Mr. Wm. Somervell, and Mr. James Simple, to goe to Edinburgh, and with the advise of the commissioun of the Generall Assemblie, to represent the same to the counsell, that the young child sould not be bred vp in the Popishe religione throw that occassione.

Sep. 9, 1647.—The qlk day, the presbytrie, vnderstanding by their commisioners to the General Assemblie, being informed that my Lord Ley had purchased from the King a gift for transferring the ryght of patronage of the Kirks of Lanerk and Carluke to himselfe, and that he was to pass the same with the Exchequer; ordaines therfoire, Mr. Richard Inglis, and Mr. John Hoome to goe into Edinburgh, and

* Contributed in expression of sympathy with the Highlanders who had been plundered by Montrose's people a few years previously.

with the adyſe of Mr. Rot. Douglas, Moderator of the Asſemblie, and my Lord Warristoun, the Kirk advocat, to vse ſuch meanes as is moſt convenient, that the preſbytrie ſuffer no prejudice in their intereſſe through the forſaid gift.

May 11, 1648.—This day the preſbytrie agreed to take of the coppies for familie worſhippe to the ſeveral kirks the number of 600, and ordains the ſame to be ſent for.

May 18, 1648.—Mr. Robert Semple admitted ſecond miniſter of Lesmahago.

July 6, 1648.—The which day, Mr. John Hume, miniſter at Lesmahagow, gave in a Complaint againſt Thomas Weire, cornet to James Conynghame, Reet Maſter,* that on the laſt Lord's day, being the ſecond of July, the laſt day of our ſolemne faſt, in the time of Divine worſhippe, when he was ſpeaking of the cauſes of the faſt, and in ſpeciall of the ill of compliance, quherby he avowed that more truſt was given to malignants, who were once enemies to the covenant, ſome wherof had not yet ſubſcribed the covenant, and whoſe hands had been embrued in the blood of God's covenanted people, than to the faithful ſervants of Chriſt, and thoſe who had been conſtant in following out the ends of the covenant, whereat, he perceiving (as divers times before) the ſaid Thomas gireingt and laughing, did in a moſt manner rebuke his irreverant carriage as not beſeeming that ſolemn day, meeting, and occaſſion, whereupon the ſaid Thomas roſe up in his ſeat, put his hand to his ſword, and with ane horrible oath, gave him three times together a moſt odious lie, whereby the worſhippe of God had almoſt been marred through the vproar of ſouldiers, and the tumult of the people: Bot the ſame being compeſced, he went on in his doctrine, and the ſaid Thomas went out of the Kirke. Whereupon, afterward, the ſaid Mr. Johne did publictly ſummond him to compear before the preſbytrie day and place forſaid. The ſaid Thomas being lawfullie cited, compeared not, whereupon the preſbyterie after tryall, and mature deliberation, conſidering that the ſaid Thomas was lying vnder proceſſe for not ſubſcribing the covenant, and that ſuch insolent carriage hath not been heard of before in the Kirke of Scotland, and that it deſerved a more heavy censure than they would take upon them to inflict; conſidering likewise that the Generall Asſemblie was approaching, and that it was more proper for them, for terrifieing of all others, to give out the censure, referred the ſame to the Generall Asſemblie, to be holden at Edinburgh, on Wednesday the twelſe of July inſtant, and, for facilitating the buſineſſe before the Asſemblie, did examine on all the points forſaid, witneſſes ſummoned to that effect, who being ſworn, depones in manner following:—

William Kennedy of Auchtifardell, who ſat hard by him, deponed, That upon

* "*Reet, Rule, Ruſ, Roole-maſter*, a captain of a troop of horſe." ("Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary.")

+ "*Gyrefu*; fretful, ill-humoured, diſcontented." ("Jamieson.") Here probably *gireing* is grinning.

the last Lord's day, Mr. John Hume being preaching against compliance, and reproveing the said Thomas for laughing, the said Thomas answered, "By God, yee speake not trueth. 2, By God's wounds, yee lie out of God's mouth."

Robert Semple, fellow labourer there (second minister) deponed, That the said Thomas said to Mr John Hume, "Yee speake not a word of trueth ; 2, Yee say falslie ; 3, By God, yee lie falslie."

George Weire of Greinrig, being sworne, deponed as the last two witnesses.

Master Robert Hume deponed as the other last two.

August 31, 1648.—The Moderator demanded the Brethren, if they had summonsed Thomas Weire, Captaine Maxwell, and Captaine Somervell, answered that they had once summonsed them ; and the presbyterie delays farther processe for the present, in respect they are uncertaine whether they be alive or not, because of the battell of Prestoun, in England.

Oct. 11, 1648.—Master John Hume, appointed to represent to the commission of the Kirke the heavie oppressions of my Lord Marquesse of Dowglas upon his tenants.

Nov. 23, 1648.—The which day compeired Thomas Weire, and gave in a supplication, desiring the presbyterie to commiserat his dooleful and desolat condition, and grant to him an entrie into Christe's Kirke, promising, by God's grace, in most submissee reverence, to render all required satisfaction with humilitie ; and for the time to come, by the Lord's assistance, to walk in a Christain behaviour, as a penitent sinner ; and in particular, so far as in him lyeth, to be observant of the covenant, too long slighted by him, and nevir to engage against the same with anie enemie vnder whatsomever pretence or colour ; And the Brethren doe ordaine him to conferre with Mr. John Hume and Robert Semple, and evidence his repentance to them between and the next presbyterie day.

Dec. 7, 1648.—The which day compeired the Marquesse of Douglass, and the presbyterie ordaineth : 1. That his sonne continue in Glasgow at the schoole, and that he be not reduced bot by the consent of the presbyterie, and that his Lo. bind himself to get a pedagogue to his said sonne, approven by the presbyterie, and, if the pedagogue that is now with him shall not be approven as said is, to purchase another. 2. That his Lo. edocat his daughter. 3. That his Lo. shall have a sufficient and qualified chaplane in his familie, to exercise morning and evening, approven as said is, and that he be revered as a servant of Christ, and that he be accommodat to come to the presbyterie every presbyterie day. 4. That his Lo. make satisfaction and restauration to his tenants, whom he hath grievously oppressed ; all which he promises to doe. But for further clearing and condescending with his Lo. vpon things to be ordered and amended by him, both in

his own carriage, and in the order of his familie, the presbyterie ordaineth a committie to meete in Dowglasse upon the 19 of this instant, and the Ministers to goe thether as commissioners, Mr. John Hume, Mr. Robert Birnie, Mr. William Somervell, Mr. James Semple, Mr. Robert Lockhart.

The which day, Mr. John Hume and Mr. Robert Semple did report that Thomas Weir had spoken with sundrie Christians, and that he had evidenced his repentance and grieve of heart to themselves in privat, and to the Session, and also in the publict hearing of the congregation; returns theire advise to the Session of Lesmahagow, that with convenient diligence in regard to the man's condition they sould exped his absolution.

The which day, the Brethren, for laying downe some settled course for intertainment of our bursar at the Colledge of Glasgow, doe with consent referre the determination of the proportion of the money that should be given by each parochie to the determination of Mr. John Lindsay; which determination, after advice, he did pronounce as followeth, and everie brother ordained the next day to bring their proportion accordinglie.

Imprimis, That Lanark pay xii. lib.; Lesmahagow, xii. lib.; Carluke, xi. lib.; Dowglasse, x. lib.; Carnwath, x. lib.; Crawford Lindsay, x. merks; Crawford John, x. merks; Carmichael, x. merks; Pitinane, v. lib.; Carstares, v. lib.; Dunsyre, v. lib.; Robertoun, v. lib.; Wistoun, v. lib.

May 3, 1649.—The which day, Mr. John Hume reports that there is one Archibald Mackwharrie in his parochie, who, being a souldier under the command of Lievetenant Colonel Lockhart, did kill a souldier at Glasgow three or foure yeire since, or thereby, and the said Mr. John is ordained to proceed against him by one admonition, and two publict prayers, and thereafter to excommunicat him if he do not compeire before the presbyterie and give obedience.

Lanarke, 25th Oct. 1649.—The which day compeared Archibald Elliot in Lesmahago, and confessed his malignancie in going out in the late unlawfull engagement, did professe his deepe sorrow for the same, and recommended to speake with his ministers againe the next presbyterie day, and they to report.

[At the meeting of 8th November 1649, Eleven females were present, sent by the "Marquesse of Dowglasse out of the parochie of Craufurd Dowglasse," to be examined by the presbyterie relative to the alleged crime of witchcraft—"delated for that crime by Jonet Cowts, a confessing witch now in prison in Peebles." On 22d of the same month, the presbtery ordained that "George Cathie the pricker, for helping to discover the mark," should visit the eleven in prison, and exercise his art on them. On 6th December thereafter, it was reported to the presbtery, that before two of the "Baillies of Lanarke," and "certain other famous witnesses,"

"the said George did prick pinnes in everie one of them, and in diverse of them, without pain the pinne was put in, as the witnesses can testify." It was thereupon ordained, there being "so many persones incarcerat suspect of witchcraft, and that it was not possible for that parochie out of which they came to furnish watches night and day for them;" "that each parochie should, proportionable to their quantitie, furnish 12 men everie 24 hours." And on the 27th December the Presbytery did "authorise and appoint *Mr. John Hume* to supplicat the honourable Lords of the Committie of Estates, that their Lo. may give power and commission to some certaine faithfull persones for trying, confronting, imprisoning, entertaining, watching, and doeing what else is necessarie concerning persons delated and suspected for witchcraft; and in particular for bringing Jonet Coutts, the delater, from Peebles, or where shee shall happen to be for the time, to the bounds of the presbyterie of Lanarke for assisting the foresaid case."

January 10, 1650.—The which day, Mr. John Hume and Mr. Robert Semple do report that, after long delay of the sentence of excommunication for tryell of the repentence of James Thomsone, John Jamie, Archibald M'Wharrie, that they were so farre from giving signes of repentance for their sinne, that the said James was found diverse times drunke since the act of presbyterie; Likewise the said John Jamie was found to continue in his impietie, neglect of dutie to his wife and mother, in continuall drinking: The said Archibald M'Wharrie was found likewise to continue in his sinne of drunkenness, whereby he hath vndone his state and familie; and that they did add to these sinnes, obstinacie; Whereupon, in griefe of spirit, they were constrained in end, out of zeall to their Master's honour, to pronounce the said sentence of excommunication against them, and desired the same to be registrat in the presbyterie book, and intimation thereof to be made in the severall kirks within the presbyterie, that none might keepe fellowship with the said excommunicat persones.

The which day, Mr. John Hume doeth declare that he was not in Edinburgh when the act came thither, whereby he was authorised to supplicat the Committie of Estates for a commission to some gentlemen within their bounds to doe all things requisite concerning the tryell of the suspected witches; and therefore the presbyterie giveth the same commission of new to Mr. Robert Birnie.

The which day, the Brethren doe ordaine that a testimoniall be given to the Laird of Stainbyres anent his constancie and faithfulness in the covenant, in the time of the vnlawful engagement.

Junij 23, 1650.—The which day, Mr. John Hume doeth report that he went to the Marquesse of Dowglasse, and that his Lo. hath agried with Mr. Mathew Flemyng to be pedagogue to his sonne, and that he hath spoken to him anent a

chaplain to his familie, and also anent the reduction of his children from France ; and that his Lo. answered that it was impossible to him to bring them backe.

At Lanark the 28 of November 1650.—The which day, Mr. John Hume did exercise, as he was ordained, but the Brethren got not libertie to sit down in presbyterie, because, immediatelie after exercise, the enemies came to the toune of Lanarke, being about the number of four thousand horse, and so were forced to goe away in haste out of the toune ; and the said horses staid in the said toune of Lanark till the Saturday in the morning, and then went to Hamiltoun, and vpon the next Lord's day thereafter, was that sadde stroake at Hamiltoun.

[On account of the troubles in which the Church was involved at this time, the ministers of the Presbytery of Lanark appear to have been divided, and the meetings of the Court interrupted for a number of years. In the record from which these extracts are taken, which is that of the party who adhered to the authority of the General Assembly, of which party was Mr. Hume, minister of Lesmahagow, there are no entries between the dates of August 21, 1651, and Junij 1, 1655. In the minute of this latter date, when the Presbytery met at Lanarke, it is recorded that "the presbyterie, formerly dividit, did meet and joyned together in one presbyterie att Lanark, according to the appointment of the Synod.]

Lesmahagu, Junij 26, 1656.—The qlk day, thes to whom the session book was apoynted to be given to befor the visitation, reports, that they could give no accountt, becaus, instead of the book, onlie minuts were offerid to them, quher-vpon the presbyterie orderid that the book should be filled vp and given in to the presbyterie the nixt day.

Lesmahagu, Julij 10, 1656.—The qlk day the presbytrie ordains, that in so far as the session book was not given timouslie, the minutts not being insert, that Mr. Wm. Somervell and Mr. Jon Hamiltoun have the visiting of the book quhen its filled vp.

Nov. 6, 1656.—The qlk day was ane list of the forsaid persones, quho are calld Quakers, given in to the presbytrie by the ministers of the paroch quher they reside : by the minister of Lesmahagow, Kathren Hamilton, Kathren Weir, Janett Weir, her tuo dochters, and her sone Georg Weir.

March 4, 1657.—The qlk day, the sumonds given forth against the Quakers at Lesmahago, viz. Catherine Hamiltone, her two dochters and sone, returned and fund to be dewly execut ; who being callid did not compeir. But the witnesses that were ordained to be sumoned, being callid, compeired, and upon their oath deponed as followes : Thomas Mathie depones that all of them say that the presbiteriall kirk is not a church of Jesus Christ. 2. That throwing of water on children is not lawfull. 3. That they have desertid the ordinances of our church

and resettles the Quakers, and says they gett as much good of them as of any bodie else. John Twethell depones *ut supra*.

April 30, 1657.—The qlk day was kept solemne, as was appoynted, for pronouncing the sentence of excommunicatioun against William Mitchell, Robert Tod, Mary Inglis, Elspeth Cappie, in the parochie of Dowglas : As also against Kaithrein Hamiltoun, Georg Weir her sone, Kaithrein and Janet Weirs her daughters, in the parochie of Lesmahagou, Mr. William Somervell, Robert Birnie, Thomas Kirkaldie, Peiter Kid, preached : Mr. William Somervell pronounced the sentence.

August 6, 1657.—The qlk day compeired the Laird of Corhouse, younger, parochiner of Lesmahagow, with a supplicatioun in his awin behalf and the behalf of his wife, offering to submit to the presbeterie's censure for his scandalous way of marriage, and desyreing the presbeterie to take the matter to consideratioun, whereupon the presbeterie referred the supplicants to the sessioun of Lesmahagow, to be dew tyme admitted by the said sessioun to evidence their repentance befor the congregatioun of Lesmahagow for ther scandalous way of mariage, qlk was vnorderly and not according to the actes of the Church.

Jany. 10, 1667.—The which day, John Smith, in the parish of Lesmahagoe, and Helen Martine, in the parish of Carluck, being summoned, did compeir ; the said Helen did alledge a promise of marriage upon the said John, and did referre the same to his oath, quho being gravely spoken to anent the danger of fore-swearing himselfe, in end did declair vpon his oath, that he did give her no promise of marriage at all.

Sep. 1, 1669.—Mr. Robert Lockhart admitted second minister of Lesmahagow.

May 23, 1677.—Mr. James Gillon instituted minister of Lesmahago.

Jan. 3, 1683.—Mr. Alexander Douglas admitted minister of Lesmahago, being transported from Douglas.

June 27, 1693.—Soums at several church doores within the presbyterie of Lanark, for the supply of students according to the act of Councill as follows. . . . Lesmahago, £22. 04. 02.

August 9, 1693.—James and Margaret Weirs were cited out of the pulpit of Lesmahago, according to appointment, and the session haveing given out sentence that they should appear in sackcloth at the church door and in the pillory, and they refusing to obey, the presbytrie appoint the saids Weirs to compeir before them at their next meeting.

Lesmahago, July 4, 1694.—The session book being visited by Mr. Bannatyne, is approven.

April 21, 1697.—The said day, the presbytrie approves of Mr. John Bannatyne and Mr. Patrick Eson their diligence anent the new cast of the bursars fee,

which is as followes, . . . *Item*, from Lesmahagow, £12:00:00. . . . *Summa*, £100:00:00.

Upon a recommendation from the Synod, the presbytrie appoynts a fast to be kept upon the 28 instant, in regard to the great prevalencie of witchcraft which abounds in several places at this tyme within the bounds of this Synod.

May 14, 1701.—The said day, there was a reference brought before the presbytrie from the session of Lesmahagoe, concerning Robert Shirrilaw in Draffan, heretick, the tenor whereof followes:—At the kirk of Lesmahagoe, the eleventh day of May J^mvij^o and one years; which day compeared Robert Sherrilaw in Draffan, according to citation, and being interrogate concerning his principles; he denyed baptisme with water, and would not own three distinct persons in the Trinitie, and joined faith and works together in the point of justification, and asserted that Christ died for all persons whatsoever, even for Judas the traytor, that he did not allow of the Lord's Supper, and asserted that Christ's quickening sinners satisfieth the justice of God, and would not attribute the satisfaction of the justice of God to the death of Christ. The session considering that the above said confession contains many gross errors, they do refer the said Robert Sherrilaw to the presbytrie of Lanark upon Wednesday next, being the fourteenth day of this current moneth of May. Extract per Arch. Smellie, Sess. Clerk. The said day Robert Sherrilaw foresaid, being called, and not compearing, the presbytrie appoints him to be summoned to compear befor them against their next ordinary presbytrie.

The said day, there was also another reference brought before the presbytrie from the session of Lesmahagow, the tenor whereof followes. At the kirk of Lesmahagow, the 11th of May, J^mvij^o and one years. The said day compeared before the session, John Broun in Raw, and being interrogat, if he was baptized in this church since he came to the years of discretion, answered that he got the outward baptizme of the church, and being interrogate if when he was baptized, he renounced the principles of quakerisme, he answered that he did not remember, and though he did renounce the same, he did it in ignorance; and lastlie, he declared that now he owned the principles of quakerisme. The session, considering the said John Brown to be guilty of apostacie, refers him to the presbytrie of Lanark, and summoned him to compear before them upon the 14th of May instant, which is then to meet at Lanark. Extract per Arch. Smellie, Sess. Cl. The said day, John Brown forsaid, being called, and not compearing, the presbytrie appoints him to be summoned to compear before them against their next ordinarie meeting.

August 12, 1702.—This day there was a reference from the session of Lesmahagoe to the presbytrie concerning James Nicol in Burn of Blackwood, for convening a multitude of people to his wedding, contrarie to the acts of the church

thereanent, where scandalous abuses were committed ; and he refusing to obey the sentence of the session, the presbytrie appoints him to be summoned to compear before them against their next meeting.

This day, the presbytrie having revised the whole process against John Brown and Robert Sherrilaw, in the paroch of Lesmahagoe, Do find the said Robert Sherrilaw guilty of gross heresies, obstinately continued in, specified in the reference from the session of Lesmahagoe, marked on the fiftieth and sixth page of this book, and ouned and adhered to by him before the twentieth and second day of Aprile, one thousand seven hundred and two years : And they in like manner found the said John Broun guiltie of Apostacie from the true Protestant faith, having been baptized in the congregation of Lesmahagoe, since he came to the years of discretion, at which time he publickly renounced the principles of Quakerism, but is since relapsed into the same damnable errors, therefore the presbytrie (after solemn invocation of the name of God for light and direction) Did, and hereby do, in the name and authoritie of the Lord Jesus Christ, excommunicat, cast out of the church, and deliver over to Satan, the said John Broun and Robert Sherrilaw, in the paroch of Lesmahagoe, and appoints intimation hereof to be made in the congregation of Lesmahagoe, Sabbath next, by Mr. Thomas Lining, minister of the said paroch, and report hereof to be made to the next presbytrie.

Feb. 10, 1703.—Mr. Robert Black admitted 2nd minister of Lesmahagoe.

CHAPTER X.

THE POLL TAX RECORD.

ANGLO-SAXON nature seems to revolt at the idea of a personal or poll tax. History records that in England, when it was first imposed in the reign of Richard II., the populace rose against their rulers, although there was a provision, that in levying the tax, the opulent should relieve the poor by an equitable compensation.

When the Scottish Parliament, in 1693, passed an Act for poll money, this mode of imposing taxes was so unpopular that it was soon discontinued. As the Act itself is not generally known, the following is a summary of it:—The Estates of Parliament, taking into consideration that there were four years' arrears of pay due to public officers and to the army, enact that all persons of whatsoever age, sex, or quality, shall be subject and liable to pay six shillings Scots per head, except children under sixteen years of age, who live with those whose Poll tax amounts to 30s. Scots, or under; also, all persons subsisting on charity. That besides the 6s. so imposed, a cottar, having a trade, shall pay 6s. more; all servants receiving more than £6 a year of fee shall pay the twentieth part of the said fee; tenants to pay one merk for each hundred merks of the master's valued rent. In burghs, that the means of the burgesses should be estimated, and they should be assessed according to their means. That all persons with the rank of gentlemen should pay £3 a year; all heritors having more than £50 and under £200 a year of valued rent, pay £4; between £200 and £500, £9; between £500 and £1000, £12; above £1000, and all Knights and Baronets, £24; parties with the rank of Lords, £40; Viscounts, £50; Earls, £60; Marquises, £80; Dukes, £100. That the sons and unmarried daughters of noblemen should pay according to their rank; widows, one-third of what their husband's poll would have been, except heiresses, who are to pay in full. Provision is next made regarding the assessing of professional men, and for the enforcement of the Act, which was declared to expire in four years. It is believed, however, that in many parts of the country it never was fully enforced; and from the circumstance that the lists are wanting for Blackwood estate, it is not improbable that such lists were never made out. The document, however, is curious

as an indication of the state of property nearly two centuries ago, and will enable many families in Lesmahagow to trace out their ancestors amid the vicissitudes of fortune.

The mode of spelling has been faithfully preserved, and the copy made by Mr. William Templeton of Crossford carefully compared with the original in the possession of John Smith, Esquire, and which he procured from Mr. Lockhart of Nephlar, one of whose ancestors is believed to have been Town-clerk of Lanark, and to have farmed the tax. The Poll Tax Records of the other parishes of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire were presented by Mr. Lockhart to the late Wm. Lockhart, Esq., M.P. for the County, and it is hoped will one day be available, as they are authentic and authoritative—valuable alike to the genealogical inquirer, the etymologist, and the statist.

Matters connected with the parish of Lesmahagow are so fully discussed in other parts of this work, that its Poll Tax Records do not call for much explanation. The change of proprietors, however, has been remarkable. The "laird" of Lee possessed Tanhill, also Spittal Gill, now known as Gill, but which is correctly Hospital Gill. Some light is thrown upon this by Cosmo Innes, in the work "*Origines Parochiales Scotiæ*" (vol. i., p. 109), where, in his treatise on the parish of Stonehouse, he states that "on the eastern side of that parish, near Castlehill, at a place still called Spittal, stood formerly an hospital, which is said to have been endowed with the lands of Spittal, Headdykes, and Langriggs, all in its neighbourhood, and with the lands of Spittal Gill, and the mill in Lesmahagow. The Templars had a house and considerable possessions in the neighbourhood of the village of Stonehouse. In 1674, William Lockhart of Lea, knight, ambassador to France, was served heir to his father, among other Church lands, in the two Templar lands of Woodlands, in the Templar lands of Catcastle, in the three and four pence Templar lands in Stanehouse, in half of the Templar lands called Tofts, in the 40d. land of Tofts, and in the 6s. 8d. Templar lands on the west part of the village of Stanehouse." (*Retours*, 328.)

Hamilton of Raploch acquired Cummir in Lesmahagow early in the sixteenth century. Anderson, in his "House of Hamilton," states that James Hamilton of Raploch married Isobel, daughter of Weir of Blackwood, and they had a conjunct infetment of Raploch in 1508, and Archibald Hamilton of Raploch, his son and heir, married, first, Marion Oglivy of the Ilk, widow of Weir of Blackwood. Gawin Hamilton of Raploch in 1630, and again in 1633, was Member of Parliament for the county of Lanark—Gawin, his son and heir, was for many years Sheriff-Depute of Lanarkshire—William Hamilton of Raploch, his heir, was in 1685 nominated one of the Commissioners of Supply for the County of Lanark.

Hamilton of Auchlochan Hill was one of the descendants of Sir James Hamilton

of Evandale, to whom the estates, forfeited by Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, were restored in 1543. Sir James' third son, Eleazer, was styled "of Auchlochan" ("House of Hamilton," p. 287), but his property fell to the descendants of his elder brother, John of Gilkerscleugh; for about a century later we find an instrument of Sasine by John Hamilton of Gilkerscleugh for infefting James Hamilton of Sandiholme in a yearly rent of £80, to be taken out of Achflochan and Achflochanhill, possessed, *inter alia*, by Margaret Hamilton, his mother. ("Auchlochan Charter Chest.") In 1680, Gavin Hamilton was in possession of Hill; and in 1693, Gavin Hamilton, younger of Hill, disposed of part of it. In 1718, William Hamilton of Hill, Commissary of Lanark, dilapidated the estate still farther, and a family of Weirs obtained possession of part of it about this period. It is believed that the Commissary and his ancestors were representatives of the Sandiholme branch of the Hamiltons, as none of the members of the Gilkerscleugh family at that period bore the names of Gavin or William, as Anderson's work upon the House of Hamilton testifies. In 1780, Hill was sold by James Weir to James White of Neuk for £1155; George Weir of Birkwood being judge of the roup.

The Weirs of Johnshill have been represented as cadets of the Weirs of Kerse, and produced two eminent medical men in the public service. As the name Weir is so very uncommon except in Lesmahagow, it is thought worth noting that the Rev. John Weir, minister of Morton, married Anne Hamilton, eldest daughter of Gilkerscleugh, about the year 1600. The Rev. Thomas Linning, designed "minister of Walston," about eighty years subsequently, married Anne Hamilton, eldest daughter of John of Gilkerscleugh. ("House of Hamilton," pp. 288 and 289.)

The Whytes of Neuk are of old standing in the parish, as the Poll Tax and other public Records testify. One would naturally conclude that the name is derived from the complexion or colour of the hair. The author of "English Surnames," (p. 295) pronounces that "as Black and Blackett are derived from Danish, *blakket*, signifying greyish, so White is, no doubt, in some cases from the Anglo-Saxon, *wiht*, a man."

With these introductory remarks, we leave the Lesmahagow Poll Tax Records with our readers, that they may make their own remarks upon them. The columns of figures with double notation indicate the manner in which accounts were kept before the Union with England. The figures throughout the Record all represent Scotch money; which, from its scarcity, was more valuable, in many instances, than an equal amount of sterling money now is. The deplorable state of agriculture at that period must however be borne in mind, as well as the vast strides by which agricultural science, in modern times, has revolutionized the value of land.

	Valuation of Tennants.	Servants' Fics.	Poll Siller.
	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>
1695.			
William Steel, tenant in Meadan, his valuation is	16 00 00	...	00 09 00
Marion Struthers, his wyfe,	...	...	00 06 00
Mary Steel, his servant of fie and bountith,	...	12 13 04	00 12 00
Thomas Pait of Carngour, his valuation, £20,	...	...	01 06 00
— Miller, his mother,	...	...	00 06 00
Kathren Zhoull, his serv ^t of fie and bountith,	...	12 00 00	00 12 00
James Hamilton, port ^r of Garngour, his valuation, £25,	...	...	01 06 00
Janet Sherrifflaw, his wyfe; William, Janet, Marion Hamiltons, their bairnes,	...	...	01 09 00
Elisebeath Williamson, relict of the deceased James Weir of Johnshill, lyferentrix of 15 lib. of value ⁿ of ye 60 lib. of value ⁿ y ^r of,	...	...	01 16 00
John Weir, fiar y ^r of, and possessed of 30 lb. valu- ation y ^r of,	...	...	01 06 00
John Swan, his servant, of fie and bountith,	...	20 16 10	00 16 00
Thomas Weir in Ackertophead, & Elizabeth Black- wood, his spouse, his valuation therefor feuar re- maining in his hands for next year,	15 00 00	...	00 15 00
Thomas Weir, in Bush, valued to	15 00 00	...	00 08 00
Elsepeath Williamson, his wyfe,	...	...	00 06 00
William Allan, his serv ^t of fie and bountith,	...	09 00 00	00 19 06
John Whyte of Newk, his valuation forty-eight lib.,	48 00 00	...	01 06 00
Isabel Steel, his wyfe, Marg ^t & Janet Whyte, his bairns,	...	...	00 18 00
Robert Fairservice, his serv ^t of fie and bountith,	...	18 00 00	00 12 00
Gavin Fairservice, his serv ^t of fie and bountith,	...	07 12 00	00 09 00
Janet Clelland, his mother,	...	...	00 06 00
John Meikle in Fulford, his valuation,	19 00 00	...	00 10 00
Janet Weir (Win), his wyfe; Will ^m & Jean Meikle, his bairns,	...	...	00 18 00
John Steel of Waterhead, his valuation, 33 lib.,	...	...	01 06 00
Kathren Lean, his wyfe; John & Janet Steel, y ^r bairnes,	...	...	00 18 00
John Steel in Rodgerhill, his valuation,	06 05 00	...	00 07 06
Hellin Sherefflaw, his wyfe,	...	...	00 06 00
David Draffen, weiver in Woodhead, his valuation	25 00 00	...	00 12 00
Helen Torrance, his wyfe; James and Mary Draffen, y ^r bairns,	...	...	00 18 00
Thomas Steel of Middleholm, of valuation, £40,	...	...	01 06 00
Grizzel Meikle, his spouse,	...	...	00 06 00
William Fairservice, his servant,	...	16 00 00	00 14 00
Grizzel Meikle, his serv ^t of fie and bountith,	...	11 00 00	00 11 06
William Pillance, smith, cottar,	...	...	00 12 00
Jean Symple, his wyfe,	...	...	00 06 00
Mary Steel, relict of James M ^c Wharrie, Scoriholm, who was valued to 66 lib.,	...	...	01 02 08
Isabell Stodhart, her serv ^t of fie and bountith,	...	12 00 00	00 12 00
Mairon Weir, relict of Thomas Steel of Skellyhill, who was valued to 33 lib.,	...	...	00 16 08

	Valuation of Tennants.	Servants' Fees.	Poll Sillar.
	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>
1695.			
Margaret Jamphrae, of fie and bountith, -	...	...	00 22 00
Thomas Whyte in Nether Auchenberg, mason, -	...	...	00 06 00
Mary M'Wharrie, his wyfe, -	...	...	00 06 00
Elisabeth Whyte, his daughter, -	...	...	00 19 00
Thomas Whyte, his serv ^t of fie and bountith, -	...	16 00 00	00 08 08
William M'Wharrie in Over Auchenberg, -	13 06 08	...	00 06 00
Janet Sherer, his wyfe, -	...	...	00 12 00
Elisabeth Meikle, his serv ^t of fie and bountith, -	...	13 00 00	00 08 06
Allan Aitken, herd, of fie and bountith, -	...	05 00 00	00 11 00
Robert Tweddle, tenant in Bankhead, valued -	25 00 00	...	00 11 00
John Steel in Bankhead, Elizabeth Weir, his spouse, -	25 00 00	...	00 12 00
John Curr in Galrig, possessed of Bankend, -	10 00 00	...	...
John is assess ^d in Auchtyfardle for his family, -	...	...	00 09 03
George Weir in Monkstable, valued to -	17 10 00	...	00 06 00
Margaret Jamieson, his wyfe, -	...	...	00 12 00
Marion Tweddle in Bankhead, her dochter, cottar, -	...	...	00 10 10
Thomas Greenshields in Auchmedden, valued to -	24 00 00	...	0 6 0
Agnes Steel, his wyfe, -	...	...	0 12 8
James Watson, his serv ^t of fie and bountith, -	...	13 6 8	0 10 0
Agnes Hodgeon, his serv ^t of fie and bountith, -	...	8 0 0	...
John Weir of Letham, valued to 25 lib. 13 sh. valuation, was also possessor of valuation in Auchtygemel as tenant, -	...	...	1 6 0
Marion Brown, his wyfe, -	...	...	0 6 0
John Moor in Cumberhead, valued to -	...	...	...
Jean Sandilands, his wyfe, -	...	...	...
Susanna, Grizzel, Marg ^t Moor, his daughters, -	...	...	...
Robert Dick, his serv ^t of fie and bountith, -	...	16 0 0	...
Thomas Brown of Townfoot of Auchlochan, valued -	38 10 0	...	1 6 0
Agness Whyte, his wyfe, -	...	...	0 6 0
George Weir, his serv ^t , -	...	21 0 0	0 16 6
Marion Greenshields, his servant, -	...	17 0 0	0 14 6
John Smith in Halfmerkland of Scorrieholme, -	10 0 0	...	0 8 0
His wyfe, -	...	...	0 6 0
Thomas Purdie, y ^r , valued as tenant, -	23 0 0	...	0 10 4
James and Isabell Purdie, his bairns, -	...	...	0 12 0
James Meikle in Murthergill; Isabell Pait, his wyfe, -	38 0 0	...	0 19 8
William Weir, his servant, -	...	16 0 0	0 14 0
Jean Brown, his servant, -	...	10 0 0	0 11 6
George Pait in Woodhead, his valuation, -	25 0 0	...	0 11 0
James Pait, his servant, -	...	15 0 0	0 13 6
Bessie Pait, his servant, -	...	10 0 0	0 11 0
James Steel of Netherhouse, valued to -	25 0 0	...	1 6 0
Marg ^t Thomson, relict of James Whyte of Stockbridges, who was valued to 40 lb., -	...	...	0 12 8
Marie Fairservice, her cousin, residing in her house, -	...	...	0 6 0
James Whyte of Stockbridges, valued to -	40 0 0	...	1 6 0
James Fairservice, also there cousing, -	...	...	0 6 0

	Valuation of Tennants.	Servants' Fiea.	Poll Sillar.
	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>
1695.			
William Draffen, wever in Graystane, valued	12 10 0	...	0 12 0
Isabell Nasmith, his serv ^t of fie and bountith,	...	4 10 0	0 8 4
Thomas Fairservice of Whiteside, valued to	34 10 0	...	1 6 0
Janet Fairservice, his wyfe,	...	...	0 6 0
Thomas Weir in Graystane, valued £12, 13s. 4d., and has paid his personal poll in Tweddle, at Stobbo,	12 13 0	...	0 12 6
Janet Thomson, his wyfe,	...	...	0 6 0
Barbara Weir, relict of the deceased Robert Steel of Trows, who was valued to four score four pounds, and possessed of valuation	90 0 0	...	1 12 8
James, Agnes, Marie Steel, her children,	...	...	0 18 0
James Lindsay in Cleuchbrae, valued to	18 0 0	...	0 9 8
Janet Whyte, his wyfe,	...	...	0 6 0
George Weir in Waterhead, valued to	16 0 0	...	0 9 4
Margaret Smith, his wyfe,	...	...	0 6 0
James Brown, serv ^t , fie and bountith,	...	17 0 0	0 14 6
Isable Brown, serv ^t , fie and bountith,	...	12 0 0	0 12 0
Thomas Lean of Blackreckoning, valued to	23 0 0	...	1 6 0
Bessie Lean, his wyfe,	...	...	0 6 0
Marion and Janet Lean, his bairns,	...	...	0 12 0
John Aitken, cottar in Whiteside, and his wyfe,	...	...	0 12 0
John Lewars in Dunngans, (?) valued to	53 6 8	...	0 16 8
Margaret Haddow, his wyfe,	...	...	0 6 0
James Wight in Dunngans, (?) valued to	13 0 0	...	0 8 10
Christen Stuart, his wyfe,	...	...	0 6 0
Thomas Weir, valued to	4 10 0	...	0 7 0
Christen Templeton, his wyfe,	...	...	0 6 0
Agnes Bell there, valued, too poor,	8 0 0	...	...
William Kerr, cottar there,	...	...	0 6 0
James Sherriflaw, y ^r , cottar, and exceeding poor, not able to pay,	...	...	...
William Steel in Skellyhill, valued to	16 0 0	...	0 9 4
Grizzil Steel, his wyfe,	...	...	0 6 0
William Millar, his herd boy, his fee, <i>per ann.</i> ,	...	6 0 0	0 9 10
Bessie Pait, relict of Robert Steel of Skellyhill, who was valued at 33 lib.,	...	...	0 6 0
Issabell Steel, her daughter,	...	...	0 6 0
Thomas Weir, port ^r , of Auchlochan, valued	13 0 0	...	0 8 8
Martha Whyte, his spouse,	...	...	0 6 0
James Thomson of South Cumberhead,	30 0 0	...	1 6 0
William and James Thomson, his sons,	...	...	0 12 0
Marion Thomson, his serv ^t of fie and bountith,	...	20 0 0	0 11 0
Thomas Brown of part Auchlochan-Townhead,	25 0 0	...	1 6 0
Isobell Brown, his wyfe,	...	...	0 6 0
Marion Pait, his servant,	...	9 0 0	0 10 6
James Weir in Skellyhill, valued to	16 10 0	...	0 9 9
Isobell Casseles, his servant,	...	10 0 0	0 11 10
Thomas Tweddle, herd, of fie and bountith,	...	3 0 0	0 7 6

	Valuation of Tennants.			Servants' Fees.			Poll Sillar.		
	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>D.</i>
1695.									
Thomas Tweddle, wever in Mosminion, - -	36	0	0	...			0	13	4
Janet Brown, his wyfe, - - -	...			...			0	7	4
Janet Tweddle, his daughter, - - -	...			...			0	6	0
Marion Tweddle, his cottar, - - -	...			...			0	12	0
George Newbiggen, smith in Auchlochan, - -	...			...			0	10	2
Margaret Weir, his wyfe, - - -	...			...			0	6	0
Marie Hamilton in Auchlochan, - - -	...			...			...
Robert Alston, wever, do., - - -	...			...			...
John Wilson in Townhead of Auchlochan, - -	12	10	0	...			0	8	6
Isobell Jamieson, his wyfe, - - -	...			...			0	6	0
Robert Wilson of Greystane hill, valued - -	...			...			...
Marion Pait, his wyfe, - - -	...			...			...
John Weir of Johnshill, valued to - - -	60	0	0	...			4	6	0
James Weir in Johnshill, elder, valued - -	15	0	0	...			1	9	0
Janet Meikle, his wyfe, - - -	...			...			0	6	0
Janet Weir, his daughter, - - -	...			...			0	6	0
John Swan, his serv ^t of fie and bountith, - -	...			20	0	0	0	16	0
James Weir, portioner, of Mosminion, valued -	12	0	0	...			0	8	0
James, David, Marg ^t , and Janet Weir, his bairns, -	...			...			1	4	0
Robert Wilson of Hill (Hole) of Graystone, valued to	19	0	0	...			0	10	0
Marion Pait, his wyfe, - - -	...			...			0	6	0
Robert Wilson, his father, - - -	...			...			0	6	0
John Jamphrae in Bourtries, valued - - -	16	0	0	...			0	9	0
Elisabeth Wilson, his wyfe, - - -	...			...			0	6	0
William M'Wharrie in Meadau, valued - - -	32	0	0	...			0	9	0
Marion Wilson, his wyfe, - - -	...			...			0	6	0
Andrew Walker in Scorieholm, and wyfe, - -	...			...			0	12	0
James Gatherell in Whiteside, and his wyfe, -	10	0	0	...			0	12	0
John Forrest, tailyer in Hutchensland, - -	7	0	0	...			0	12	0
Jean Forrest, his wyfe, - - -	...			...			0	6	0
William Donald in Greenfauld, - - -	...			...			...
John Lean in Greenfauld, - - -	...			...			...
His wyfe, Marie Donald, - - -	...			...			...
William Lean, elder, in Cleuchbrae, - - -	...			...			...
Janet Lean in Greenfaulds, - - -	...			...			...
Isabel Wilson, her daughter, - - -	...			...			...
James Gilkerson, weaver in Hutlingslack, his wyfe,	...			...			...
John Peat in Fulford, valued 19 lb., and his syster,	...			...			0	16	0
John Butars of Pethead, valued to - - -	...			...			1	6	0
His brother's mother (? stepmother) - - -	...			...			0	12	0
John Swan in Bromptpark, and his wyfe, - -	10	10	0	...			0	14	0
George Mair of Pounelle, valued to £130, also tenant in 82 lib. valuation in Milton, being taken at the highest capacity as heritor, - - -	...			...			4	6	0
Margaret Weir, his wyfe, - - -	...			...			0	6	0
James Mair, his son, - - -	...			...			0	6	0
William M'Gie, his serv ^t of fie and bountith, -	...			8	0	0	0	10	0
Kathren M'Neil, his serv ^t of fie and bountith, -	...			10	0	0	0	11	0
Janet Weir, his friend, - - -	...			...			0	6	0

	Valuation of Tennants.	Servants' Fics.	Poll Sillar.
	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>
1695.			
Marie Weir, relict of the deceased James Mair of Pounell, - - - - -	...	...	1 12 8
Thomas Pait in Maynes (?) - - - - -	...	...	...
John Forrest in Pounell, of valuation, - - -	11 0 0	...	0 8 4
Bessie Moor, his wyfe, - - - - -	...	...	0 6 0
John Greenshields, his serv ^t , fie and bountith, -	...	...	...
William Greenshields, of valuation, - - -	...	8 0 0	0 10 0
Christen Greenshields, his wyfe, - - -	11 0 0	...	0 8 4
Marg ^t Baillyie, serv ^t to Jo. Forrest, of fie and bountith, - - -	...	...	0 6 0
James Wilson in Pounell, of valuation, - - -	16 10 0	10 0 0	0 11 0
Bessie Wilson, his wyfe, - - - - -	...	...	0 9 4
Adam Wilson, his servant of fie and bountith, -	...	...	0 6 0
George Wilson in Yearhead, of valuation, - -	5 10 0	11 0 0	0 11 6
Agnes Hutchison, his wyfe, - - - - -	...	...	0 7 4
John Scott in Pounell, valuation, - - - - -	...	...	0 6 0
Robert Smith there, - - - - -	11 0 0	...	0 8 6
Marie Weir, his wyfe, - - - - -	22 0 0	...	0 10 6
William Weir there, and his wyfe, - - - -	...	...	0 6 0
Marg ^t Weir in Saidlerhead, valued - - - -	11 0 0	...	0 14 6
John and George, sadlers, her sons, - - -	11 0 0	...	0 8 4
William Greenshields in Sadlerhead, - - -	...	...	0 12 0
Marion Wilson, his wyfe, John, Thomas, Mary, and Janet, their bairns, - - - - -	11 0 0	...	0 8 4
Andrew Kello, wever there, and Isobell Kello, his daughter, - - - - -	...	...	1 10 0
	...	...	0 18 0
ANDREW HAY OF CRAIGNETHAN,			
His valuation is four hundred nyntie-five pounds, and posseses of valuation, - - - - -	78 0 0	...	9 6 0
Eupham Cheeslia, his lady, - - - - -	...	...	0 6 0
Andrew, Will ^m , Mary, and Susanna Hays, his bairns, -	...	...	1 10 0
Mr. John Wauch, chaplain of fie and bountith, -	...	40 0 0	1 6 0
Daniel Byers, his servant of fie and bountith, -	...	29 0 0	1 0 6
Robert Deans, his serv ^t do., - - - - -	...	26 0 0	0 19 0
Margaret Haisty, his serv ^t do., - - - - -	...	13 0 0	0 12 6
Jean Chambres (or Membes), his serv ^t do., - -	...	13 0 0	0 12 6
Agnes Watson, his serv ^t do., - - - - -	...	13 0 0	0 12 6
Marion Demholm, his serv ^t do., - - - - -	...	6 13 4	0 9 4
LIST OF HIS TENANTRIE.			
John Forrest in Threepwood, cottar, - - -	...	...	0 6 0
James Forrest, his son, tenant in Threepwood, valued -	50 0 0	...	0 16 0
Kathren Reid, his wyfe; John Forrest, his son, -	...	...	0 12 0
Agnes Forrest, his sister, - - - - -	...	...	0 6 0
James Hamilton in Threepwood, valued - - -	43 0 0	...	0 14 8
Janet Clelland, his spouse, - - - - -	...	...	0 6 0

	Valuation of Tenants.			Servants' Fics.			Poll Sillar.		
	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>D.</i>
1695.									
James, John, Christie, and Janet Hamilton, his bairnes,	...			...			1	9	3
Robert Hamilton, tenant y ^r , valued	46	0	0	...			0	15	0
Jean Weir, his spouse,	...			...			0	6	0
David Hasty, his serv ^t of fie and bountith,	...			24	0	0	0	18	0
Jean Hamilton, his serv ^t of fie and bountith,	...			12	0	0	0	12	0
Janet Couper, tenant y ^r , valued to	46	0	0	...			0	15	3
James Templeton, her son,	...			...			0	6	0
Quentein Forrest, her serv ^t of fie and bountith,	...			29	0	0	0	18	0
John Paterson, cottar there, poor,	...			...			...
Agnes Templeton, his spouse,	...			...			...
John Reed, cottar there,	...			...			...
Archibald Scoular, cottar y ^r , poor,	...			...			...
Isobell Moor, his spouse,	...			...			...
Isobell Miller, old and poor,	...			...			...
James Lang in Nethanfoot, smith, valued to	19	0	0	...			0	12	0
Janet Allan, his spouse,	...			...			0	6	0
James Thomson in Townfoot of Croceford,	11	0	0	...			0	8	3
Jean Sherefflaw, his spouse,	...			...			0	6	0
Arthur Lang, her son, and Robert Thomson, his son,	...			...			0	6	0
Martha Gilkerson, y ^r serv ^t of fie and bountith,	...			11	0	0	0	11	0
Robert Jack, tenant y ^r , valued to	11	0	0	...			0	8	3
Marion Graham, his spouse, Rob ^t Jack, his son,	...			...			0	12	0
Robert Pollock, cottar y ^r,	...			...			...
William Jack, tenant y ^r , valued to	11	0	0	...			0	8	3
Mary Clelland, his spouse,	...			...			0	6	0
Jas. Clelland, smith in Croceford boat, valued	15	0	0	...			0	12	0
Janet Forrest, his spouse,	...			...			0	6	0
John Templeton, his serv ^t of fie and bountith,	...			24	0	0	0	18	0
Isoble Paterson, his serv ^t do.,	...			12	0	0	0	12	0
Archibald Forrest, tenant y ^r , valued	20	0	0	...			0	10	0
Agnes Scoular, his spouse,	...			...			0	6	0
Helein Moor, cottar in townhead of Croceford,	...			...			...
Janet Jack, cottar y ^r , poor,	...			...			...
Jean Clelland, her doughter,	...			...			...
Will ^m Moor, cottar, Agnes Fleeming, spouse,	...			...			...
John Eastoun, cottar and poor,	...			...			...
John Thomson in Blair, valued	37	0	0	...			0	13	6
Jas. Thomson, y ^r , Martha Thomson, his wyfe,	...			...			0	12	0
George Thomson, her brother,	...			...			0	6	0
James Smith in Holmhead, valued	33	0	0	...			0	12	8
Janet Clelland, his spouse,	...			...			...
John, Andrew, and William Smith, his sons, Beckie and Mary Smith, daughters,	...			...			1	16	0
Jas. Hamilton in Fence, Marion Forrest, spouse,	37	0	0	...			0	19	6
Margaret Scoular, his serv ^t , fie and bountith,	...			12	0	0	0	12	0
George Hog, serv ^t of fie and bountith, is to pay his own poll,	...			24	0	0	0	18	0
Arch ^d Hamilton in Fence, Marion Forrest, wyfe,	27	0	0	...			0	17	6
John, Martha, and Elisabeth Hamilton, y ^r bairns,	...			...			0	18	0

	Valuation of Tenants.	Servants' Fie.	Poll Sillar.
	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>
1695.			
Rob ^t Martin in Burnhouse, Marg ^t Steel, wyfe, -	16 0 0	...	0 15 3
Thomas Tweddle, weiver in Braehead, valued to -	10 0 0	...	0 12 0
Isoble Jack, his wife, -	...	...	0 6 0
THE LAIRD OF HILL.			
Gavin Hamilton of Hill, valued to 90 lbs., -	...	...	9 6 0
Grissel Bruce, his lady, J. and Marion, y ^r bairns, -	...	...	0 18 0
James Bailey in Hill, valued -	95 0 0	...	0 15 0
Christian Black, his wife, -	...	...	0 6 0
Marg ^t Bailzie, his serv ^t of fie and bountith, -	...	12 0 0	0 12 0
Thomas Watson in Broomilics, -	...	...	...
Margaret Twaddle in Walburne, and 2 dauct ^{rs}, -	...	...	0 18 0
John Hamilton in Hill, and his wife, -	...	...	0 12 0
M ^r Thomas Linning, minister at Leimahagow, -	...	...	3 6 0
His wyfe, -	...	...	0 6 0
Rob ^t and Barbara Linnings, his children, -	...	...	0 12 0
Joan Linning, his sister, -	...	12 ... 0	0 6 0
Marion Kerr, his serv ^t of fie and bountith, -	...	9 0 0	0 12 0
Arch ^d Campbell, serv ^t , fie and bountith, -	...	0	0 10 0
Arch ^d Symington, schoolmaster at Leimahagow, -	...	...	0 6 0
Susanna (? Saira) Kennedy, his wyfe, -	...	...	0 6 0
DUKE OF HAMILTON'S TENANTS.			
John Stuart in Underbank, possess ^d of valuation, -	75 0 0	...	1 1 0
Elisabeth Sherifflaw, his wife, -	...	...	0 6 0
Thomas Stuart, his brother, -	...	...	0 6 0
James Prentice, serv ^t of fie and bountith, -	...	20 0 0	0 16 0
Marion Hastie, his serv ^t do., -	...	13 0 0	0 12 6
James Hamilton, herd, -	...	4 0 0	0 8 0
Adam Hodgeon in Hill hill (? Hahill), -	21 0 0	...	0 10 0
Margaret Hilstane, his wife, -	...	...	0 6 0
Arthur Clealand in Auchnottroch, -	21 0 0	...	0 10 0
Marion Young, his spouse, John Clelland, his son, -	...	...	0 12 0
James Clelland, his son, Ja ^s Clelland's wife, -	...	...	0 12 0
Marie Clelland, daughter to Arthur, -	...	...	0 6 0
James Weir in Garrellwood, a fourth of Moorsland, valued to -	46 0 0	...	0 15 4
Marg ^t Forrest, his wife, George Weir, his son, -	...	...	0 12 0
James Brown, smith and cottar in Burnfoote, -	...	...	...
James Sherifflaw in Woodside, -	34 0 0	...	0 12 10
Bessie Smith, his wife, -	...	...	0 6 0
Janet Scoular, his cottar, Janet Gibson, her daughter, -	...	...	...
Jean Trumble, cottar, -	...	...	...
Marion Smith, cottar and beggar, -	...	...	...
John Stodhart, Garrellwood, valued to -	32 10 0	...	0 12 6
Ja ^s Stodhart, his son, Helen Weir, his wife, -	...	...	0 12 0
Elisabeth Semple, his serv ^t of fie and bountith, -	...	12 0 0	0 12 0

	Valuation of Tenants.	Servants' Fees.	Poll Sillar.
	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>
1695.			
John Stodhart, shoemaker, Jean Forrest, his wife, -	...	...	...
Will ^m Weir in Garrellwood, and a part of Muir- land, - - - - -	46 0 0	...	0 15 4
Agnes Clelland, his wife, - - - - -	...	...	0 6 0
Jean Clelland in Garrellwood, valued to - - -	32 10 0	...	0 12 0
Isoble Brown, her serv ^t of fie and bountith, - -	...	6 0 0	0 9 0
Gavin Weir in Waterside, valued - - - - -	40 0 0	...	0 14 0
Marion Steele, his wife, - - - - -	...	...	0 6 0
John Fairservice, his serv ^t of fie and bountith, -	...	18 0 0	0 15 0
Mary Brown, his serv ^t do., - - - - -	...	11 0 0	0 11 6
Sarra Hamilton, his cottar, Betsy Brown, her daughter, - - - - -	...	...	0 12 0
John Brown in Draffen, valued - - - - -	64 0 0	...	0 18 10
Jean Lockhart, his wife, - - - - -	...	...	0 6 0
Thomas Brown, his son, - - - - -	...	...	0 6 0
Jenet Whyte, his daughter-in-law, - - - - -	...	...	0 6 0
George Brown, smith and cottar, - - - - -	...	...	0 12 0
Jean Miller, his wyfe, - - - - -	...	...	0 6 0
Andrew Hamilton, wright y ^r , and his wyfe, - -	...	...	0 12 0
Matthew Brown in Shawbirna, val ^d - - - - -	...	...	...
Beatrice Duncan, his wyfe, - - - - -	...	...	...
Andrew Brown, his son, - - - - -	...	...	...
Thomas Young in Draffen, valued to - - - - -	64 0 0	...	0 19 0
Eupham Thomson, his wyfe, - - - - -	...	...	0 6 0
John Mirrlees, his serv ^t of fie and bountith, -	...	19 10 0	0 13 0
John Smith, his cottar, weiver, - - - - -	...	...	0 12 0
Janet Scott, his wife, - - - - -	...	...	0 6 0
Andrew Wilson, his cottar, Marion Wilson, his wife,	...	...	0 12 0
John Fleeming, cottar, his wyfe, - - - - -	...	...	0 12 0
James Nisbitt, his cottar, his wyfe, - - - - -	...	...	0 12 0
John Greenshields in Auchtool, valued - - -	80 0 0	...	1 2 0
Marion Paith, his wyfe, - - - - -	...	...	0 6 0
John Porteous, his serv ^t of fie and bountith, -	...	...	0 10 0
Margaret Steel, his friend, - - - - -	...	...	...
Isobell Forrest, of fie and bountith, - - - - -	...	6 0 0	0 9 0
William Porteous, his servant, - - - - -	...	9 0 0	0 10 6
George Young in Auchnotroch, valued - - -	42 0 0	...	0 14 4
Margaret Thomson, his wyfe, - - - - -	...	...	0 6 0
Gavin Lawson, there, valued - - - - -	21 0 0	...	0 10 4
Agnes Smith, his wife, - - - - -	...	...	0 6 0
Thomas Cassels, Auchtool, and his daughter, -	...	...	0 12 0
Robert Hamilton in Draffen, valued - - - - -	43 10 0	...	0 14 6
Janet Miller, his wyfe, - - - - -	...	...	0 6 0
Alex ^r and Marion Hamilton, their bairns, - - -	...	...	0 12 0
Robert Hamilton, his son, and Janet Miller, his wyfe,	...	...	0 12 0
John Hamilton, there, valued - - - - -	33 0 0	...	0 12 0
John M'Gie in Draffen, valued to - - - - -	125 10 0	...	1 11 2
Robert Sherrefflaw, tailyeur y ^r , valued - - -	16 10 0	...	0 12 0
Helen Thomson, his wyfe, - - - - -	...	...	0 6 0

	Valuation of Tennants			Servants' Fics.			Poll Sillar.		
	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>D.</i>
1695.									
Margaret Stewart, there, valued	32	0	0	...	...	...	0	12	4
Charles, Jean, Agnes Forrest, her bairns,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	18	0
James Lawrie, weiver, Janet Aitken, his wife,	14	10	0	...	...	...	0	18	0
John Aitken, y ^r , Janet Gilkerson, his wyfe,	18	10	0	...	...	...	0	14	10
Robert Baird in Draffen, valued to	39	0	0	...	...	...	0	14	0
His wyfe, a son, and a daughter,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	18	0
John Hamilton in Southfield, valued	44	0	0	...	...	...	0	15	0
Will ^m Smith, y ^r , valued, Barbara Weddel, his wife,	44	0	0	...	...	...	1	1	0
Thomas Finlay, y ^r , valued, Marie Stuart, wyfe,	35	0	0	...	...	...	0	19	0
Marie Weir, his serv ^t of fie and bountith,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George Weir, y ^r , valued	35	0	0	...	...	...	0	13	0
George Young in Canderwater, valued	22	0	0	...	...	...	0	10	6
John Hamilton, y ^r , valued	22	0	0	...	...	...	0	10	6
John Forrest in Muirland, valued	26	0	0	...	...	...	0	11	4
Janet Rae, his wyfe,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
Janet and Marie Patonns (?) in Muirland,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Wilson in Wallburn, valued	44	0	0	...	...	...	0	15	0
His wife,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
John Paitt in Clanochdyke, his wife, valued	56	0	0	...	...	...	1	3	3
Tho ^s Brown, wever in Clanochyett, his wife,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	18	0
William Thomson in Forrensyth (?), his wife,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0
John Paitt in Whytehill, valued to	24	0	0	...	...	...	0	11	0
Isoble Currie, his wife,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
Tho ^s Porteous in Knockin, Cassels, his wife,	22	0	0	...	...	...	0	16	5
Rob ^t Porteous in Knockin, and his wife,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0
Thomas Greenshields in Nivieland (?), valued	22	0	0	...	...	...	0	10	5
Janet Hamilton, his wyfe,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
William Porteous, his serv ^t , fie and bountith,	...	...	...	8	0	0	0	10	0
Isoble Young, his serv ^t , do.,	...	...	...	8	0	0	0	10	0
John Tweddle in Langlands, valued	27	10	0	...	...	...	0	11	6
Marg ^t Tweddle, his wyfe,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
James and John Tweddle, his sons,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0
Robert Tweddle, his son, tailyour,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0
William Thomson in Langlands, valued	27	10	0	...	...	...	0	11	6
Ja ^s and Marion Thomson, his bairns,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0
Kathren Thomson in Muirland,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
George Lean in Boreland,	51	0	0	...	...	...	0	16	4
Janet Stodhart, his wyfe,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
Ja ^s Lean, his son, Elisabeth Clelland, his wife,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0
John Lean, his son, Agnes Brown, serv ^t,	...	...	...	6	0	0	0	15	0
Arch ^d Porteous, y ^r , valued, his wife,	15	0	0	...	...	...	0	15	0
John Meikle, smith in Bogside, valued	34	0	0	...	...	...	0	13	0
Margaret Lean, his wyfe,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
Thomas Brown, his prentice,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
Bessie Watson, y ^r , valued to	34	0	0	...	...	...	0	13	0
William Tuthope in Burnbrae, valued	34	0	0	...	...	...	0	13	0
William Tuthope, servant,	...	...	...	20	0	0	0	16	0
Agnes Porteous, his serv ^t , Marion Tuthope, sister,	...	...	...	12	0	0	0	18	0
George Tuthope, there, valued	34	0	0	...	...	...	0	13	0

	Valuation of Tennants.			Servants' Fees.			Poll Sillar.		
	Lib.	S.	D.	Lib.	S.	D.	Lib.	S.	D.
1695.									
Jean Hamilton, his wife, Marie Hamilton, serv ^t ,	...			12	0	0	0	18	0
William Draffen, servant, -	...			12	0	0	0	12	0
George Gothrell in Auchtygemel, valued -	29	0	0	...			0	11	10
John Miller, y ^r serv ^t , Gothrell, his wyfe, -	...			...			0	12	0
John Miller, possessed of valuation -	29	0	0	...			0	5	10
James Gothrell, shoemaker y ^r , Marion Miller, his wyfe, -	...			...			0	18	0
Rob ^t Lawson in Nether Auchtygemel, his wife, -	30	0	0	...			0	18	0
a ^s Hamilton in Over Auchtygemel, valued -	29	0	0	...			0	12	0
Janet Hodgeon, his wyfe, James Hamilton, his son, -	...			...			0	12	0
James Smith, y ^r , -	29	0	0	...			0	11	10
James Weir, his son-in-law, and his daughter, -	...			...			0	12	0
William Weir in Woods and Bankhead, -	37	0	0	...			0	15	6
Eupham Bryce, his wife, -	...			...			0	6	0
John Wood in Woods, valued also for y ^s half of Bankhead, of value ⁿ 8 lib., -	29	0	0	...			0	12	0
James Sharpe in Lawwards (f), valued -	14	0	0	...			0	9	0
William Gillies, y ^r , valued to -	10	0	0	...			0	8	0
William Clelland in Righead, valued -	36	0	0	...			0	13	3
John Hodgeon in Hillend, valued -	34	0	0	...			0	13	10
James Sherefflaw in Coromill, -	37	10	0	...			0	13	6
Marion Bannatine, his wyfe, -	...			...			0	6	0
James Muir, there, valued to -	37	10	0	...			0	13	6
William Ingles in Connellholm, valued -	18	0	0	...			0	9	8
ABBEYGREEN OF LESMAHAGOW, valued -	39	0	0	...			...
William Semple, couper, and his wyfe, -	...			...			0	18	0
George Telfer, Jean Hamilton, his wyfe, and his servant of fie and bountith, -	...			...			0	12	0
Rob ^t M'Wharrie, tailyour y ^r , Marg ^t M'Wharrie, his wife, -	...			...			0	18	0
Ja ^s , Janet, and Marion M'Wharrie, his bairns, -	...			...			0	18	0
Marion Weir, George Wilson, her son, Marion Hamilton, -	...			...			0	18	0
John Young, and Kathren Watson, his spouse, -	...			...			0	12	0
Isoble Elliot, y ^r , Marg ^t Pait, her daughter, -	...			...			...
Thomas Whiteford, tailyour there, -	...			...			...
Marion Steel, poor, John Brown, packman, -	...			...			0	12	0
And ^m Hanna, mer., Jean Mather, his wyfe, lunatic, -	...			...			...
James Thomson, Agnes Hamilton, his wyfe, -	...			...			0	12	0
James Brown, Marion Lean, his wyfe, -	...			...			...
John Pret, and John Whyteford, tailyours, cottars, -	...			...			1	9	0
William Couper, wever y ^r , his wyfe, -	...			...			0	18	0
Thomas Pendder, Anna Russell, his wyfe, -	...			...			0	12	0
Marion Couper, y ^r , Jean Forrest, y ^r , Janet Brown, y ^r, -	...			...			0	18	0
John Howie, cottar, Ellison Allan, his wyfe, -	...			...			0	12	0
William Lean, chapman (pedlar), Janet Purdie, wyfe, -	...			...			0	19	4
Janet Forrest, his serv ^t of summer's fie and bountith, -	...			3	0	0	0	7	6
James Miller, chapman, Semple, his wyfe, -	...			...			...

	Valuation of tenants.	Servants' Fees.	Poll Sillar.
	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>
1695.			
Marion M'Caskle, his mother, John Couper, and	1 11 4
James Finlay, masons,	0 12 0
Mary Weir, daughter to Ja ^s Weir, called (proclaimed?),	0 6 0
John Howie, his wyfe and cousin,	0 6 0
MILNTOWN OF LESMAHAGOW.			
Andrew Telpher in Bowbridges,	0 6 0
William Young, smith, Jean Stodhart, wyfe,	0 18 0
Agnes Whyteford in Milntown,	0 6 0
Robert Thomson, elder in Milton, his wyfe,	0 12 0
Daniel Marshall in Milntown,	0 6 0
Rob ^t Thomson, younger, chapman, his wyfe,	0 18 0
THE LAIRD OF KERSE.—His lands.			
John Weir, elder, of Kerse, £3, 6s.; James Weir of Kerse, val ^d	159 0 0	...	14 6 0
Margaret Deans, his lady,	0 6 0
Ja ^s , Will ^m , Mary, Grizzel, Janet Weir, his children,	1 10 0
William Miller, his serv ^t of fie and bountith,	...	24 0 0	0 18 0
Barbara Mair, his serv ^t do.,	...	12 0 0	0 12 0
Will ^m Pillans, his tenant in Auchtygemel, valued	60 0 0	...	0 18 0
Walter Somervell, tenant in Kerse, valued to	24 0 0	...	0 14 10
Janet Weddel, his wyfe,	0 6 0
Tho ^s Allan in Clanochyett, valued to	35 0 0	...	0 13 0
James Purdie, tenant in Holm, valued	20 0 0	...	0 10 0
Helen Hamilton, his wyfe,	0 6 0
Ja ^s Weir in Priestholm, Janet Lindsay, wyfe,	15 0 0	...	0 15 0
THE LAIRD OF STANEBYRES.			
M ^{rs} Rachel Carmichael, relict of the deceast James Weir of Stanebyres, whose estate is valued	1505 0 0	...	8 6 0
William Weir, now of Stanebyres, in the said estate,	24 6 0
M ^r Daniel Weir, his brother,	3 6 0
Miss Mary Weir, his sister,	0 6 0
John Kerr, his serv ^t of fie and bountith,	...	18 0 0	0 15 0
M ^{rs} Liddel, his serv ^t do.,	...	12 0 0	0 12 0
John Spence, do. do.,	...	24 0 0	0 18 0
James Yuill, do. do.,	...	19 0 0	0 15 6
Rachel Wallace, do. do.,	...	16 0 0	0 14 0
Isoble Lainshaw, do. do.,	...	14 0 0	0 13 0
Margaret Menzies, do. do.,	...	15 0 0	0 13 6
Thomas Weir in Greenrige, gentleman, and Grizzel Weir, his spouse,	4 5 0
James Steel, his servant,	...	22 0 0	0 17 0
William Tuthope, do.,	...	24 0 0	0 18 0
William Yuill, do.,	...	18 0 0	0 15 0

	Valuation of Tennants.			Servants' Fics.			Poll Sillar.		
	Lib.	S.	D.	Lib.	S.	D.	Lib.	S.	D.
1695.									
Bessie Weir, his servant, - - -	...			12	0	0	0	12	0
Jean Porteous, do., - - -	...			12	0	0	0	12	0
Andrew Lockhart in Clerkstown, valued - -	80	0	0	...			1	2	0
Isoble Whyteford, his wife, Helen Lockhart, daug ^r, -	...			...			0	12	0
Thomas Dickson, his servant, - - -	...			24	0	0	0	18	0
Robert Temple in Taes, valued - - -	34	0	0	...			0	12	10
Jean Kennedy, his wife, Mary Temple, daughter, -	...			...			0	12	0
Thomas Watson in Dillars, valued - - -	27	10	0	...			0	11	6
Isoble Barrie, his wyfe, - - -	...			...			0	6	0
James Weir in Dillars, valued to - - -	67	18	0	...			0	19	6
Margaret Scoular, his wyfe, - - -	...			...			0	6	0
Rob ^t Tacket, his cottar, Marg ^t Telfher, wyfe, and	...			...			...
Arthur Tacket, his son, - - -	...			...			0	18	0
Thomas Telfher in Graysauchs, valued - -	23	0	0	...			0	10	8
Marion Thomson, his wyfe, - - -	...			...			0	6	0
Rob ^t Muckle in Blackhill, valued - - -	37	0	0	...			0	12	8
Helen Gray, his wyfe, - - -	...			...			0	6	0
James Ingles in Holhous (?), cottar, Janet Tuthope, his	...			...			...
wyfe, - - -	...			...			...
William Miller, y ^r , valued to - - -	16	9	0	...			0	9	4
Margaret Stodhart, his wyfe, - - -	...			...			0	6	0
Rachel Weir, his servant, - - -	...			7	0	0	0	9	6
James Weddle in Hillend, valued - - -	35	0	0	...			0	12	8
Marion Allan, his wyfe, - - -	...			...			0	6	0
Margaret Hodgeon, servant, - - -	...			13	0	0	0	12	6
Thomas Cuninghame, cottar, - - -	...			...			...
George Weir, smith in Blackhill, and a part of Hill-	...			...			...
house, - - -	46	1	0	...			0	18	10
Marg ^t Young, his wyfe, Pender, his cousin, -	...			...			0	12	0
Rob ^t Smith, his serv ^t of fie and bountith, -	...			24	0	0	0	18	0
John Weir, y ^r , valued to - - -	4	5	0	...			0	8	0
Alex ^r Gilkerson, smith in Bettans, valued -	29	5	0	...			0	12	10
James Brown in Clerkston, valued - - -	27	10	0	...			0	11	8
Anna Tuthope, his wyfe, - - -	...			...			0	6	0
William Weir in Dyke, valued to - - -	13	10	0	...			0	8	9
Agnes Weir, his wyfe, - - -	...			...			0	6	0
Rob ^t Duncan in Dyke, wever, valued to - -	13	19	6	...			0	8	4
Margaret Stuart, his wyfe, - - -	...			...			0	6	0
John Brown in Dyke, valued to - - -	40 ¹	12	0	...			0	14	0
Marion Stewart, his wyfe, - - -	...			...			0	6	0
Marion Weir, his serv ^t of fie and bountith, -	...			12	0	0	0	12	0
Arch ^d Duncan, y ^r , valued to - - -	13	10	0	...			0	8	9
Kathren Weir, his wyfe, - - -	...			...			0	6	0
John Steven in Auchleck, valued to - - -	41	19	6	...			0	19	8
Margaret Clelland, his wyfe, - - -	...			...			0	6	0
Tho ^s Lean in Boreland, his wyfe, cottars, -	...			...			...
George Tuthope, there, valued to - - -	27	0	0	...			0	11	8
John Hamilton, his serv ^t of fie and bountith, -	...			24	0	0	0	18	0
Agnes Pret, his serv ^t do., - - -	...			14	0	0	0	13	0

	Valuation of Tennants.			Servants' Fies.			Poll Sillar.		
	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>D.</i>
1695.									
Daniel Tuthope, Mary Hamilton, his wyfe, -	27	0	0	...			0	17	6
James Brown in Moordayles, -	13	10	0	...			0	8	9
Margaret Paterson, his wyfe, -	...			...			0	6	0
George Stodhart in Auchleck, valued -	45	0	0	...			0	15	0
James Hodgeon, cottar and wever, his wyfe, -	...			...			0	18	0
James Steel, there, valued to -	9	18	0	...			0	8	0
John Telfher in Greenrige, wever, Pillans, his wyfe, -	12	0	0	...			0	18	0
John Brown in Darphilland, Agnes Porteous, wyfe, -	...			...			0	12	0
William Weir in Taes, valued to -	56	5	0	...			0	17	3
William Weddel, there, valued -	33	5	0	...			0	12	1
William Steel, tailyour y ^r , valued to -	16	17	6	...			0	12	0
Janet Brown, his wyfe, -	...			...			0	6	0
James Moor in Loadhead, valued to -	45	0	0	...			0	15	0
Marg ^t Aiken, his wyfe, James Moor, his son, -	...			...			0	12	0
James Stodhart, mason in Linmilne, -	...			...			0	12	0
Janet Brown, his wyfe, -	...			...			0	6	0
Tho ^s Pret in Greenrige, valued to -	8	11	0	...			0	7	9
Will ^m Brown, cottar, tailyer, valued -	5	8	0	...			...
Ja ^s Lean in Boreland, Elizabeth Brownlie, aunt-in law, -	20	14	0	...			0	16	2
Eupham Cassells, servant, -	...			9	0	0	0	10	6
Christian Weddell, y ^r , Bessie Young, daughter, -	18	0	0	...			0	15	8
David Whyte in Bogg, Kathren Hutchison, wyfe, -	16	10	0	...			0	15	0
John Stuart in Auchren, Marg ^t Tweddell, wyfe, -	18	18	0	...			0	15	10
Will ^m Wilson, y ^r , Marion Brown, his wyfe, -	18	18	0	...			0	15	10
John Weir, y ^r , Thomas and Christian Weirs, his bairns, -	18	18	0	...			1	1	10
John Tweddell in Auldtown, Agnes Stodhard, wyfe, -	19	15	0	...			0	16	0
John Burton, Auldtown, Bessie Dick, wyfe, -	9	18	0	...			0	14	0
Will ^m Weir, val ^d , Jean Weir, his wyfe, -	9	18	0	...			0	14	0
John Porteous, y ^r , Marg ^t Bruce, his wyfe, -	19	16	0	...			0	16	0
Tho ^s Stodhart, y ^r , Isoble Brown, wyfe, -	19	16	0	...			0	16	0
Ja ^s Greenshields in Hill, Janet Paitt, mother, -	30	5	0	...			0	12	2
George and Marg ^t Greenshields, his bro ^r and sister, -	...			...			0	18	0
Tho ^s Greenshields, y ^r , valued to -	28	10	0	...			0	11	9
David Tweddell, valued to -	28	10	0	...			0	11	9
Rob ^t Hamilton in Burne, Isoble Fleck, wyfe, -	22	10	0	...			0	16	6
George Weir in Coultershogle, Grissel Hamilton, wyfe, -	20	14	0	...			0	16	2
Ja ^s Weir, y ^r , Marion Weir, his wyfe, -	20	14	0	...			0	16	2
William Weir in Struther, -	13	10	0	...			0	8	8
Christen Thomson, his wyfe, -	...			...			0	6	0
John Stodhart in Newk of Lielaw, Janet Moirhead, his wyfe, and servant, -	22	10	6	...			0	16	0
William Barr in Lielaw, valued to -	49	19	6	...			0	16	0
Will ^m Barr, and Anna Haddow, his parents, -	...			...			0	12	0
Agnes Barr, his sister, -	...			...			0	6	0
Ja ^s Tweddell, shoemaker, Grissel Ingles, his wyfe, -	17	9	3	...			0	18	0
Will ^m Lewes, y ^r , val ^d , Weddel, his wyfe, -	25	4	3	...			0	17	0
John Moor, y ^r , Helen Haddow, his wyfe, -	14	1	3	...			0	14	10

	Valuation of Tennants.	Servants' Fics.	Poll Sillar.
	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>
1695.			
Ja ^a Whyte in Coultershogle, Elison Pret, wyfe, -	33 3 6	...	0 18 8
James Stuart in Mossminion, valued -	22 10 0	...	0 10 6
Kathren Pret, his wyfe, -	...	...	0 6 0
Will ^m Weir, y ^r , Bessie Alston, his wyfe, -	18 16 6	...	0 15 10
Ja ^a Tweddell in Brae, Kathren Stuart, wyfe, -	9 0 0	...	0 13 10
John Core, y ^r , Nicolas Dick, his wyfe, -	9 0 0	...	0 13 10
John Gilkerson in Moat, Grissel Weir, wyfe, -	39 0 0	...	0 13 10
— Rentoun, his mother, -	...	...	0 12 0
Ja ^a Weir, his serv ^t , Marg ^t Tweddell, -	...	16 0 0	0 14 0
Kathren Stuart, Will ^m Core, his servant, -	...	22 0 0	1 9 8
George Cassels in Moatyett, Janet Barrie, wyfe, -	18 0 0	...	0 15 8
Ja ^a Thomson in Wood, and his wyfe, -	...	...	...
The maynes and parks of Stanebyres, possessed by the laird, who is already classed, <i>inde</i> -	...	...	...
The lands of Greenrige, possessed by Tho ^a Weir, already classed as gentleman, <i>inde</i> -	...	...	...
THE ESTATE OF KIRKFIELD is valued one hundred forty-six pounds, -	...	...	...
Major James Weir possesses his maynes, valued £96, and pays his own poll as Major to Lord Car- michel's regiment, -	96 0 0	...	...
His lady mother, -	...	...	1 2 8
His own lady and seven children, Pillans, niece, -	...	...	2 14 0
Twa men-serv ^{ts} of fie and bountith, -	...	50 13 4	1 17 0
Twa maid-serv ^{ts} , <i>item</i> , a herd, -	...	33 0 0	0 14 6
George Hastie, tenant in Kirkfield, -	16 6 0	...	0 9 4
His wyfe, a daughter, and a son, -	...	...	0 18 0
John Dickson, tenant, his father and his wyfe, -	16 6 8	...	1 1 4
Will ^m Dicson, tailyer, his wyfe and sister, -	...	...	1 4 0
George Pret in Raeholme, valued to -	17 6 8	...	0 9 6
Kathren Brown, his wyfe, Jean Brown, daughter, -	...	...	0 12 0
THE ESTATE OF CORHOUSE.			
William Somervell of Corhouse, his estate, valued to five hundred and thirtie pounds, and possesses his maynes, which is valued -	130 0 0	...	12 6 0
His lady and ane daughter, -	...	...	0 12 6
George Whyte, his serv ^t , fie and bountith, -	...	29 0 0	0 18 0
Ja ^a Tweddell, serv ^t , 8 lib. 10s., Will ^m Crawford, his serv ^t , -	...	4 0 0	0 8 0
Patrick Campbell, 29 lib. 18s., Janet Lindsay, serv ^t , Marg ^t Whyte, serv ^t , 12 lib. 12s., Agnes Steven, serv ^t , Robert Purdie in Baithill, tenant, valued -	28 2 6	...	0 11 10
Jean Weir, wyfe, Elisabeth Jamphrae, step-daugh ^r, -	...	...	0 12 0
Mongo Jamphrae, y ^r , Marion Steel, his wyfe, -	16 13 9	...	0 9 9
John Harvie in Baithill, valued -	16 13 9	...	0 9 9
Marion Forrest, wyfe, Isoble Harvie, daughter, -	...	...	0 12 0

	Valuation of Tennants.	Servants' Fies.	Poll Sillar.
	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>
1695.			
William Whyteford in Byres, valued	77 1 8	...	1 1 0
Marion Pait, his wyfe, a maid-servant,	...	...	...
David Tweddel in Byres, Agnes Stodhart, wyfe,	20 16 8	...	0 10 0
John Scott, y ^r , val ^d , Janet Dick, wyfe,	25 11 0	...	0 17 0
James and Marie Scotta, his bairns,	...	...	0 12 0
John Lean, y ^r , Grissel Steven, his wyfe,	25 0 0	...	0 11 0
John Tweddel, y ^r , Marg ^t Sherefflaw, his wyfe,	12 10 0	...	0 14 6
Will ^m Lewars, smith y ^r , Helen Miller, wyfe,	12 10 0	...	0 18 0
John Tweddel, y ^r , Marg ^t Yong, his wyfe,	31 5 0	...	0 18 0
Will ^m Brownrig, Greenhead, Janet Galloway, wyfe,	29 3 4	...	0 17 10
Bessie Muckle, cottar, reputed too poor,	...	...	...
Ja ^s Breckenrig, y ^r , Marion Porteous, his wyfe,	13 11 8	...	0 14 9
John Tweddel, y ^r , Marion Wilson, wyfe,	16 13 4	...	0 15 5
Janet Clelland, his serv ^t , fie and bountith,	...	11 0 0	0 11 6
Christopher Dick, wever in Burne,	12 10 0	...	0 12 0
Marg ^t Hog, his wyfe, Andrew and Janet Dick, his bairns,	...	...	0 18 0
John Stodhart in Coldwaukening,	12 10 0	...	0 8 6
Marg ^t and Marion Stodhart, his sisters,	...	...	0 12 0
Ja ^s Dick in Linhead, Marion Davidson, wyfe,	16 13 4	...	0 15 5
Will ^m Dick in (7), Anna Jamphrae, wyfe,	5 6 8	...	0 12 0
James Bannatine, Windiehill, valued	8 0 0	...	0 7 8
Janet Robson, his wyfe,	...	...	0 6 0
William Moor, y ^r , Helen Cay, his wyfe,	10 0 0	...	0 14 0
James Dykes, y ^r (possessed of 5 lbs. of valuation of Harperfield),	8 13 4	...	0 7 9
— Meikle, his wyfe,	...	...	...
James Brown in Burne of Corhouse,	19 0 0	...	0 8 10
Agnes Crawford, wyfe, George Tuthope, serv ^t ,	...	14 0 0	0 19 0
Tho ^s Brown, tailyer in Windiehill,	1 10 0	...	0 12 0
— Dick, his wyfe,	...	...	...
Kathren Porteous in Overhall, cottar,	...	...	...
Bessie Porteous in Burne, cottar, poor,	...	...	...
William Pret in Corhouseburne, val ^d	8 0 0	...	0 7 8
Isoble Weir, his wyfe,	...	...	0 6 0
BANKEND'S LANDS.			
John Kennedy, elder of Bankend,	...	...	3 6 0
Grissel Kennedy, his wyfe,	...	...	0 6 0
Robert and Jean Kennedy, his children,	...	...	0 12 0
John Kennedy, you ^r of Bankend, valued	18 0 0	...	4 6 0
John Cunningham, serv ^t of fie and bountith,	...	18 0 0	0 15 0
Hanna Douglas, serv ^t ,	...	14 0 0	0 13 0
Thomas and John Kennedy, you ^r , possessed of valua- tion,	17 3 0	...	...

1695.	Valuation of Tennants.	Servants' Fiea.	Poll Sillar.
	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>
THE TENANTS OF BANKEND.			
And ^w Carscalland, smith in Yondertoun, Marie Weir, wyfe, - - - - -	17 3 0	...	0 18 0
Tho ^t Stuart, y ^r , Marg ^t Davidson, his wyfe, - - -	17 3 0	...	0 15 6
Ja ⁿ Moor in Bankend, Marg ^t Sandilands, wyfe, - -	34 6 0	...	0 19 0
Marion Moor, his daughter, And ^w Weir, his friend, -	...	...	0 12 0
Marg ^t Jamphrae, his serv ^t of fie and bountith, - -	...	11 0 0	0 11 0
John Moor, y ^r , Jean Sandilands, his wyfe, - - -	34 6 0	...	0 19 0
3 daughters, Robert Dick, herd, - - - - -	...	16 0 0	1 12 0
James Wilson, cottar, Grissel Wharrie, his wyfe, -	...	...	0 12 0
Thomas Thomson, Holmhead, Elisabeth Lean, his wyfe, - - - - -	12 16 8	...	0 14 8
John Thomson in Holmhead, Marion Lean, wyfe, -	12 16 8	...	0 14 8
John Mathie, cottar in Greenfaulds, his wyfe, - -	...	...	0 12 0
George Lean in Craighead, val ^d , Janet Yong, wyfe, -	17 0 0	...	0 15 10
Rob ^t Jamieson in Yondertoun, Helen Loudon, wyfe, -	17 3 0	...	0 15 0
RAPLOCH'S LANDS IN LESMAHAGOW.			
John Taitt in Cumberhead, Kathren Scott, wyfe, -	104 0 0	...	1 6 0
Samuel and Agnes, his bairns, - - - - -	...	...	0 12 0
James Whyte, his serv ^t , Gavin Lean, fie and bountith,	...	50 0 0	1 16 0
Will ^m Mathie, his herd, And ^w Hamilton, do., - - -	...	32 0 0	1 8 0
Marg ^t Aicheson, his serv ^t , Marion Shaw, helper for some days, - - - - -	...	19 0 0	0 19 0
Marion Brown, cottar, her daug ^r , Marion Weir, - -	...	...	0 12 0
Alex ^r Brown, cottar, and his wyfe, John Olyver, his wyfe, - - - - -	...	...	1 4 0
And ^w Leeper in Whiteside, 20 lbs. valuation, - -	20 0 0	...	0 10 0
Jean Nimmo, his wyfe, - - - - -	...	...	0 6 0
John Duncan, y ^r , Marg ^t Barr, his wyfe, - - -	10 0 0	...	0 14 0
John Crichton in Whitesidehill, Marion Lean, wyfe, -	10 0 0	...	...
Alex ^r Hamilton in Waterhead of Kype, - - - - -	12 0 0	...	0 18 5
Janet Wilson, his spouse, - - - - -	...	...	0 6 0
Ja ⁿ Cochran, serv ^t , Agness Lepper, serv ^t , - - -	...	16 0 0	1 0 0
Alex ^r Miller in Pryorhill, val ^d - - - - -	29 0 0	...	0 17 0
Marg ^t Hamilton, serv ^t, - - - - -	...	...	...
Rich ^d Whyte, Cleuchead, valued, — Hamilton, wyfe, -	12 0 0	...	...
And ^w Hamilton in Carngour, Bessie Whyte, his wyfe, -	24 0 0	...	0 16 10
James Hamilton, younger, - - - - -	24 0 0	...	0 10 10
Robert Stuart and his wyfe, Margaret Finlay, his mother, - - - - -	...	...	0 12 0
HARPERFIELD LANDS.			
John Lockhart, tenant in Harperfield, val ^d - - -	80 0 0	...	1 2 0
Janet Gray, his wyfe, - - - - -	...	...	0 6 0

	Valuation of Tennants.	Servants' Fics.	Poll Sullar.
1695.	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>
John Lockhart, son, shoemaker, - - -	...	...	0 12 0
George and Lillias Lockhart, son and daughter, -	...	...	0 12 0
Ludovic Gray, his serv ^t , fie and bountith, - - -	...	24 0 0	0 18 0
Rolland Brown, cottar, his wyfe, - - -	...	...	0 12 0
Will ^m Wallace in Harperfield, valued - - -	5 0 0	...	0 7 0
Christen Menzies, his wyfe, - - -	...	...	0 6 0
Ja ^s Dykes in Thievesford, poss ^{or} of Harperfield, -	5 0 0	...	...
THE LAIRD OF LEES' LAND.			
Tho ^s Dun in Spittelgill, Janet Wilson, wyfe, -	16 13 4	...	...
Rob ^t Dun, his son, who was serv ^t to Tho ^s Allan in Clanochyett, of fie and bountith, all paid in provisions (!), - - -	...	11 9 0	...
Gavin Paterson in Spittelgill, valued - - -	10 0 0	...	0 8 0
Ja ^s Thomson in Tanhill, Hellen Thomson, his daughter, - - -	25 0 0	...	0 17 0
John Thomson, son, Hellen Miller, wyfe, - - -	...	...	0 12 0
John Thomson in Spittelgill, valued to - - -	33 6 8	...	0 12 8
Janet Weir, his wyfe, James, John, and Thomas Thomson, his bairns, - - -	...	...	1 4 10
John Paterson in Carlindale, val ^d - - -	16 13 4	...	0 9 4
Marion Carscallan, his wyfe, - - -	...	...	0 6 0
Thomas Hogg, wever, and his wyfe, - - -	...	...	0 18 0
THE LAIRD OF BIRKILL'S LANDS.			
Jean Bruce, Lady Birkhill, relict of Rob ^t Lockhart of Birkhill, who was valued - - -	215 0 0	...	3 6 0
Will ^m Lockhart, her son, Marion and Marg ^t , her daug ^{rs}, - - -	...	...	...
Marg ^t Davidson, and Elisabeth Davidson, her serv ^{ts} , Elisabeth Purdie, her serv ^t , John Weir, her serv ^t of fie and bountith, - - -	...	17 0 0	...
Lyon Purdie in Fauldhouse, valued to - - -	30 0 0	14 0 0	...
His wyfe, Rob ^t , Janet, Marie Purdies, his bairns, -	...	...	...
James Purdie, his son, mason, - - -	...	...	...
James Weir, cottar, Marion Weir, his daughter, -	...	...	...
Henry Jamieson, cottar, and his wyfe, - - -	...	...	...
Arch ^d Falconer, cottar, Janet Walker, his wyfe, -	...	...	...
Ja ^s Allan, Hillsbyke, and his wyfe, valued - - -	...	...	...
Robert Inglis, there, and his wyfe, - - -	...	...	...
Andrew Gilkerston in Pounell, valued - - -	18 15 0	...	0 9 10
Janet Anderson, his wyfe, - - -	...	...	0 6 0
Tho ^s Gilkerson, his son, Janet Gilkerson, wyfe, -	...	...	0 12 0
Will ^m Brown in Pounell, Isoble Mitchell, mother, -	18 15 0	...	0 15 10
Marion Brown, his sister, - - -	...	...	0 6 0
John Brown, val ^d , Janet Pots, his wyfe, - - -	7 10 0	...	0 13 6
John Barr in Pounell, Helen Gray, his wyfe, -	22 10 0	...	0 16 6

	Valuation of Tennants.			Servants' Fics.			Poll Sillar.		
	Lib.	S.	D.	Lib.	S.	D.	Lib.	S.	D.
1695.									
Will ^m Barr, his bro ^r , Janet Reid, his wyfe, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0
John Fisher in Pounceill, valued, Jean Barr, his wyfe, -	32	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
James Miller in Birkhill, Mary Lindsay, his wyfe, -	26	13	4	...	...	...	0	17	4
Hellen Miller, his daughter, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
Robert Currie in Birkhill, Grissel Watson, wyfe, -	13	6	8	...	...	...	0	14	10
David Tweddell in Grasshill, his wyfe, -	10	0	0	...	...	...	0	14	0
Will ^m Tweddell in Grasshill, Janet Spears, wyfe, -	10	0	0	...	...	...	0	14	0
THE TENANTS IN RAW.									
Will ^m Kennedy in Fockartoun-Milne, of valua ⁿ -	47	12	0	...	...	...	0	15	7
Mary Alston, his wyfe, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
John and Elisabeth Kennedy, his son and daughter, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0
Ja ^s Dick, his cottar, and mason, Kathren Lewars, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0
wyfe, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0
Will ^m Dick, his son, Marion Meek, his cottar, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	18	0
George Weir in Ryhills, tradesman, of valuation -	35	15	0	...	...	...	0	13	2
Janet Tod, his wyfe, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
James Brown, his serv ^t of fie and bountith, -	...	...	...	20	0	0	0	16	0
Agnes Maxwell, his serv ^t , John Mathie, cottar, -	...	...	...	6	0	0	0	15	0
Bessie Stodhart, his wyfe, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
Grissel Howison, his cottar, Rachel Kennedy, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0
daughter, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	9	7
John Lewars in Seggiholm, valued to -	17	18	0	...	...	...	0	6	0
Jean Kirkpatrick, his wyfe, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
Marg ^t Lewars, his daughter, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
Geo. Harperfield, val ^d , Grissel Alexander, his wyfe, -	17	18	0	...	...	...	0	15	7
James Newbigging in Bellieshole, valued -	11	18	0	...	...	...	0	8	5
Christian Willison, his servant, -	...	...	...	10	0	0	0	11	0
Thomas Fleeming in Dindiving (?), valued -	23	16	0	...	...	...	0	10	10
Marg ^t Kennedy, his wyfe, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
Thomas Hutchison in Blackhouse, valu ^d -	23	16	0	...	...	...	0	10	10
Marion Ingles, his wyfe, Mary and Barbara Hutchi- -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	18	0
son, his daug ^m, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	16	10
Rob ^t Hutchison, y ^r , Marg ^t Fleming, his wyfe, -	23	16	0	...	...	...	0	16	10
John Harperfield in Syde, Grissel Ingles, wyfe, -	23	16	4	...	...	...	0	16	10
Will ^m Grinshiells, his son-in-law, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
Robert Lewars in Syde, valued -	23	16	4	...	...	...	0	10	10
Bessie Alexander, his wyfe, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
Grissell Lewars, his daughter, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
Bessie Weir, his cottar, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
John Kennedy in Bellieshole, Janet Law, wyfe, -	11	18	0	...	...	...	0	14	6
Rob ^t Kennedy in Raw, classes himself at -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
Janet Weir, his wyfe, Christen Kennedy, daughter, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0
William Geddes, cottar in Raw, Braehead, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Barr in Galrige, valued to -	30	0	0	...	...	...	0	10	10
Jean Watson, his wyfe, Jean Barr, his daughter, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0
Will ^m Barr in Balgray, Kethren Weir, wyfe, -	25	0	0	...	...	...	0	17	0
Kathren Lockhart in Balgray, -	25	11	0	...	...	...	0	11	0

	Valuation of Tennants.	Servants' Fiee.	Poll Sillar.
	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>
1695.			
John and Marg ^t Tweddels, her children, -	...	...	0 12 0
James Barr in Kelumhill, Bessie Gardner, wyfe, -	15 0 0	...	0 15 11
John Patherne (?) in Cumerhead, valued -	12 10 0	...	0 8 0
Anna Young, his wyfe, -	...	...	0 6 0
John Brown in Cumerhead, -	12 10 0	...	0 8 6
Janet Patherne, his wyfe, -	...	...	0 6 0
George Grensheills in Rottenraw, valued -	13 10 0	...	0 8 1
Margaret Wilson, his wyfe, -	...	...	0 6 0
John Purdie in Pethfoote, val ^d , Elisabeth Purdie, wyfe, -	18 0 0	...	0 15 8
Jas. Hinschelwood and his wyfe in Auchtyfardel, -	...	...	...
John Smith in Hoodshill, and his wyfe, valued -	30 0 0	...	0 18 0
James Tweddell in Yuilstries (?), his wyfe, valued -	25 0 0	...	0 17 0
John Lindsay, smith in Rottenrow, his wyfe, val ^d -	12 0 0	...	0 18 0
John Watson, y ^r , there, his wyfe, valued -	10 0 0	...	0 10 0
Rob ^t Watson, his son, Rob ^t Watson in Shielgreen, and his wyfe, -	15 0 0	...	0 15 0
John Weir in Knowhead, cottar, -	...	...	...
John Brown in Craighead, -	...	...	...
John Bannatine in Craigmoor in Auchtyfardell, classes himself as gentleman, -	...	...	3 6 0
His lady and seven children, -	...	...	2 8 0
David Fleming, his serv ^t , -	...	20 0 0	0 10 0
Marg ^t Lundie, serv ^t , Nicolas Coupland, serv ^t , -	...	26 13 4	1 5 4
ROLL OF THE DECEAST WILLIAM MENZIES OF CASTLE.			
HIS TENANTRIE IN FOCKARTOUN.			
John Lindsay in Hallhill, poss ^{on} of valuation -	23 10 6	...	0 10 10
Kathren Fleming, his wyfe, -	...	...	0 6 0
Agnes Miller, his serv ^t of fie and bountith, -	...	10 4 0	0 11 2
George Young in Barnhill, Marion Grenshiells, wyfe, -	23 10 6	...	0 16 10
Thomas Grenshiells, his son-in-law, -	...	...	0 6 0
John Grenshiells, cottar and smith, -	...	...	0 12 0
Marion Gray, his wyfe, -	...	...	0 6 0
William Fleming in Eastertown, -	35 5 0	...	0 13 1
Kathren Grensheills, his wyfe, -	...	...	0 6 0
Kathren Grensheills, his mother, -	...	...	0 6 0
Marg ^t Grensheills, his sister-in-law, -	...	...	0 6 0
Thomas Kello, cottar and wever, -	...	...	0 12 0
John Kennedy in Eastertown, -	17 2 6	...	0 9 7
Marion Kilkerson, his wyfe, -	...	...	0 6 0
Grissel Forrest, his serv ^t , fie and bountith, -	...	11 0 0	0 11 6
George Kennedy, and Bessie Aiken, his spouse, -	...	...	0 12 0
John Dunipace, val ^d , Grissel Kennedy, wyfe, -	17 12 6	...	0 15 6
Mary Kennedy, his serv ^t , a sick and tender person, who left y ^r service in y ^e beginning of harvest, -	...	...	...
Marg ^t Greensheills, his cottar, -	...	...	0 6 0
John Fleming in Blacklandyet, valued -	14 14 0	...	0 9 0

	Valuation of Tennants.	Servants' Fies.	Poll Sillar.
	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>	<i>Lib. S. D.</i>
1695.			
John Fleming, his son, - - -	...	...	0 6 0
Marg ^t Arthur, his cottar, a poor person, on charity, -	...	...	...
Will ^m Brown in Tower, Jean Dykes, his wyfe, -	35 5 0	...	0 19 1
Will ^m Brown, his son, Janet Wilson, his serv ^t , -	...	10 0 0	0 17 0
James Graham, cottar and smith, - - -	...	...	0 12 0
Kathren Kennedy, his wyfe, - - -	...	...	0 6 0
Adam Dick, his cottar, - - -	...	...	0 6 0
Will ^m Lewars in Tower, Kathren Alexander, wyfe, -	35 5 0	...	0 19 1
Janet Bredwood, his servant, fie and (bountith), -	...	10 0 0	0 11 0
John Hamilton, cottar, Bessie Miller, his wyfe, -	...	...	0 12 0
Arch ^d Grensheills, cottar, Christen Kello, wyfe, -	...	...	0 12 0
David Grensheills, Ridshead, Helen Yonge, wyfe, -	31 7 4	...	0 18 0
Marg ^t Grensheills, his mother, Ja ^s Bryson, serv ^t , -	...	13 0 0	0 18 6
Agnes Holmes, cottar, - - -	...	...	...
Jean Gray, cottar, Marion Lewars, cottar, -	...	...	...
Gavin Sherreflaw, wever in Tower, valued to -	17 12 6	...	0 9 8
Sarra Whyte, his wyfe, - - -	...	...	0 6 0
William Miller in Netherhall, - - -	23 10 6	...	0 10 8
Margaret Lindsay, his wyfe, - - -	...	...	0 6 0
John Martin in Hillhouse, - - -	50 0 0	...	0 16 0
Agnes Bocket, his wyfe, - - -	...	...	0 6 0
John Martin, his son, - - -	...	...	0 6 0
James Willison in Mitchland, - - -	11 15 6	...	0 8 6
Jean Sherreflaw, his wyfe, - - -	...	...	0 6 0
John Grensheills, valued - - -	11 15 6	...	0 8 5
Marg ^t Bannatyne, his wyfe - - -	...	...	0 6 0
John Gibson, Bocketshole, valued - - -	23 10 6	...	0 10 10
Janet Young, his wyfe, - - -	...	...	0 6 0

(End of the Poll Tax Record of 1695, which, however, omits the whole of the Blackwood Quarter or District.)

CHAPTER XI.

SOCIETIES OF LESMAHAGOW.

FREE-MASONS.—ST. JOHN'S LODGE,

Holding under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Date of Charter, 1736. No. 20. Original No., 22. Colour of Clothing, Blue and Gold. Present Representative in the Grand Lodge, CHARLES EDWARD HOPE VERE, Esq., Ledard, Aberfoyle.

THERE is reason to believe that for many centuries there has been a lodge in Lesmahagow connected with the very ancient order of Free-Masons, although unfortunately, as is the case with many Provincial lodges, its early records have disappeared. The date of its present charter is not that of its constitution, but of its re-organization ; and it is surmised, on plausible grounds, that before the Grand Lodge of Scotland was constituted, there was an organized and active society in Lesmahagow in connection with the Lodge of Kilwinning. Kilwinning is the mother lodge of Scotland, and historians of the craft contend that it originated about the same time that the great Masonic Assembly was convened by Prince Edwin at York, in the year 926.

Circa 1290, Sir William de St. Clair was a church vassal in Lesmahagow in the lands of Fincurrokys. (Lib. de Cal., 165, 198.) In 1315, Sir Henry de St. Clair granted warrant to his Bailie to deliver up these lands to the Abbey of Kelso or Prior of Lesmahagow. (Ibid., 166, 199.)

From the "Laws and Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Scotland," it appears that "In the reign of James II. the office of Grand Master was confirmed by the Crown to William St. Clair, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, and Baron of Rosslyn, in whose heirs and successors in the Barony of Rosslyn the office subsequently became hereditary," and "for the period of nearly a century and a half, the office of Grand Master Mason of Scotland was filled, without interruption, by the St. Clairs of Rosslyn." "In the year 1736, William St. Clair, the last Rosslyn, being under the necessity of alienating his estate, and having no children, was anxious that the office of Grand Master should not become vacant at his death. He accordingly assembled together the lodges in and about Edinburgh, and having represented to them

the advantage that would accrue to the order by having a nobleman or gentleman of *their own choice* as Grand Master, he at the same time intimated his intention of resigning into the hands of the brethren every title to that office which he then possessed, or which his ancestors might claim either under the grants of the Scottish kings, or from the kindness of the fraternity. In consequence of this representation, circular letters were despatched, in the name of the four lodges in and about Edinburgh, to all the lodges of Scotland, inviting them to appear in the metropolis either personally or by proxy, on the next St. Andrew's day, to concur in the election of a Grand Master for Scotland. On the appointed day, being the 30th Nov. 1736, thirty-two lodges personally or by their representatives assembled in Edinburgh." The Lodge of Lesmahagow was one of the number. (Pp. xvi., xviii.)

The oldest entry in the Records of the Lodge is of date 1716, twenty years before its re-organization in terms of its present charter. That minute enacts that "each person absent without ane lawfull excuse belonging to the Lodge of Lesmahagow, and not attending every quarterly meeting, be fined and amershat in the soume of one pound Scotts, to be paid into the said company."

The original designation of the lodge was, *The Lodge of St. Machute*, which affords presumptive evidence of its antiquity. The remains of a very ancient flag are carefully preserved, bearing the inscription, THE LODGE OF ST. MACHUTE; also an old seal, neatly engraved, bearing the same inscription around a masonic emblazonment. Indeed, it is presumed that a lodge existed in Lesmahagow so early as the date of the building of the Priory, on the ground that some carved stones, fine specimens of architecture, secured from the ruins, bear the impress of the mark masonry, and that the monks themselves were brethren of the "mystic tie." At all events there were operative masons amongst them; and, as is stated elsewhere in this work, the ancient bridge near Hamilton, over the Avon, was built by the monks of Lesmahagow.

Until a comparatively recent period the brethren had neither a regular hall for meetings, nor place where their records and other property could be securely kept; and this may account for the loss of ancient charters and other records. Early in 1789, application was made to His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, through his Grace's factor, Mr. Boyes, for ground on which to erect a proper building. The application was granted; and the site occupied by the present lodge was finally selected from a variety which were offered. On the 30th July of that year, the foundation stone of the building was laid in due masonic order. Mr. Wharrie of Pathhead, D.M., acting for Hugh Mosman, Esq. of Auchtyfardle, G.M., poured out the "wine, the oyl, and corn." "The whole affair was conducted with the greatest order and decency as becometh masons."

The ceremonial of laying the foundation stone of the present Parish Church appears to have been a very imposing one ; performed with all the masonic rites. The following minute is given entire :—" *Abbeygreen, 21st March 1803.*—The Master and office-bearers, with a considerable number of the ordinary members of the Lesmahagow Lodge, convened ; also a most respectable deputation from the Grand Lodge, and the Canongate Kilwinning. The Grand Lodge was opened by the attending masons, when a commission was presented from the said lodge, subscribed by their secretary, John Clark, granting permission and authority to Daniel Vere, Esq. of Stonebyres, present Master of Lesmahagow Lodge, to preside in laying the foundation stone of the new church, which commission being read, the tenor whereof is as follows :—Daniel Vere, Esq. of Stonebyres, present Master of Lesmahagow Lodge, having represented that it was his wish, as well as that of the brethren of this lodge, to have a procession at the laying of the foundation stone of the new church at Lesmahagow ; that owing to the provincial G.M. of the district being at present attending his duties in Parliament, it was not possible for him to assist at the same ; and therefore R. W. B. Vere requested permission of the Grand Lodge to perform the necessary ceremonies attending that occasion. He likewise represented, as the proper masonic implements, clothing, and jewels would be necessary, he had to request that the Grand Lodge would indulge them with these ; and that he should take special care that they would be returned in perfect safety.

" 'The Sub-Grand Master having considered what is above set forth, grants permission and authority to Dan. Vere, Esq. of Stonebyres, present Master of the Lesmahagow Lodge, to preside on the occasion, and to use the whole requisites necessary in similar cases. He further grants authority to the Grand Secretary to furnish Brother Vere with the masonic jewels and implements of the Grand Lodge, he being answerable for their safety, that they shall be returned in a reasonable time, and in good condition.' *Edinburgh, 19th March 1803.* Signed by James Clark, Secretary to the Grand Lodge.

" The above warrant being read, the Grand Lodge was opened by the said Dan. Vere, Esq., acting as Grand Master in absence of the Provincial Grand Master of the district, he being absent as aforesaid. Robert Wharrie of Pathhead, and William Miller in Keys, were deputies. Wm. Bannatyne, Esq., and John Park, Master of the Strathaven Lodge, Grand Wardens ; John Arniel, Sec. ; Wm. Smith, Treas. ; James Laurie, Standard Bearer ; Wm. Hilstone, Clerk. The manner of procession was minutely described in presence of the meeting, who were all uniformly clothed with their respective jewels and ornaments, colours flying, when they walked in the following order :—I. Band of music in the front. II. The Undertaker with his apparatus. III. The Operatives, who carried the requisites for laying the stone. IV. The

Grand Lodge. V. The Canongate Kilwinning. VI. The Lesmahagow Lodge, James Corbett, Esq., acting as Master. VII. Lanark Lodge, Robert Dundas M'Queen, Esq., Master. VIII. Strathaven Lodge. IX. Carluke Lodge. X. Muirkirk Lodge. XI. The gentlemen attending as individuals. The Stewards in their proper places. The procession marched from the Lodge-room through the village; the Rev. James Hall, chaplain, carrying the Bible, opened, at the head of the Grand Lodge, to the east corner of the church, where the foundation stone was in readiness. Four lines of the 122d Psalm were sung. The stone was laid with the usual solemnities by Dan. Vere, Esq. A very suitable prayer was delivered by the said Rev. James Hall. After the ceremony was over, they marched back in the same order to the Lodge Hall, where some masonic toasts were drunk, and the Grand Lodge was shut. After the drinking was over, the brethren all dined, and the Lesmahagow Lodge was opened after dinner, at six o'clock. Many a loyal and masonic toast was drunk. The evening was spent in the greatest regularity and good order, notwithstanding the great numbers who attended, until it was near twelve o'clock, when the Lodge was shut in proper form." The church, founded with so much ceremony, is seated for about 1600, and cost £2220, 10s.

The brethren observe as their anniversary the 27th of December, known in the Masonic Calendar as "St. John's day," or the "Festival of St. John the Evangelist." There is another festival, that of St. John the Baptist, falling on the 24th of June. It appears that these two saints are peculiar favourites with Free-Masons, "since Christianity came to mingle its rays with the light of masonry." Before the Christian era, it is supposed that the chief festivals of the craft fell on the dates when the sun entered the zodiacal signs of Cancer and Capricorn, viz., 21st of June and 22d of December. The ancient mystics introduced into their rites a great respect for, and even adoration of the sun, as the source of light, life, and fruition. As time rolled on, the church appropriated days to the memory of "the Saints John," so near to these solstitial periods, that Christian masons felt no difficulty in incorporating these festivals in the Masonic Calendar, and adopting these worthies as patrons of their order. So it is asserted by those skilled in masonic history.

In the year 1806, the brethren of No. 20 constituted themselves into a friendly society, under the designation of the "Lesmahagow Masonic Friendly Society," the object being "to raise a fund in order to afford a weekly payment to members during sickness and inability to work, old age and infirmity, and to defray funeral expenses." The fund is raised and allocated in certain proportions, and according to certain rules. The annual disbursements average about £70.

At the present time the Lodge of Lesmahagow numbers nearly 200 "brothers."

THE KIRKMUIRHILL THISTLE LODGE OF FREE GARDENERS.

This society is of recent origin, having been instituted by "a few respectable individuals, inhabitants of Kirkmuirhill, Auchinheath, Abbeygreen, and vicinity," on 12th September 1856.

Like the masons, the gardeners observe a variety of mystical ceremonies, but the chief object of the Institution, as stated in their code of "Rules and Regulations," is similar to that of the Masonic Friendly Society—viz., "to raise a fund, in the first place, for the support of its members, in cases of sickness or disability, to be appropriated and applied in such shares and proportions, and under such circumstances as are specified in the rules and regulations; and in the second place, for assisting to defray the expenses of the funeral of members and members' widows." At its constitution the Society numbered 49 members; the present number is 124. At the end of the first year the funds amounted to £13, 2s. 6d. The fund at present (1863) is £55, 16s. 10d.

The following is a list of the Grand Masters since commencement:—For two years, till 6th August 1858, John Brown; succeeded by Samuel Martin, till August '59; John Wilson, till August '60; James Meikle, till August '61; Hugh Brown, till August '62; Gavin Fletcher, till August '63. Wm. Meikle, officer. James Brown, standard-bearer.

THE LESMAHAGOW FUNERAL SOCIETY.

This Society was instituted on the 6th of March 1832, chiefly through the persevering energy of Mr. Thomas Row, Abbeygreen, several previous attempts for its organization having failed. The object contemplated, as its name imports, is to secure a fund to aid in the interment of members, their wives, and their children under a certain age. The entry-money for "every married person, and widow or widower having children," is two shillings, with a regular monthly payment of twopence. Unmarried persons are charged half these rates. The following extract from the "Regulations" of the Society, explains the benefit arising from such membership:—"Immediately on the death of a member, or member's wife, their heirs or executors shall receive three pounds sterling, and on that of member's children, below three calendar months old, fifteen shillings, and between three months and sixteen years of age, one pound ten shillings." The Society appears to be in a prosperous condition, numbering at this time about 305 single, and 480 double members. By *double* members is meant those who pay the higher rates—viz., married persons, widows, or widowers.

A similar society exists at Kirkfieldbank.

THE AUCHINHEATH WORKMEN'S BENEVOLENT YEARLY SOCIETY.

This Society was first instituted in 1850, on the principle that it should be dissolved at the expiry of a year from the first opening of the books ; to be re-organized at the beginning and dissolved at the close of each succeeding financial year. Membership is obtained by paying one shilling of entry-money, and a fortnightly contribution of sixpence, which, at the option of the office-bearers and committee, may be increased to one shilling. The object of the Society is to aid in the support of members who are unable to attend to their employment from "sickness, lameness, or other bodily ailment," such persons being entitled to six shillings per week during the period of their incapacity for labour. "On the death of a member of the Society, or of a member's wife, son, or daughter, above twelve and under sixteen years of age, each member is required to pay to the Society's funds the sum of sixpence, in addition to the usual payments which may be due, and threepence additional on the death of a child under that age, which additional payment shall be given to the deceased member's family, or to himself as the case may be." At the yearly dissolution of the Society, the surplus funds are divided amongst members not in arrears, and in proportion to their term of membership. This Society, which was originally open to all persons in the district, is now confined to the underground workmen of Messrs. James Ferguson & Co.

THE AUCHINHEATH ABOVE-GROUND WORKMEN'S BENEVOLENT YEARLY SOCIETY,

An offshoot from the above, was instituted in 1862, "for the exclusive benefit of the above-ground workmen in the employment of Messrs. James Ferguson & Co." This Society appears to be conducted on sterner principles than the parent one, inasmuch as its members are bound, under a fine of not less than 2s. 6d., to give intimation to the Committee of management, if within their knowledge, of such misconduct on the part of any of its sick members as will tend to protract their recovery. The rates are also doubled—viz., a fortnightly contribution of 1s. securing 12s. weekly in case of inability to work. In all other respects the regulations are the same.

THE WOODS OF AUCHINHEATH WORKMEN'S FRIENDLY YEARLY SOCIETY

Was first instituted in 1852, chiefly for the benefit of the miners and labourers connected with the works of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, but open to all persons in the district of sound constitution, and in good health. Its "articles," showing the principles on which it is conducted, and the rates of payment, are identical with those of the original Society connected with the works of Messrs.

Ferguson & Co. And here also the above-ground workmen have recently constituted themselves into a separate association.

A society, conducted on similar principles, and with the same rates, exists in Nethanfoot, instituted in 1854.

THE AUCHINHEATH PROVIDENT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED)

Was instituted on 18th December 1861, under a local committee of management. At that date a judicious code of rules was adopted. The Society has for its object the improvement of the social and domestic condition of its members, for supplying all the necessaries of life of as good and pure a quality as its means will afford, and sharing among the members such profits as may accrue. "The capital of the Society shall consist of not more than 600 shares of ten shillings each. No shareholder to be allowed more than ten shares, upon which interest at the rate of not more than five per cent. per annum will be paid." After payment of this interest, one per cent. of the profits is to be laid aside to meet any emergency that may arise, and the remainder of the profits to be divided among the shareholders in proportion to the amount of cash paid to the salesman for goods since last balance. The prosperity of the Society is meeting the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. At the close of the first financial year, the residuary profits were such as to enable the committee to declare a bonus of 6d. per pound to the members. At the close of the second, the profits had so increased that the sum of 10d. per pound was declared. And at the close of the third, the dividend was 1s. per pound. At Martinmas 1863, the sales for the preceding half-year were £1311, giving a clear profit of £64 divisible amongst the members in proportion to their purchases. Number of members, 98.

THE LESMAHAGOW PROVIDENT OR SAVINGS BANK

Was originally instituted under the authority of the Act of Parliament 59, Geo. III. cap. 62, for the Protection of Savings Banks in Scotland. On 25th October 1837, it was re-organized in conformity to more recent Acts. At this date the following gentlemen were appointed arbitrators:—Daniel Vere, Esq. of Stonebyres; Thomas Brown, Esq. of Auchlochan; and Hugh Mosman, Esq. of Auchtyfardle. And the following were elected directors for the ensuing year—viz., the Rev. Dr. Hamilton; Rev. Dr. Wilson; Rev. Wm. Logan; John Hamilton of Auldton; John Green-shields of Kerse; John Stein of Kirkfield; James W. Alston of Stockbriggs; Mr. James Smith, Blackwood; Dr. Frame; Mr. Thomas Carmichael, merchant; and the Rev. James Young; the Rev. Dr. Wilson to act as convener; and the Rev. James Young as treasurer and custodier of the books. The bank was "established for the

benefit of tradesmen, servants, labourers, and others, who can afford to lay up some portion of their earnings, and into which they may deposit what they can, and when they can, and draw out from what they have, just what they need, and when they need it." The business was thus carried on by the above-named gentlemen and their successors in office till January 1854, when by a special minute of the Directors it was transferred to the Western Bank's branch in Abbeygreen, on condition of being managed on the same principles, and the depositors allowed the same facilities as heretofore. At the date of transfer the deposits amounted to £1679, 13s. 5d. The business was accordingly transacted by the officers of the Western Bank till November 1857, when that bank suspended payment. At the date of the suspension, the deposits of the "Provident or Savings Bank" amounted to £3627, 11s. 7d. This department of business is now carried on by the "City of Glasgow" Bank, who established a branch in Lesmahagow in 1855. The branch of the Western Bank above referred to was established in Lesmahagow in 1847, and was transferred to the Royal Bank by their creditors—John Gibb, Esq., being continued as manager.

THE AUCHINHEATH SAVINGS BANK

Was instituted 23d November 1861, chiefly for the benefit of persons resident in the Auchinheath district, and the workmen employed at the Gas Coal Works of Draffin and Craignethan, and is managed in connection with the Auchinheath Collieries. It is open at Vere Hall, or Auchinheath School-room, every Saturday evening, from seven to eight o'clock.

LESMAHAGOW CLOTHING SOCIETY.

This Society was instituted for the purpose of supplying articles of clothing to industrious and deserving poor, and has been the means of much comfort to many such. Clothing to the value of from £10 to £15 is annually distributed, under the patronage and supervision of Mrs. McKirdy of Birkwood, Mrs. Alston of Stockbriggs, Miss Greenshields of Kerse, and other ladies. Mrs. Burns, Mansefield, is Treasurer.

LESMAHAGOW FARMERS' SOCIETY.

This Society was instituted in 1805; rules amended 1850, and revised 1862. It has for its object "the encouragement of farmers in rearing, breeding, and improving their stock, and other agricultural improvements." Membership is secured by the payment of an entrance fee of 5s., and 2s. 6d. annually; the

members usually numbering upwards of one hundred. The society holds two public meetings each year; the first on the last Friday of June, for the exhibition of farm stock of all kinds, including poultry and agricultural implements; the second on Lammas Fair day in August, for the show of dairy produce. The exhibitors pay certain rates as booking money; and there is a small sum charged to spectators for admission to the show, and applied for the benefit of the funds of the society. There is also an annual ploughing match, which takes place on the first Wednesday of February (weather permitting), and failing that day, on the first favourable Wednesday thereafter. These meetings are well supported by local donations, and by attendance of the resident gentry, farmers, and the public generally. About £100 annually are voted for prizes. Office-bearers for 1863.—President, John G. McKirdy of Birkwood; Vice-President, J. B. Greenshields, younger of Kerse; Gavin Hamilton of Auldton, Treasurer; James Wharrie of Pathhead, Hon. Secretary; James Telfer, Clerk.

LESMAHAGOW FLORICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Was organized in 1852, under the patronage of His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, the Right Honourable the Earl of Home, and the resident gentry of the parish. The object of the Society is the encouragement of cottagers and others possessing gardens, in the cultivation of flowers, vegetables, fruit, etc., and in keeping their gardens in good condition. During the eleven years of its existence it has been warmly supported, and has made steady progress. The competition takes place annually, in the Society's marquee, on the Thursday preceding the 10th of September. At the meeting on Thursday, 3d September 1863, 125 prizes were keenly competed for. Present office-bearers.—W. E. Hope Vere, President; Duncan Campbell, Vice-President; William Henderson, Treasurer; George Scott, Secretary.

LESMAHAGOW QUOITING CLUB.

The ancient game of "throwing the quoit" was, for a long period, a special favourite among our athletic and sport-loving youth. Unfortunately, the early records of the club have been lost, and the date of its original institution cannot be accurately ascertained. It was re-organized in May 1841, when steps were taken to have the code of laws revised. From these it appears that "the object of the club is to encourage, practise, and improve the noble game of quoits." Members of the society were long in the habit of meeting with the members of quoiting clubs of other parishes, "to contest with them the palm of victory." The records show that the results were remarkably in favour of the Lesmahagow players; their most

formidable rivals being the "merry lads" of Mauchline. The club is not in such a flourishing condition as it once was, but is worthy of encouragement and support.

THE LESMAHAGOW PISCATORIAL, OR FISHING CLUB,

Was originated in 1861, by a number of Izaak Walton's devoted disciples, prominent amongst whom were Mr. G. Macdougall, Sergt.-Major Cairns, and Mr. Alex. Brown, draper. It has chiefly in view the prosecution of the gentle art on legitimate principles, the members annually contesting with each other their skill and ability in enticing the finny tribe from their watery domain, the most successful being rewarded in proportion to their success. Two annual meetings are held for the purpose of appointing the scene of conflict (which is usually on the Clyde, in the neighbourhood of Abington), of determining the prizes, and attending to the society's general business. In July last eleven prizes were distributed, consisting of various implements of the art. The first prize, being an elegant fishing rod, was gained by Mr. Macdougall. The society is in a very flourishing condition, and numbers about fifty members.

LESMAHAGOW GAS COMPANY.

On 2d September 1844, a general meeting of the inhabitants of Abbeygreen was called to take into consideration the propriety of erecting a gas-work. The object was warmly approved of, and a company was speedily organized. On the 24th of the same month, arrangements were entered into to have the works forwarded with all expedition. After considerable difficulty and delay in securing a site, the directors, in 1845, acquired from the late Robert Frame, Esq., surgeon, a portion of his garden ground, "bounded by the lead to the Milton Mill on the east side, and on the north by the churchyard wall." The works were erected forthwith, and in the following year the houses in Abbeygreen received the benefit of gas-light. In February of that year, the price of gas was fixed at 6s. per thousand feet. In April 1847 it was advanced to 7s. 6d. Additional ground was acquired from Dr. Frame, in January 1850. In June 1853, the price of gas was reduced to 6s. 8d. In consequence of the extension of the village, and increased demand, it was found necessary to have an additional gas-holder. Accordingly, ground was secured for this purpose from Mr. Andrew Reid, saw-mill, adjoining the works, in August 1860, at which date the price of gas was fixed once more at 7s. 6d.; and in that year, the streets were first lighted with gas. The capital of the company is £615, in shares of £1 each. A dividend of six per cent. was paid until the erection of the new tank, and five per cent. since that period.

A gas company also exists in Kirkfieldbank; Mr. George Day, Manager.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

A society in connection with the Scottish Temperance League was organized in Abbeygreen on 1st May 1856. The present office-bearers are Mr. Wm. Millar, President; Mr. James Anderson, Treasurer; and Mr. Thomas Brown, Secretary. A similar society exists at Kirkmuirhill.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES.—PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

The author regrets that an accurate list of parish schoolmasters cannot be drawn up from the Parish Records. Our readers will have gathered from the copious extracts from the Session Records all that he has been able to ascertain regarding them. From the circumstance of the Session having paid house rent for the schoolmaster until 1707, it is presumed that not until that year was there a dwelling-house erected for his use. The name of the schoolmaster at this date cannot be accurately determined. In 1692 Archibald Smellie was elected session-clerk, an office usually conjoined, in Scotland, with that of parish schoolmaster. In 1695, Archibald Symington was schoolmaster. Under date 19th June 1715, there was given in of marriage money by Mr. Andrew Din, £136. This Mr. Din or Dinning was parochial schoolmaster until 1743, when he died. The office was then filled for a short period by Mr. Gladstone, a native of Biggar, and an ancestor of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1746, Mr. John Wilson was appointed schoolmaster in Lesmahagow. A short biographical sketch of him will be found in Appendix. (*Vide* Note M.) In 1764 he removed to Rutherglen; and in 1767 to Greenock, as superintendent of the Grammar School there. In December of the year 1764, Mr. William Hilston was elected to the office; and in 1804, Mr. Ross Kennedy was appointed his assistant and successor. Mr. Kennedy resigned in October 1811, and in November of that year Mr. John Paterson was chosen schoolmaster, and officiated as such till April 1837, when he died. He was succeeded by the Rev. James Young, who died in November 1842. After him Mr. James Hamilton was translated from the parochial school of Bothwell, and held office till November 1848, when he resigned, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Mr. Duncan Campbell.

Previous to Martinmas 1861, when the recent Schoolmasters' Act came into force, the salary of the parish schoolmaster was the *maximum*, viz., £34, 4s. 4½d. In terms of said Act, it was raised to £52, 10s. And in accordance with a resolution of the committee of ministers and heritors of the parish, a further sum of £27, 10s. was allocated to the "Side Schools," ten in number, each receiving £2, 15s., under regulations drawn up and agreed to by said committee.

SIDE SCHOOLS.

These are situated at Bent, Draffan, Crossford, Stonebyres, Kirkfieldbank, Corehouse, Leelaw, Poniel, Skellyhill, and Bankend. Whilst aided by the heritors, they are chiefly managed by local committees.

FREE CHURCH SCHOOL.

The school and schoolmaster's house, with garden adjoining, are situated on Peasehill. The office of teacher has been held in succession by Messrs. Rodger, Wilson, Frazer, Lindsay, Allan, M'Lauchlan, and Reid. The salary is made up of fees, remittance from the Education Fund of the Free Church, contributions from the congregation, and Government grant. Under the last teacher (whose certificate was 2d class, 3d division), the average attendance was 120, and his salary, irrespective of fees, amounted to £52. The present teacher, Mr. Thomas Reid, holds a Government certificate, 2d class, 2d division. There are three pupil teachers, and the school is consequently visited every year by the Government Inspector.

SUBSCRIPTION SCHOOLS—AUCHINHEATH COAL-WORKS.

This school was organized in the year 1838, when the school-room was built by subscriptions received from the proprietors of the collieries, the workmen, and others locally interested. It is conducted by the managers of the collieries and a committee of the workmen. The branches taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. The schoolmaster is paid a fixed salary of £60 *per annum*, out of a fund maintained by the weekly payment of 3d. by the married, and 2d. by the unmarried workmen connected with the collieries. Any deficit in the school fund has hitherto been made up by His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, and Messrs. James Ferguson & Co. The teacher has had for several years past, a donation from the "Ferguson Bequest Fund." In May last (1863), there were 110 children—boys and girls—attending this school.

ADVENTURE SCHOOLS

Exist at Trows and Kirkmuirhill, under the management of local committees.

FEMALE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

Her Highness the Duchess of Hamilton, Patroness; Mrs. M'Kirdy of Birkwood, President; John Gibb, Esq., Royal Bank, Hon. Treasurer; James Wharrie, Esq., Pathhead, Hon. Secretary; teacher, Miss Annan; pupil teacher, Miss M. Annan.

This school is situated in Turfholm, Abbeygreen, and is supported partly by a

a grant from Government, and partly by subscriptions. In the year ending 15th May 1863, the highest number of pupils attending the school was eighty-four. Thirty-six of these were taught gratuitously. They are instructed in plain sewing, knitting, and crotchet, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. The school is examined once a year by one of the Government inspectors. A soup kitchen, supported by voluntary contribution, is maintained during six months of the year, for the benefit of the poorer scholars.

GIRLS' SCHOOL, AUCHINHEATH.

Verehall, the elegant and commodious edifice in which this school is held, was built in 1862, by Messrs James Ferguson & Co. It is in connection with the Auchinheath subscription school already noticed, and maintained by the same means, under the management of Mrs. Ferguson, Auchinheath Cottage; Mrs. Kerr, Heathfield; and Miss Paterson, Auchinheath. Teacher, Miss Dick; pupil teacher, Miss Walker. The branches taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, with sewing, knitting, and other industrial work. In May last, the attendance was eighty-three. The teacher has a guaranteed salary of £30 per annum from the school funds, with an interest in the fees from scholars not connected with the Auchinheath works. The school is under Government inspection, and has the Government grant of £10 per annum, with the usual allowance for one pupil teacher. A donation from the Ferguson Bequest Fund has been received for several years.

FREE CHURCH FEMALE SCHOOL.

This school was organized in 1843, under Mrs. Drysdale, who had been for several years previously teacher of the "Female School of Industry," noticed above. The present teacher is Miss Jane Watson. The school is supported by voluntary contributions. For several years the trustees of the Ferguson Bequest gave the teacher a grant of £10, and for the last two years, £5 *per annum*. In the year ending May 1863, the largest attendance was forty-two, of whom twelve were taught gratuitously. The school is annually examined by the Government Inspector.

According to the census returns of 1861, there were then 1336 children attending school throughout the parish.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

There are eighteen Sabbath schools, for the most part numerous attended, and conducted with much spirit, viz., three in Abbeygreen, connected respectively with

the Established, the Free, and the United Presbyterian congregations, and one in each of the following places: Auchinheath, Kirkmuirhill, Draffen, Crossford, Stonebyres, Kirkfieldbank, Leelaw, Nethertown, Bellfield, Braehead, Coalburn, Bankend, Skellyhill, Trows, and Turfholm.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—THE ABBEYGREEN SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY

Was organized in 1813. It has gradually increased, until the number of volumes, in all classes of literature, is about 1200. For some years it has received very valuable annual additions in donation from the trustees of the Ferguson Bequest. The terms of membership are 2s. 6d. of entry-money, with 6d. per quarter, besides a small contribution annually for the librarian's salary. It would be desirable if this library met with more public support.

Besides this library, the following kindred institutions exist in the parish: *Abbeygreen Reading Room, Boghead Circulating Library, Auchinheath Working Men's Library, Kirkfieldbank Library and News Room, and Crossford Library.* These are all under the management of local committees appointed annually. There are also libraries in connection with some of the congregations, for the special benefit of their respective members. And large libraries exist in connection with the principal Sabbath schools, which are highly appreciated by the children, and constitute an important element in the system of Sabbath school instruction.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

In the commencement of the winter of 1857-58, a course of lectures on literary and scientific subjects was organized, chiefly at the suggestion of Mr. Wm. Marshall, a native of the parish, who was then a student in Edinburgh, and is now pastor of the Independent Congregation of Cambridge Heath, London. The scheme was warmly approved and liberally supported by the resident gentlemen. J. B. Green-shields, Esq., was appointed President, and Rev. J. W. Macmeeken, Secretary. Mr. Marshall gave valuable assistance in securing lectures for the season, and a programme was issued by the Secretary to the following effect:—

Literary and Scientific Lectures, 1857-58.

I. Rev. Dr. Macnaughton, Lesmahagow—on "Self-Culture." II. Rev. Mr. Kay, Airdrie—"The Newspaper Press of Great Britain." III. J. W. Jackson, Esq., Prof^r of Mesmerism, Edinburgh—"Mesmerism in Relation to Health and Disease," with experiments. IV. John Todd, Esq., Clydefalls—"The Harmony of Progressive Enlightenment." V. Rev. John Kirk, Edinburgh—"God and India, or the Theology

of War." VI. Rev. Mr. Stark, Lanark—"The Teutonic Race." VII. J. B. Gowanlock, Esq., Edinburgh—"The Catacombs of Rome," with illustrations. VIII. Rev. J. W. Macmeeken, Lesmahagow—"Natural Magic." IX. Mr. R. Slimon, Lesmahagow—"Geology," with illustrations. X. Rev. Mr. Pulsford, Edinburgh, "The Enhancement and Development of Character." XI. T. P. Johnston, Esq., Edinburgh—"Scottish Ballad Poetry." XII. Rev. Jas. Laing, A.M., Lesmahagow—"Physiology and Health," with illustrations. XIII. Rev. Robert Cordiner, Lesmahagow—"The Ocean." XIV. Mr. Wm. Marshall—"Acquisition." XV. Mr. Marshall—"Thought." XVI. Rev. Alex. Wallace, Glasgow—"Peasant Literature." XVII. Mr. Marshall—"Action." The course was highly successful.

For the winter of 1858-59 the programme indicated the following course :—

I. Rev. J. W. Macmeeken—"The Importance of Scientific Knowledge," with experiments. II. Rev. A. J. Gunion, Strathaven—"Biography." III. Rev. James Walker, Carnwath—"Eminent Men of the Upper Ward." IV. Rev. G. M'Corkindale, Gourrock—"Impressions of Rome and Naples." V. Rev. Thos. Stark—"Instinct." VI. Mr. Thos. M'Cartney—"The Currency." VII. Mr. R. Slimon—"The Mineralogy of Lesmahagow." VIII. Rev. Wm. Smith, Douglas—"The Pre-Adamite Earth." IX. G. M. Grant, Esq., Glasgow—"The Influence of the Norman Conquest on England." X. D. Marshall Lang, Esq., Editor of the *Glasgow Courier*—"A Night with the Scottish Poets." XI. Rev. James Laing, A.M. (by special request)—"The Microscope and its Wonders," with illustrations. XII. Rev. Hugh Paterson, Stonehouse—"The Life and Times of Mahomet." XIII. James Ferguson, Esq., Auchinheath—"Roads and Modes of Transit, Ancient and Modern." XIV. Rev. Angelo Macready, Lanark—"Painting, its History, Uses, and Pleasures." XV. Rev. A. Macnaughtan, D.D.—"An Hour's Talk about Brother Jonathan and his Country."

This course was also attended with very encouraging success. But as it was believed that the lectures were too numerous, a shorter scheme was arranged for the next season. It was as follows :—

Lectures, 1859-60.—I. J. B. Greenshields, Esq.—"Southampton to Jerusalem," with illustrations. II. Rev. H. Paterson, Stonehouse—"The Romish Inquisition." III. Rev. Thos. Easton, Stranraer—"The Stars." IV. Rev. Mr. Marr, Douglas—"Oliver Cromwell and His Times." V. Dr. Wylde of the Glasgow Polytechnic Institution—"The Chemistry of Agriculture," with numerous experiments. Extra, Mr. and Mrs. Fulcher, Glasgow—"Music, its History, Power, Worth, and Mission," with illustrations. VI. Rev. M. G. Easton, A.M., Girvan—"Columba and the Culdees." VII. Rev. Mr. M'Corkindale, Gourrock—"From Liverpool to Venice." VIII. Rev. Mr. Duncan, Fulford—"Old Queen Bess." IX. Rev. Alex. Young,

Darvel—"Sacred Music." X. Rev. N. M. Macnaughton, Glasgow—"Cranmer and the English Reformation." XI. J. Ferguson, Esq. of Ellenbank—"Roads and Modes of Transit, Part II." XII. J. B. Greenshields, Esq.—"Recollections of Jerusalem."

During this winter the "Revival" movement had occasioned great excitement throughout the parish, which had the effect of diminishing the attendance at these lectures. It was accordingly resolved to discontinue them for a time in Abbeygreen. In the following winter, 1860-61, several lectures were delivered in Auchinheath; and in 1861-62, they were resumed in Abbeygreen, when the following short course was given:—I. J. B. Greenshields, Esq.—"The Great International Exhibition of 1862." II. Rev. J. W. Macmeeken—"The Marriage Customs of the World." III. Rev. John Paterson—"Scotland in 1560 and 1860." IV. Rev. James Naismith, Douglas Water—"The Moral Aspect of Large Cities." And V. Rev. George M'Corkindale, Gourrock—"From Marseilles to the Pyramids."

The position occupied by this Society was taken up in the winter of 1862-63, by a new organization—"The Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association," the members of which have regular meetings for reading essays, criticism, etc. The Society has also occasional lectures on subjects connected with mental improvement and social progress.

Occasional lectures are also delivered by agents of the "Scottish Temperance League," in connection with the "Total Abstinence Society."

THE LESMAHAGOW OR THIRTY-SEVENTH LANARKSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEER COMPANY.

Towards the close of the year 1859, when the country was threatened with an invasion by France, this corps was raised in Lesmahagow, and liberally supported. The following is a copy of the original list of members who took the oath of allegiance, with others since added:—James T. Brown of Auchlochan, captain; Hugh Mosman, yr. of Auchtyfardle, lieutenant; J. B. Greenshields, yr. of Kerse, ensign; Rev. James Laing, M.A., chaplain; John Lindsay, Crossford, surgeon; John Kerr, Auchinheath, colour-sergeant; John Cairns, sergeant and drill instructor; John Gibb, Royal Bank; Andrew Smith, Birkhill; Thomas Scott, Saddlerhead; Alexander Dalglish, Johnshill; James Greenshields, Westown, sergeant; Michael Wilson, Bush; Andrew Pate, Skellyhill; Andrew Donald, Foulford; John M'Lean, Auchrobert; John Wilson, Muirburn; Robert Frame, New Trows; John Cook, Blairecouing; Joseph Beck, Bankend; James M'Gregor, Hillside; Archibald M'Lehose, New Trows; James Young, Cleughhead; Charles Cranstoun, Foulford; George Scott, Abbeygreen; William Welsh, Abbeygreen; John W. M'Cartney, sergeant, Abbeygreen; Francis Weir, Muirslaid; Matthew Fallow, Brackenridge; James Torrance, Coalburn; Alexander Gillies, Brackenridge; Peter Allan, sergeant,

Abbeygreen ; William Davidson, Highmains ; Gavin Hamilton, Auldtown ; James Meikle, Abbeygreen ; Robert Brown, Abbeygreen ; Gavin Brown, Abbeygreen ; William Allan, Abbeygreen ; James Young, Abbeygreen ; William Forrest, Abbeygreen ; James Lockhart, Abbeygreen ; Adam Gibb, Abbeygreen ; John Stewart, Abbeygreen ; Thomas M'Ghie, Abbeygreen ; William Henderson, Abbeygreen ; William Brown, Abbeygreen ; Gavin Wilson, Waterhead ; John Symington, Abbeygreen ; Alexander Campbell, Abbeygreen ; Robert Guild, Abbeygreen ; Thomas Chalmers, Abbeygreen ; James Dalzell, Abbeygreen ; James Dunn, Rosebank, corporal ; William Ferguson, Crossford, sergeant ; John Duncan, Littlegill ; William Brown, Southfield ; James Grant, Auchenheath ; Robert M'Vake, Auchenheath ; William Ferguson, Auchenheath ; Thomas Symington, Burnfoot ; Robert Reid, Auchenheath ; Alexander M'Vake, Auchenheath ; James Ballantine, Burnfoot, Lance-corp. George Charters, Auchenheath ; James Cochran, Auchenheath ; Robert Pate, South Draffan ; Robert Ranken, Crossford ; George Dyer, Sandyholm ; William Templeton, Crossford ; Henry Taylor, Kirkmuirhill ; James Scott, Auchnotroch ; William Gilchrist, Crossford ; Hugh Weir, Crossford ; Thomas Muir, Auchenheath ; William Williamson, Auchenheath ; Archibald Fraser, Auchenheath ; William Clarkson, Crossford ; Arthur M'Donald, Auchenheath ; Francis Weir, Nether Auchtygemel ; James Miller, Muirhouse ; John Weir, Auchtyfardle ; James White, Burnfoot ; John Baxter, Burnfoot ; William Mitchell, junr., Nethanfoot ; James Baxter, Crossford ; James Lees, Crossford ; Alexander Robertson, Crossford ; Robert Watson, Crossford ; Robert Callander, Crossford ; Thomas Mitchell, Nethanfoot ; James Erskine, Burnfoot ; Alexander Pate, Auchenheath ; James Brown, Southfield ; David Elder, Forkins ; William Hamilton, Auchenheath ; John Frame, Auchenheath ; William Yuill, Auchenheath ; Thomas Baxter, Auchenheath ; George Scott, Saddlerhead ; George M'Murdo, Auchenheath ; Thomas Scott, Auchenheath ; George Tudhope, Woodhead ; John Simpson, Stockbriggs ; John Gray, Lesmahagow ; Wm. Allan, Lesmahagow, band-sergeant ; Peter Watt, Lesmahagow ; James Cowie, Lesmahagow ; Thomas Allan, Lesmahagow ; John Symington, Lesmahagow ; John Taylor, Lesmahagow ; Joseph M'Allister, Lesmahagow ; Matthew Liddell, Lesmahagow ; John Affleck, Lesmahagow ; John Duncan, Auchenheath ; William Tait, Abbeygreen ; James Anderson, Abbeygreen ; John Young, Abbeygreen ; Daniel Stewart, Abbeygreen ; Gavin Cooper, Abbeygreen ; John Burnside, Abbeygreen ; David Hilston, Abbeygreen ; Thomas Kean, Abbeygreen ; Alexander Scott, Abbeygreen ; Francis Brown, Abbeygreen ; Robert Paterson, Abbeygreen ; Alexander Jack, Abbeygreen ; Gavin Struthers, Abbeygreen ; William Steel, Abbeygreen ; Andrew Stewart, Abbeygreen ; George Donald, Abbeygreen ; Daniel Young, Abbeygreen ; Gavin Hamilton, Auchenheath ; James Gilchrist, Kirkmuirhill ; John Meikle, Kirkmuirhill ; James Sandi-

lands, Kirkmuirhill ; Andrew Wilson, Kirkmuirhill ; John Fleming, Kirkmuirhill ; Gavin Walker, Kirkmuirhill ; Allan Girdwood, Abbeygreen ; Thomas Wharrie, Abbeygreen ; Robert Kyle, Kirkmuirhill ; Walter Watson, Kirkmuirhill ; Glaud Anderson, Kirkmuirhill ; Robert Scott, Kirkmuirhill ; John Torrance, Kype ; John Barr, Kype ; Malcolm M'Neil, Kype ; Alexander Walker, Pathfoot ; James Forrest, Pathfoot ; James M'Queen, Garngower ; John Imrie, Kirkmuirhill ; Robert Carmichael, Abbeygreen ; John Tudhope, Abbeygreen.

Uniform, light gray, piped with scarlet and black cord.

The officers at present are James T. Brown of Auchlochan, major-commandant of Upper Ward battalion ; Hugh Mosman, younger of Auchtyfardle, captain ; J. B. Greenshields, younger of Kerse, lieutenant ; John Kerr, Heathfield, ensign ; Rev. James Laing, M.A., chaplain ; John Lindsay, Turfholm, surgeon ; John Gibb, Royal Bank, second lieutenant ; G. T. Thornton, adjutant ; John Cairns, sergeant and drill instructor ; Peter Allan, Abbeygreen, colour-sergeant ; James Greenshields, James Dunn, Francis Weir, and William Williamson, sergeants.

J. W. MACM.

CHAPTER XII.

THE CURLING RECORDS OF LESMAHAGOW,

WITH AN INQUIRY INTO THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE GAME.

" King Johnny Frost, our artist fine,
 Paints flowers upon the window pane,
 An' crystallises ' Adam's wine,'
 To gar us lift the channel stane."

It was originally the author's intention to have left unnoticed the history of the game of curling, as well as the controverted question of its origin ; but as these involve points of curious historical and philological interest, and as the only Lesmahagow curling records which have been discovered are meagre, it seemed due to the members of the parish club, to publish the result of the author's researches among books. The votaries of the muses, strange to narrate, are almost the only parties who have expatiated upon curling as a manly Scottish sport, and ignored the idea of its foreign origin.

In the society of Scotchmen it is universally admitted that there is no winter amusement which excites more lively interest than a well-contested match on the ice. Occurring at a season of the year when the labours of the husbandman are almost at a stand, and when some other mechanical employments cannot be successfully carried on, curling offers but little interruption to serious business; and the game brings together in social intercourse men of different ranks, knits them in the bonds of friendship, promotes healthful and innocent enjoyment, and enlivens the hours of gloomy winter.

" There laird and cottar, hand to hand,
 Strive wi' guid will to reach the tee ;
 Each then forgets his rank and state,
 Nane there but friends and brithers be,—
 Then let us love the roarin' rink," etc.

Had the national game of curling been known so early as the dawn of authentic Scottish history, which Tytler dates from the thirteenth century, it is almost certain

that some notice of it, however faint, would have appeared. Had it even existed in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, it would not have been omitted in the lists of games handed down to us. In the statutes of the fifteenth century, golf and football are prohibited, with the intention of promoting "the noble art of archery." Cricket, the favourite English pastime, appears, from a manuscript in the Bodleian Library, to have existed in the year 1334; and traces of it are found in various English works under the name of *handyn* and *handoute*, also "cat and dog;" but to curling there is not, in books or early manuscripts, even the faintest allusion. That the game cannot boast of hoary antiquity is a conclusion which may also be arrived at by a process of reasoning which dispenses with written records—viz., from the rude shape and finish of curling stones and handles, until within a very recent period. It is alleged that, in some instances, within the memory of men still living, the stones had merely a niche for the finger and thumb to serve as a handle, and that they were really "channel stones" taken from the river or brook. The improvements in handles and stones went on simultaneously at a rapid rate, until a near approach to mathematical precision was attained. Had curling been known in the middle ages, these improvements would doubtless have been effected sooner, for our noble ecclesiastical piles and feudal strongholds bear ample testimony to the fact, that stone masons, who usually mould and fashion curling stones, were no less accomplished tradesmen in mediæval times than they are now. It may be argued, however, that the blocks of which curling stones are made, are more difficult to mould than stones hewn for cathedrals and fortresses. While this is readily admitted, it is equally true that not one of the curling stones even of so recent a date as the last century, possesses the polish or finish usually met with in the ancient *querns* or hand-millstones, which for many centuries were in universal use for grinding corn, and which were often moulded out of solid whinstone.

It was not until the middle of the seventeenth century that curling became known, and it was then a Sunday amusement. Baillie, in his "Letters" (vol. i., p. 137), remarks: "Orkney's process came first before us. He was a curler on the Sabbath day." So little respect was paid to the observance of the first day of the week in Scotland, during the period of Roman Catholic rule, and for some time after the Reformation, that it was the day set apart for amusements. In the life of the celebrated William Guthrie, who in the year 1644 was ordained minister of Fenwick (then called New Kilmarnock), it is stated that "he was fond of the innocent recreations which then prevailed, among which was playing on the ice." Let us hope that his influence was exerted in opposition to such Sabbath desecration.

In 1684, the frost in London was so intense that booths were erected in formal streets upon the ice on the River Thames, and a frost fair was held, when all sorts

of trades flourished, shops furnished with various commodities were opened, and even a printing press established. In the years 1715-16, 1739-40, and 1788-9, the Thames was again completely frozen over, and was the scene of puppet and wild beast shows, bear-bating, and other low amusements, but no mention is made of curling. In 1684, Fountainhall, in his "Decisions" (vol. i., p. 328), thus alludes to the game: "A party of the forces having been sent out to apprehend Sir William Scott of Harden, younger, one William Scott in Langhope, getting notice of their coming, went and acquainted Harden with it, as he was playing at the curling with Riddell of Haining and others."

Pennant, in his northern tour in the following century, describes the game as then a favourite one. About the beginning of that century, the magistrates of Edinburgh proceeded to the ice in a body, preceded by a band of music. They curled upon the "Nor' Loch," now the site of Princes Street Gardens and the Railway Station, and also on a sheet of ice near Canonmills. The game continued more or less fashionable in the capital of Scotland, until the year 1795, when the Duddingstone Curling Club was instituted with great pomp and circumstance, silver medals being struck for all the members, and a gold medal purchased, to be played for annually. Pennycuik, whose poems were published in 1715, has the following lines:

"To curl on the ice doth greatly please,
Being a manly Scottish exercise,
It clears the brain, stirs up a native heat,
And gives a gallant appetite for meat."

Allan Ramsay, who flourished about the same period, also alludes to curling. The lines of Burns are well known:

"He was the king o' a' the core,
To guard, or draw, or wick a bore,
Or up the rink like Jehu roar
In time o' need."

Graeme, a poet who died at Lanark in 1785, describes the game with such minuteness, that it is evident that *cramp bits*, i.e., flat pieces of iron with sharp spikes, to keep the player from slipping, were used in his day. One of his lines runs thus:

"Every mouth
Cries 'off the hog,' and Tinto joins the cry."

Grahame, the well known author of a poem on the "Sabbath," describes a curling match in his British Georgics:

"Now rival parishes and shrievidoms keep
On upland lochs, the long expected tryst,

To play their yearly bonspiel : Aged men
Smit with the eagerness of youth are there,
While love of conquest lights their beamless eyes,
New nerves their arms, and makes them young once more."

Davidson, who wrote in the dialect of Kirkcudbrightshire, describes the game in his verses upon "Winter," characterizing "The Channel Stane" as the "bracing engine of a Scottish arm." His account of a bonspiel between two rival chiefs on Loch Ken is graphic, but we shall only extract the concluding stanza :

"The spiel did last frae nine forenoon
Till setting o' the sun,
For when the hern scaich'd to her tree,
The combat scarce was done.
Thus did Bentudor and Glenbuck,
Their curling contest end,
They met baith merry i' the morn,
At nicht they parted friends."

When it was the fashion for our Scottish nobility and gentry to reside on their estates during the winter season, it was the custom for one feudal potentate to send a challenge to another, to engage in a bonspiel with their respective tenantry and vassals, and it was the privilege of the victors to choose the ice where they were to contend on the next occasion. The following song by the late Sir Alexander Boswell, describes a match between rival chiefs named Lochside and Damback, which are doubtless only "*noms de guerre*:"—

THE CURLERS.

A DUEL.

Air.—"The auld wife ayont the fire."

Lochside.—Let feckless chiels, like cruckit weans,
Gae blaw their thumbs wi' pechs and granes,
Or thaw their fusionless shank banes,
And hurkle at the ingle;
But lads o' smeddum, cruse, and bauld,
Whase blude can thole a nip o' cauld,
Your ice stanes in your grey plaids fauld,
And try on lochs a pingle.

Chorus.—When snaw lies white on ilka knowe,
The ice stane and the guid broom kowe,
Can warm us like a bleezing lowe,
Fair fa' the ice and curling!

Scoop the rink, lads, wide enough;
The hogscore mak', and mak' ilk brough;

And though the game be close and tough,
 We aiblins yet may bang them.
 Stan' on, Tam Scott, ye've a guid e'e;
 Come creepin' up the ice to me;
 Lie here, my besom's on the tee,
 Let's hae a stane among them.
 When snaw lies white, etc.

Damback.—"Johnny Gray, mak' this your rest,
 A guid calm shot is aye the best;
 He's fled it, raging like a pest;
 O! what's come owre ye, Johnny?"
Lochside.—"Stand on, Peat Bog, and gie's a guard,
 I ken ye can play, cautious, laird,
 Just lie ahint our stane a yard;
 I like ye weel, that's bonnie."
 When snaw lies white, etc.

Damback.—"Now, Rob Roy, mind the ice is gleg,
 Aim for the guard, and break an egg,
 But O! be cautious, man, I beg,
 He's roaring in the corner!
 Soop, gie him heels, he's aff the ice,
 The chiels are fou, or else no wise
 For gudesake! will ye tak' advice,
 And play in your auld ordnar."
 When snaw lies white, etc.

Lochside.—"Now, Geordie Goudie, here's a port,
 Be canny, an' we'll soop ye for't,
 I carena though ye're twa ells short,
 Han's up, there's walth o' powther."
Damback.—"Now Willie, here's a fine inring;
 Play straught, and rub him like a king,
 He's slipt his foot, and wi' a fling,
 The stane's out owre his shouther.
 When snaw lies white, etc.

"Sin' I was born, and noo I'm grey,
 I ne'er saw siccan wretched play,
 Our fallows are clean wud the day,
 Their stanes like gouks are hurling:
 But bring the whisky and the baiks,
 Tho' fortune has played us the glaiks,
 A bumper to the Land o' Cakes,
 And her ain game o' curling."
 When snaw lies white, etc.

It is well known that in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. of England and James I. of Scotland, many Flemings settled in this country as mechanics and manufacturers, chiefly in towns and villages. That these Flemings introduced the game of curling into Scotland is the theory of those who maintain its foreign origin, a theory which is not supported by history, but which rests mainly on the fact, that many curling words are of Dutch extraction. In reply to the objection that the game is all but unknown in England, although some of these foreigners settled there also, it is suggested that an attempt to introduce it may have failed, or the game may have been forgotten, as it is known that curling was carried into Ireland by Scottish settlers so early as the reign of James I. of England, and is now all but unknown in that country. No proof, however, is adduced of any attempt having been made to introduce it into England.

At first sight it may appear remarkable that so many of the words used in curling are of foreign origin (being in most cases derived from the German or Dutch languages), but it is not, from this circumstance, a conclusive inference that the game had its origin abroad, and that, although now unknown in foreign countries, has only been forgotten. Some traces of its former existence must have remained, or records have survived its fall; for although during the last two or three centuries, the occupations, manners, and customs of the various Continental nations have undergone wonderful revolutions, their records have usually been preserved.

The only evidence that curling, or something like it, was at one period practised on the Continent, is to be found in "Kilian's Teutonic Dictionary" (*Kilian Etymologicon Teutonicæ Linguae*), published in the year 1632. He renders the German words *Kluyten*, *Kalluyten*, "*Ludere massis sive globis glaciatis, certare discis in equore glaciato*"—i.e., to play with round masses of ice, literally with lumps or weights or balls frozen; to contend with quoits on an icy plain or level. It appears to the author that two games are here alluded to, one of which may have resembled "shinty" or football on the ice, or a match simply with snowballs; the other to have been played with small quoits, and which may have borne a strong resemblance to the game known as "pitch and toss." The words used by Kilian are not *curling stones*, but "masses or balls, and quoits."

The subject merits inquiry whether the worde *kuting*, coiting, or quoiting, which was the popular term for curling in some parts of Scotland, and *kuting stone* for curling stone, demonstrate that the game itself was derived from the Low countries or Germany. *Cuting*, *Kuyten*, is said to be from the German *Kluyten* or *Kalluten*, but if spelt *cootying* (with the Scotch sound of the double "o," as it was sometimes pronounced), it proceeds from the Dutch *coete*, a quoit.

The fact that in some parts of Scotland, curling is called "*coiting* or *kuting*," has led to the surmise that at one period it was merely the game of quoits upon the ice. According to Dr. Jamieson ("*Scottish Dictionary*"), the quoit was played in this country on *terra firma*, and was at first a flat stone which was thrown. It must be borne in mind that the primitive curling stones were of the rudest formation, being in many instances channel stones without regular shape or polish, and only fit for use on a short rink. In Dryden's lines :

"Noble youths for mastership should strive
To quoit, to run, and steeds and chariots drive,"

the poet probably uses the word in its modern signification ; but when the following curious passage in Arbuthnot and Pope is read, one is tempted to inquire whether he does not employ it with the meaning of "putting" or throwing. "When he played at quoits he was allowed his breeches and stockings." In the following line, Shakespeare uses quoit as synonymous with throw :

"Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a shove-goat shilling."

Dr. Jamieson remarks that "*coitan*" being given as the name for a quoit, we might have conjectured that the term had been transferred to curling ; but he adds, "I question if *coitan* or any similar term has been used by the Celtic nation, as I find the word mentioned only by W. Richard. We learn, however, from Mr. Todd that the verb 'to quoit' is used in a general sense in the north of England, as signifying to throw." What can be more natural than the idea that "to coit" originally meant to throw a stone upon the ice in winter, and on dry ground in summer ? In Belgium, say Jamieson, "*Kooten* means to play at cockal or hucklebone ; but this cannot be the origin, as *quoit* is used as well as *coite*. Besides, the implements of the game, in what may be viewed as its original form, are denominated quoits. Can it be supposed that this west country name has been softened from Teutonic *kluyten* to contend with the *discus* (or quoit of the ancients) on an icy plain ?"

So much for Dr. Jamieson. If one goes to the Latin root, the obscurity is far from being removed. The *discus* or quoit of the ancients was used in a trial of strength, like throwing the hammer ; with us, whether we render it quoit or quaiting stone, it is used in a game of skill. Dr. Johnson renders *quoit* something thrown to a great distance, to a certain point. But is quaiting stone, or "kutty stane," about the origin or root of which we are contending, a word so universally used among curlers as to induce them to discard "curling stone ?" And if that word is admitted into their vocabulary, what is its derivation ? *Curl*, English ; *cyrran*,

Saxon ; *krollen*, Dutch ; *krilli*, Danish. It has various significations, *e.g.*, to rise in undulations, as in Dryden's line :

"The curling billows roll their restless tide ;"

also to twist or clasp, as in his couplet,

"Then round her slender waist he curled,
And stamped an image of himself—
A sovereign of the world."

There is a German word *kurzweil*, an amusement, a game ; and *kurzweillen*, to play for amusement. The *channel stane* is believed by curlers to have been the ancient term, derived from the Latin *canalis*, and French *canal*, the hollow bed of running waters, whence the stones were procured. The Ettrick Shepherd, who was a true hearted Scotchman, and an ardent lover of manly sports, has the following couplet in one of his songs, where a broad line of distinction is drawn between *quoiting*, and the *channel stane* :

"I've played at quoiting many a day,
And may be I may do't again,
But still unto myself I'd say,
This is no the channel stane ;
Chorus.—Oh ! for the channel stane !
The fell guid game, the channel stane ;
There's no a game that ere I saw
Can match Auld Scotland's channel stane !"

Ice is a Saxon word, a source from whence so many derivations come. The Dutch word is *eyse*. *Tee*, so well known as the winning mark, is not to be found in Johnson's Dictionary. In some parts of Scotland it is called the "toe" or "toesee," and is supposed to be from Icelandic, "tia," to point out a place, or Teutonic, "tyghen," to point to. The word is not peculiar to curlers. Dr. Jamieson remarks, "It is a mark set up in playing at quoits, penny stane, etc. ;" so that the foreign root of the word is of small importance in an argument about curling. Jamieson inquires whether *cockee*, as the "tee" is sometimes called, can be derived from the eye of the cock. *Bias*, according to Dr. Johnson, is from the French *biais*, and is said to be derived from *bihay*, an old Gaulish word, signifying cross or thwart. "Witter" or wyttyr, which in some districts is the word for "tee," is derived from Suio-Gothic, *wittra*, to make known, to point out, to indicate. *Rink*, *rynk*, *renk*, means a course, a race, and by the strenuous advocates for the far-fetched origin of the game, is derived from *krink*, *hrinc*, a strong man ! A more natural derivation is from Saxon, *hring*, or ring, a circle. It is not part of our argument that a curling rink should be an exact ring or perfect circle. When pugilistic contests

take place, "the ring" is frequently a square enclosure, and the poet, when he alludes to the circus of classic times in the words :

"Place me, O place me in the dusty ring
Where youthful charioteers contend for glory,"

referred to an oblong race-course, around the goals of which the chariots were turned. In the early history of curling, it is probable that the "rink" more closely resembled a ring than it does now. *Wick* and *inwick* have been supposed to proceed from Suio-Gothic, *wick*, a corner, because only a corner of the stone is hit, or Teutonic, *wyck*, a turning ; but that part of a candle which burns is also termed "*wick*," from the Dutch word "*wiecke*," so that the argument derived from etymology tends to prove more than is wanted. The "hog score" is in some places called "coll" or *coal score*, or *colly*, Suio-Gothic for distance. A more obvious derivation is from *coll*, a Scotch word signifying to shape, the score being frequently cut out in a waving pattern. Bosworth in his Saxon dictionary renders *col*, a coal or blackened thread, a plumb line ; which does not describe the hog score. "Hog" is a word of contempt, and was probably adopted by curlers because stones which do not pass this line are contemptuously thrown aside. *Bonspiel*, *spel*, or *speill*, has been derived from two Belgic words, *bonne*, a village, and *spel*, a play, because the inhabitants of villages may have contended with each other ; and to such extremities has the search for foreign derivations proceeded, that "bonne," Suio-Gothic for husbandman, is grasped at, because husbandmen sometimes joined together in sport. In Jamieson's Dictionary three meanings of the word "bonspiel" are given—1st, A match at archery, and reference is made to "Pitscottie's Chron." (p. 348), where it is narrated "that the King's mother took on a wager of archery, a number of Englishmen against the same number of Scotchmen, at 'riveris, buttis, or prickbonnet.' The King hearing of this *bonspiel*, was weill content, so thair was laid 100 crounes, and ane tun of wyne pandit on everie syd." 2d, A match at *curling*, the etymon of *bonna*, a village, being given. 3d, A match of any kind, as at golf, or even at fighting. *Brugh*, a circle round the "tee," is, with some show of reason, derived from German, "*bruchus*," a camp ; but Jamieson, with Scottish humour, quotes, in illustration of what he terms its "Lanarkshire meaning," "a hazy circle," the following lines from a poem called the "Farmer's Ha'" (stanza 28) :—

"Meg cries, she'll wad baith her shoon
That we sall hae weet very soon,
 And weather rough,
For she saw round the moon
 A mickle brough."

There is not a word more purely Scottish than *cow* or *kow*, a twig or branch of any shrub or plant, a wisp, a besom made of broom ; and the word is of high antiquity, although its meaning, "a curler's brush," may be more recent. It is found in "Duncan Laider ; or, MacGregor's Testament," a MS. in the possession of the Breadalbane family, which is dated A.D. 1490, and is quoted by Wharton (History E. P., ii. 328), who has the following note :—"The kirk cow, or kow, is an ecclesiastical perquisite which I do not understand." Dr. Jamieson adds : "It is a poor perquisite indeed, being merely the bunch of broom used for sweeping the church." *Bunker*, a chest used as a seat, a box for holding coals, a rough prominence on the ice, is said to be derived from Icelandic, "bunga," a swelling, a bunion. *Hack* or *hatch*—in Icelandic "hiacka," and "hacken" in Dutch—is a chap or crack ; and is applied to chaps in the hands or feet more frequently than to the ice. In Danish, *hak*, is a notch. Those who are bent upon tracing curling terms to foreign sources, hold that "redd the ice" is from Icelandic, "rada," to put in order, and that to "guard a stone" is from the French, "garder," to protect or defend, the Anglo-Saxon synonyme being "ward." "Draw me a shot," i.e., "gradually approach," "come here," is a similar idiom, according to Jamieson, to "it will draw to rain," which, he states, is Swedish. As a further illustration, the Doctor, with some humour, selects the following : "She'll draw to him yet, for as skeigh as she looks."

After careful examination of these words and phrases, the conclusion appears certain that many of them do proceed from foreign roots, but the same remark is applicable to almost every word in the English language. Of the original language of our own country, it is sufficient to state that it was Celtic, but the venerable Bede, the Saxon historian, informs us that in his day four languages prevailed in Britain—viz., the Irish, the British or *Cumraig*, the Pictish or Scandinavian, and the Anglo-Saxon. Twice was the languishing Anglo-Saxon energy stirred up by the admixture of northern blood, and the "salt blood" which makes British youth turn almost instinctively to the ocean, and which forms so notable an ingredient in Britain's dauntless seamanship, is probably due, in no small degree, to the daring spirit infused by Scandinavian sea rovers. ("Northmen in Cumberland and Westmoreland," p. 3.) With the blood of Denmark came a mixture of the Danish language, and with the Norman conquest, Norman French was partially introduced. That foreigners in considerable numbers subsequently settled in our country is an undoubted historical fact, but as the most skilful philologists pronounce the German, Danish, Swedish, and ancient Saxon to be all of Gothic origin, and that the English language is mainly compounded of these, it does seem unwarrantable from etymology alone, and in the absence of all historical proof, to decide upon the foreign origin of the game, seeing that our ancestors could not avoid

using words of foreign derivation. "The whole fabric and scheme of the English language," says that great authority, Dr. Johnson, "is Gothic or Teutonic."

There are some curious curling customs in various parts of Scotland. In some districts of Perthshire it is said to be common, after the usual dinner of beef and greens, to hold what is called "a curling court." After the court has been constituted, every member who has not been "brothered" must submit to that ceremony, or leave the room. The curler is initiated by receiving the "grip," which consists in catching him by the thumb, in the manner that the curling stone is held by the handle, and in making him repeat "the curling word," "I promise never to go to the ice without a broom; I will foot fair, sweep weel, take all the brittle (angled) shots I can, and cangle (dispute) to a hair's breadth." The party then proceed to elect a president, whom they are bound to address as "my lord," and an officer whose duty is to collect fines and keep order. These two are privileged persons, allowed to say and do what they please. The other members of the court are forbidden by "his lordship" to transgress any of the following regulations, under a penalty for each offence:—There are to be no "sirs" in this court, every one to be addressed name and surname; there is to be no scratching of heads, no hands in bosoms, no "leg-owroms," and no swearing. Sometimes the members adopt fictitious titles, which are the means of making the fines more numerous. The blunders and consequent mirth to which the curling court gives rise may be imagined. It seldom lasts longer than an hour and a half. In these customs we fail to trace anything of foreign origin. It is known that masonic and other clubs sometimes practise kindred ceremonies.

In the Carse of Gowrie there existed, and perhaps still exists, the model of a curling stone in silver, which was played for annually by several parishes. Tradition reports that it was given for that purpose by James IV. of Scotland, who was a keen curler. This would carry back the game to the year 1488-97, but it is almost unnecessary to add that the historian cannot accept tradition when unsupported by evidence.

Every effort has been used to recover the early records of the Lesmahagow curlers, but without success. That a club was instituted about the year 1770 is the prevailing opinion, and the *Annual*, issued by the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, bears testimony to the fact. At that period there was a pond at Auldton, which was a favourite resort. Another meeting place was St. Mary's Loch, made by flooding part of the glebe opposite the site of the present Mason's Lodge. It was here that a memorable game was played for beef and greens by the masonic Lodges of Douglas and Lesmahagow, which was at its height when night came on, but, nothing daunted, the combatants called for a lantern, and Laird Meikle, as "hin han," per-

formed the double exploit of winning the game and smashing the lantern. One of the best curling poems ever written takes great poetic license with these facts (*Vide Appendix*, Note N.) A copy of the "Rules and Regulations of the Lesmahagow Curling Club" of so recent a date as the year 1818 is the earliest record which the writer has been able to procure. It is probable that the club was then re-modelled. These rules do not differ materially from those of the Royal Caledonian Club, by which games are now decided. In 1819, the club, by written minute, ordered the treasurer to get the dyke at the Bogside Loch put in proper repair immediately; and also, that all letters sent to different parishes with their answers be inserted in the minute-book. They unanimously agreed that the Draffen rink should be exempted from paying any expenses towards Bogside Loch, provided they put water on the Muirland Loch, to contain eight rinks of ice players. The treasurer reported that he had received from the two rinks in the village four shillings from each rink, and from the Draffen rink four shillings, and that he had paid for the minute-book one shilling.

Abbeygreen, 14th Nov. 1820.—Being a meeting of the Lesmahagow Curling Club. Present—James Meikle, preses; John Scott, treasurer; Robt. Telfer, clerk. Committee—John Hamilton, John Barr. Members—John Lawrie, George Porteous, James Harvie, James M'Ghie; when James Meikle was chosen preses, and the following members were appointed the Committee—viz., Abbeygreen Rink—James Meikle; Young Town Rink—James Lawrie; Auchtygemel Rink—William Montgomery; Devon Rink—John Hamilton; Draffen Rink—George Cleland; Tenpound land Rink—John Barr. A statement of the funds was exhibited, showing a balance on hand of 16s.

In the year 1823, Gill and Crossford rinks were admitted into the club, and in 1826 the Mains and Thomas Peat's (Muirhouse) rinks, making in all ten rinks of eight players each, which appear to have constituted the curling strength of the parish. The minutes were regularly kept by Robert Telfer, the clerk, and the accounts by John Scott, treasurer, but it is feared that they would appear insipid if inserted in full. The following may suffice as samples:—

Abbeygreen, 15th November 1831.—Being the annual meeting of the L.C.C. Present—Richard Meikle, preses; John Hamilton, Auldton; John Greenshields of Kerse; George Cleland, Henry Pate, John Hamilton, Gill; William Walker, James Whyte, George Porteous, Thomas Burton, James M'Ghie, John Lawrie, James Thomson, John M'Ghie, James Scott, Daniel Pate, James Harrison, Alexander Semple, William Capie, John Scott, Robert Telfer, clerk, etc. The minutes of last meeting having been read and agreed to, a copy of regulations for the club, which is to be adopted in all parish games, was unanimously agreed to, and

100 copies ordered to be printed ; Mr. Greenshields of Kerse to get them printed ; and the meeting ordered four copies to be sent to each rink in the club ; and it was agreed to collect from each rink the sum of one shilling, to defray expenses of printing, etc. ; and the following persons were appointed the Committee: Richard Meikle, for Abbeygreen; John Greenshields, for Auldton; James Scott, for Boghead; Thomas Burton, for Tenpound land; Robert M'Ghie, for Mains; George Porteous, for Auchtygemmel; James Whyte, for Abbeygreen; Andrew Hamilton, for Gill; George Cleland, for Draffan; and David Caldwell, senior, for Crossford rinks. They agreed that the preses be chosen by a vote of the meeting, and not by the Committee as formerly; and the votes being taken, Robert M'Ghie of Trows was duly elected preses, John Scott, treasurer, and Robert Telfer, clerk. They next proceeded to balance the funds, when there appeared 7s. 1½d. in the treasurer's hands. The annual game to be played on Dumbraxhill Loch, the Preses and John Hamilton to fix the day; and tickets being drawn, they were to play as follows: Draffan against Auchtygemmel; Auldton against Gill; James Whyte against Crossford; Richard Meikle against Mains; Tenpound land against Boghead.

Abbeygreen, 11th November 1834.—Being the annual meeting of the L. C. C. After routine business was transacted, a motion was made and seconded, that the club do purchase the second edition of the "*Memorabilia Curliana*," which was agreed to; and after the tickets were drawn, the rinks were to meet as follows:—1. Auchtygemmel; 2. Devon; 3. Gill; 4. Tenpound land; 5. Boghead; 6. Crossford; 7. Mains; 8. Old Village; 9. Draffan; 10. Young Village.

The following records of the results of parish games are all the author has been able to procure previous to the year 1848, when the parish of Lesmahagow joined the Royal Caledonian Club.

17th Jan. 1820.—A curling match took place at Cander Moss, between the parishes of Lesmahagow and Stonehouse. When the game was called the results were as follows:—Mr. Meikle's rink, 29 shots to 22; James Lawrie's, 38 to 20; Auchtygemmel, 24 to 35; Draffan, 38 to 27; Tenpound land, 25 to 31; Devon, 33 to 22. Total, 187 to 157. Majority for Lesmahagow, 30.

18th Jan. 1820.—A curling match took place at Cander Moss, betwixt the parishes of Lesmahagow and Strathaven; and when night came on the following was the statement of each rink: Auchtygemmel, 32 to 23; Mr. Meikle's, 22 to 30; James Lawrie's, 23 to 16; Devon, 33 to 17; Tenpound land, 30 to 28; Blackhill, 26 to 20; Fockertown, 28 to 13; Kilbank, 26 to 24; Crossford, 19 to 26; Hillend, 26 to 21; William Walker's, 34 to 25. Total for Lesmahagow, 299. Total for Strathaven, 243. Majority for Lesmahagow, 46 shots.

22d Jan. 1820.—A curling match took place at Bogside Loch, betwixt the parishes of Lesmahagow and Glassford; and when the game was called, the following is a statement of each rink: Auchtygemmel, 30 to 34; Tenpound land, 21 to 33; Devon, 24 to 36; Mr. Meikle's, 38 to 21; James Lawrie's, 28 to 32; Draffan, 27 to 32. Total for Lesmahagow, 168. Total for Glassford, 188. Glassford gained 20 shots.

Draffan Moss, 17th Jan. 1822.—A curling match took place betwixt Lesmahagow and Glassford. The ice being weak, the game was not finished. The statement of the game was: Mr. Barr's rink, 21 to 23; Mr. Meikle's, 24 to 18; Mr. Hamilton's, 20 to 24; Mr. Montgomery's, 21 to 23; Mr. Lawrie's, 19 to 18; Mr. Clelland's, 31 to 19. Total, Lesmahagow, 136. Glassford, 125. Lesmahagow parish gained 11 shots.

Cltyde, 27th Jan. 1822.—A curling match betwixt Lesmahagow and Cambusnethan parishes. The ice being weak the game was not finished. The statements of the rinks were as follows:—Auchtygemmel, 13 to 7; Auldtton, 16 to 4; Draffan, 13 to 12; Tenpound land, 10 to 14; Mr. Meikle's, 11 to 11; Mr. Lawrie's, 10 to 10; Gill's, 9 to 13; Crossford, 14 to 13. Total, 96 to 84. Lesmahagow gained 12 shots.

Long Loch, 16th Jan. 1826.—A curling match took place betwixt the parishes of Lesmahagow and Carnwath. When the game was finished the following was a statement of each rink: Mr. Meikle, 39 to 16; Mr. Lawrie, 27 to 20; Auldtton, 30 to 23; William Walker's, 36 to 12; Moat, 26 to 19; Auchtygemmel, 35 to 13; Draffan, 35 to 20; Gill, 31 to 13. Total, 259 to 136. Lesmahagow gained 123 shots.

Cambusnethan, 23d Jan. 1829.—A curling match took place between Lesmahagow and Cambusnethan players, and when the game was finished the rinks stood as follows:—Auchtygemmel, 39 to 25; Auldtton, 25 to 27; Moat, 37 to 30; Meikle's, 25 to 27; Lawrie's, 27 to 28; Crossford, 31 to 28; Draffan, 29 to 38; Mains, 39 to 25. Total, 252 to 228. Majority for Lesmahagow, 24.

Muirhouse Loch, Dec. 30, 1829.—A curling match took place betwixt Lesmahagow and Carluke parishes of ice-players: Mr. Meikle's rink, 33 to 11; Mains, 29 to 20; Auchtygemmel, 42 to 22; Devon, 37 to 18; Crossford, 23 to 19; Tenpound land, 27 to 16; Gill, 40 to 13; Boghead, 20 to 25. Total, 251 to 144. Lesmahagow 107 a-head.

Candermoss, Jan. 13, 1830.—A curling match took place between Lesmahagow and Glassford ice-players: Mr. Meikle's rink, 30 to 21; Devon, 27 to 27; Mr. Lawrie's, 23 to 34; Auchtygemmel, 30 to 31; Draffan, 30 to 37; Mains, 38 to 20. Total, 178 to 170. Lesmahagow gained 8 shots.

Muirhouse Loch, 15th Jan. 1830.—A curling match took place between Lesmahagow and Cambusnethan: Mr. Meikle's rink, 30 to 33; Mains, 34 to 23; Mr. Lawrie's, 39 to 17; Auchtygemmel, 26 to 27; Devon, 16 to 23; Tenpound land, 22 to 38; Gill, 25 to 23; Draffan, 30 to 19. Total, 222 to 203. Lesmahagow gained 19 shots.

Candermoss, 20th Jan. 1830.—A curling match betwixt Lesmahagow and Strathaven: Mr. Meikle's rink, 42 to 18; Auchtygemmel, 39 to 26; Devon, 26 to 22; Tenpound land, 35 to 17; Mains, 25 to 21; Mr. Lawrie's, 25 to 31; Gill, 38 to 16; Muirhouse, 36 to 23; Draffan, 43 to 21; Westown, 23 to 40. Total, 332 to 235. Majority for Lesmahagow, 97.

Blackwood Pond, 21st Jan. 1830.—A match took place between Lesmahagow and Stonehouse: Mr. Meikle's rink, 29 to 20; Tenpound land, 26 to 22; Auchtygemmel, 25 to 21; Mains, 38 to 10; Mr. Lawrie's, 29 to 14; Muirhouse, 40 to 7. Total, 187 to 94. Lesmahagow gained 93.

Muirhouse Loch, 25th Jan. 1830.—A curling match between Lesmahagow and the united parishes of Carmichael, Pittenain, and Covington: Mr. Meikle's rink, 16 to 15; Auchtygemmel, 19 to 22; Mains, 11 to 20; Boghead, 27 to 12; Gill, 15 to 12; Mr. Lawrie, 13 to 19; Devon, 16 to 14; Tenpound land, 33 to 6; Draffan, 18 to 24. Total, 168 to 145. Majority for Lesmahagow, 23.

Candermoss, Dec. 1830.—A curling match between Lesmahagow and Cambusnethan parishes: Auchtygemmel, 14 to 22; Gill, 20 to 9; Draffan, 21 to 8; Boghead, 19 to 12; Richard Meikle's, 15 to 16; Crossford, 19 to 17; Mains, 26 to 12; Devon, 20 to 18. Total, 154 to 114. Lesmahagow gained 40.

Candermoss, 3d Feb. 1831.—A curling match took place between Lesmahagow and Dalserf: Mains rink, 26 to 26; Draffan, 34 to 29; Crossford, 29 to 24; Boghead, 9 to 27; Gill, 19 to 37; James Whyte's, 34 to 15; Richard Meikle's, 32 to 25. Total, 183 to 183—equal.

Candermoss, Jan. 1832.—A curling match between Lesmahagow and Strathaven: Auchtygemmel, 22 to 30; Draffan, 24 to 30; Gill, 35 to 20; Boghead, 50 to 15; Richard Meikle's, 27 to 29; James Whyte's, 30 to 25; Mains, 44 to 21; Devon, 27 to 27; Tenpound land, 21 to 27; Crossford, 48 to 12; John Watson, 26 to 36; Andrew Tudhope, 24 to 42. Total, 378 to 314. Lesmahagow gained 64.

Muirhouse Loch, 23d Jan. 1833.—A curling match took place between Lesmahagow and Cambusnethan: Village old rink, 29 shots to 20; Village young, 33 to 14; Auchtygemmel, 30 to 25; Draffan, 31 to 27; Boghead, 29 to 28; Gill, 44 to 14; Mains, 36 to 25; Crossford, 15 to 34. Total, 247 to 187. Lesmahagow, 60 shots up.

Here end the regular minute books, but from a private source the following games have been jotted down at intervals until 1848, when the Caledonian system was introduced :—

Parish.	Parish.	Date.	Number of Rinks and Place of Meeting.	Number of Shots.	Result.
Lesmahagow.	Strathaven.	Jan. 19, 1838.	21 at Strathaven.	568 against 473.	95 for Lesmahagow.
Do.	Carluk.	Jan. 26, 1838.	8 at Muirhouse.	198 ... 158.	40 for do.
Do.	Glassford.	Jan. 28, 1838.	6 at Blackwood.	192 ... 143.	49 for do.
Do.	Kilbride.	Feb. 16, 1838.	8 at Strathaven.	261 ... 162.	99 for do.
Do.	Dalsarf.	Feb. 20, 1838.	7 at Muirhouse.	44 ... 55.	11 for Dalsarf.
Do.	Carluk.	Feb. 21, 1838.	8 at Muirhouse.	249 ... 194.	55 for Lesmahagow.
Do.	Crawfordjohn.	Feb. 22, 1840.	7 at Muirland.	125 ... 215.	90 for Crawfordjohn.
Do.	Strathaven.	Jan. 21, 1841.	21 at Muirland.	253 ... 199.	54 for Lesmahagow.
Do.	Douglas.	Dec. 14, 1844.	6 at Brokenscross.	136 ... 156.	20 for Douglas.
Do.	Crawfordjohn.	Dec. 23, 1844.	Crawfordjohn.	190 ... 176.	14 for Lesmahagow.
Do.	Douglas.	Date lost.	6 at Uddingstone.	168 ... 139.	29 for do.
Do.	Douglas.	Dec. 17, 1846.	6 at Auchlochan.	136 ... 138.	2 for Douglas.
Do.	Stonehouse.	1847.	No return.	186 ... 151.	35 for Lesmahagow.
Do.	Strathaven.	Jan. 22, 1847.	18 Rinks.	457 ... 431.	26 for do.
Do.	Douglas.	Jan. 26, 1848.	4 Rinks.	104 ... 85.	19 for do.
Do.	Strathaven.	Jan. 31, 1848.	18 Rinks.	459 ... 435.	24 for do.

On the 30th of June 1848, a meeting was held at Lesmahagow of parties disposed to institute a Curling Club in connection with the Royal Caledonian Club, when Jas. T. Brown, Esq., younger of Auchlochan, was called to the chair, and it was resolved that a club should be formed agreeably to the rules of the Royal Club, and that application should be made at the forthcoming meeting of the Royal Club for admission; all which was done, and the Caledonian rules adopted, with the exception that at private matches, players might change the soles of their stones, and were not obliged to take different sides of the rink in the course of the game, as provided by rules XII. and XIV. of the Royal Club.

The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the year, viz.: W. E. Hope Vere, Esq., President; Jas. T. Brown, Esq., Vice-President; Rev. Thos. Burns, Chaplain; John B. Greenshields and James Smith, Esquires, Representative Members; John Gibb, Esq., Treasurer; and James Smith, Esq., Secretary. Committee—Messrs. Robert Porteous, Robt. M'Ghie, Robt. Frame, Gavin Hamilton, Wm. Sandilands, Jas. Weir, Andw. Smith, John Douglas, and the Secretary, *ex-officio*. The minutes are in the handwriting of Jas. Smith, Esq. of Ingleston, to whose memory this seems a fitting opportunity of paying a tribute of respect, not only as an excellent curler, but a worthy honest man. The subsequent proceedings of the Club are in the handwriting of Mr. Gibb, or his accountant in the Bank; and a separate book was kept by the late J. W. M'Cartney.

The following are the results of competitions for medals given by the Royal C. C. Club, and played for by the Lesmahagow Club:—

Name of Club.	Opposing Club.	Date.	Number of Binks.	Place of Meeting.	Result.
Lesmahagow.	Glassford.	Jan. 15, 1850.	8	Bogside Loch, Dalsarf.	31 in favour of Lesmahagow.
Do.	Hamilton.	Jan. 11, 1850.	6	Strathaven Loch.	13 in favour of Lesmahagow.
Do.	Avondale.	Jan. 12, 1850.	6	Do.	54 in favour of Avondale— gained medal.
Do.	Do.	March 1, 1853.	14	Yards Loch and Blackwood.	10 in favour of Avondale.
Do.	Kilbride.	Jan. 5, 1854.	8	Strathaven Loch.	60 in favour of Lesmahagow.
Do.	Do.	Jan. 12, 1854.	6	Do.	79 in favour of do.
Do.	Hamilton.	Jan. 13, 1854.	6	Do.	42 in favour of do.
Do.	Avondale.	Do.	6	Do.	11 in favour of do.
Do.	St. Bride's, Douglas.	Jan. 14, 1856.	6	Douglas Big Park.	24 in favour of do.
Do.	Cambusnethan.	Feb. 2, 1857.	8	Skellyton Pond.	9 in favour of do.
Do.	Douglas Water.	Dec. 31, 1860.	10	Douglas Big Park.	80 in favour of Douglas.

These records also contain the results of Parish matches, but as they are of so recent a date, and are open to the inspection of all members of the Curling Club, it is deemed unnecessary to give them here. This chapter is brought to a close by the introduction of the following curling song by an unknown author, dedicated to curlers in general, and to the Lesmahagow club in particular :—

Air—"There's nae luck about the house."

Mak' haste, my lads, put by your wark,

For John's no far awa ;

His harbinger's already here,—

The pure, the spotless snaw.

Be ready for the ice-clad pond,

We're sure to find him there,

His great delight is meetin' frien's,

In keen, keen open air.

There's nae fun at Christmas,

Nor yet at the New Year ;

We canna ca' them holidays

If Johnny be na here.

What though he nip the bairnie's tae

An' gar the wee things greet,

They never are a bit the waur

When they've enough to eat :

What though our patient dames, at times

Provoked, gie us a scold

When John keeps us frae dinner, till

Its over-done or cold.

There's nae fun, etc.

We like to see his wrinkled brow,
Although his looks are snell;
His clear blue e'en and siller locks
The tale o' health aye tell.
What though he send our Southren frien's
To shiver by the fire,
He only rouses Scottish bluid
To circulate the higher.
There's nae fun, etc.

Then welcome Johnny back again—
Our merry Christmas King—
With royal honours three times three,
Till a' the welkin ring.
And fill a bumper to the brim,
Leave nae heel-taps ava';
Drink health and strength to auld John Frost,
Hip! hip! hip! hip! Hurrah!!
There's nae fun, etc.

CHAPTER XIII.

BOTANY AND ORNITHOLOGY.

BOTANY.

THE extent, varied surface, and elevation of the parish, stretching, as already shown, from the banks of the river Clyde and the Douglas, to the bare rounded summit of Nutberry, and to the sources of the Logan, Nethan, and Poniel waters, and presenting such diversified fields as the beetling cliffs and precipitous banks of the Lower Nethan,—the glades, rugged ravines, and coppice woods of Stonebyres and Corehouse,—the wide expanse of the Broken-cross-muir, and the unfathomable “flow mosses,” might well lead the student of nature in the department of Botany to expect a rich treat in his explorations. Nor will he be disappointed. Each of these districts, as well as others, which want of space prevents us from enumerating, abounds in rare and beautiful plants, to some extent peculiar to the respective localities. The “Flow” produces abundantly the pretty *Drosera longifolia*, entirely ignored in Patrick’s indigenous plants of Lanarkshire, as a native of the county. The hill districts do not present so rich a field in this department. The Silurian regions, so fully described in a subsequent chapter, would seem to have reserved their chief interest for the geologist.

To lead our botanical friends over the most interesting spots, we would introduce them to the northern extremity of the parish, where the Nethan *debouches* into the Clyde; and we would at once proceed to the environs of Craignethan, under the shadow of the hoary battlements of whose Castle will be found the following:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Chelidonium Majus</i> —Com. Celandine. | 6. <i>Malva Sylvestris</i> —Common Mallow. |
| 2. <i>Corydalis Claviculata</i> —White Climbing Corydalis, also abundant at Wester House. | 7. <i>Hypericum Hirsutum</i> —Hairy St. John's Wort. |
| 3. <i>Fumaria Capriolata</i> —Ramping Fumitory. | 8. <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> —Perforated St. John's Wort. |
| 4. <i>Sisymbrium Officinale</i> —Com. Hedge Mustard. | 9. <i>Hypericum quadrangulum</i> —Square Stalked St. John's Wort. |
| 5. <i>Cheiranthus Cheiri</i> —Wallflower, abundant on the old walls of the Castle. | |

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>10. <i>Ononis Arvensis</i>—Com. Rest-harrow.
 11. <i>Agrimonia Eupatoria</i>—Com. Agrimony.
 12. <i>Circea Lutetiana</i>—Com. Enchanter's Nigh Shade.
 13. <i>Circea Alpina</i>—Alpine Do.
 (Both luxuriating in the debris that descend from the neighbouring rocks.)
 14. <i>Sedum Telephium</i>—Orpina.
 15. <i>Sedum Reflexum</i>—Crooked Yellow Stone Crop, on the walls and houses.
 16. <i>Ribes Grossularia</i>—Gooseberry, apparently wild.
 17. <i>Lonicera Periclymenum</i>—Com. Honeysuckle.
 18. <i>Fedia Olitoria</i>—Lamb's Lettuce.
 19. <i>Anchusa Sempervirens</i>—Evergreen Alkanet.</p> | <p>20. <i>Viburnum Opulus</i>—Com. Gualder Rose, here, as also in <i>Stonebyres Wood</i> and <i>Galrig Burn</i>.
 21. <i>Veronica Montana</i>—Mountain Speedwell.
 22. <i>Verbascum Thapsus</i>, Great Mullein.
 23. <i>Origanum Vulgare</i>—Com. Marjoram.
 24. <i>Nepeta Cataria</i>—Cat Mint.
 25. <i>Glechoma Hederacea</i>—Ground Ivy, luxuriant at south wall of the castle.
 26. <i>Lysimachia Nemorum</i>—Yellow Pimpernel.
 27. <i>Humulus Lupulus</i>—Com. Hop. In the Wood near the Castle.
 28. <i>Allium Ursinum</i>—Broad-leaved Garlic, abundant along the Clyde, especially at <i>Stonebyres Falls</i>.</p> |
|--|---|

To the east of the Castle, in the precipitous face of the hill, *Arum Maculatum* (Cuckow-pint or Wake Robin), so peculiar, whether in flower or fruit, grows profusely, as it does also in a similar situation in *Stonebyres Den*, and near it is *Dipsacus Fullonum* (Fuller's Teasel), with its graceful appearance and cup-forming leaves, disputing with the tenant of the grounds the Lordship of the Bank, where "spite of nature, crops are taught to rise."

But perhaps the most interesting spot of the whole neighbourhood is on the southern border of the hill, where a most luxuriant patch of *Equisetum Fluviale* (?) (Great Water Horse-tail) grows (its sterile stems) to a height of about five feet, and suggesting from its graceful appearance and habit, the stately productions of the Tropics. Nor must we omit to mention *Scolopendrium Vulgare* (Hart's Tongue), which grows in numerous tufts and luxuriantly in the fosse, and along the northern wall of the Castle.

The *Auchenheath Braes* furnish a fair share of the *Filices* (Ferns), of which by and bye. Kerse Banks—*Adoxa Moschatellina* (Tuberous Moschatell). Birkwood Woods—*Melampyrum Arvense* (Com. Yellow Cow Wheat), *Carduus Heterophyllus* (Melancholy Plume Thistle), *Pyrola Media* (Intermediate Wintergreen). Stockbriggs—*Anagallis Tenella* (Bog Pimpernel), etc. etc. The Manse Glebe—*Chrysosplenium Oppositifolium*, Com. Golden Saxifrage, and *Chrysosplenium Alternifolium*, alternate leaved Saxifrage.

But to return to the Clyde: Along its banks between Crossford and Stonebyres Falls are numerous specimens of—

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <i>Hypericum Dubium</i>—Imperforate St. John's Wort.
 2. <i>Hypericum Pulchrum</i>—Small Upright Do.</p> | <p>3. <i>Solidago Virgaurea</i>—Com. Golden Rod.
 4. <i>Campanula Latifolia</i>—Great Bellflower.
 5. <i>Sambucus Ebulus</i>—Dwarf Elder, etc.</p> |
|--|--|

Proceeding to *Corehouse*, not the least interesting botanical field of the parish, as the following list of its Flora shows, there are found :—

1. *Hippuris Vulgaris*—Mare's Tail.
2. *Montia Fontana*—Water Blinks.
3. *Sherardia Arvensis*—Blue Sherardia.
4. *Galium Erectum*—Upright Bedstraw (rare).
5. *Galium Pusillum*—Least Bedstraw.
6. *Cornus Sanguinea*—Wild Cornel.
7. *Symphytum Tuberosum*—Tuberous Rooted Comfrey.
8. *Lycopsis Arvensis*—Small Bugloss.
9. *Echium Vulgare*—Com. Viper's Bugloss (rare).
10. *Primula Veris*—Com. Cowslip.
11. *Anagallis Arvensis*—Scarlet Pimpernel (rare).
12. *Polemonium Cæruleum*—Jacob's Ladder.
13. *Campanula Rapunculus*—Rampion Bell-flower (rare).
14. *Campanula Rapunculoides*—Creeping Bell-flower.
15. *Vinca Minor*—Lesser Periwinkle.
16. *Chenopodium Botryodes*—Red Goose Foot.
17. *Lonicera Caprifolium*—Pale Perfoliate Honey-suckle.
18. *Hydrocotyle Vulgaris*—Marsh Penny Wort (very rare).
19. *Torilis Anthriscus*—Upright Hedge Parsley.
20. *Chærophyllum Aureum*—Tawny Seeded Chervil.
21. *Pimpinella Saxifraga*—Com. Burnet Saxifrage.
22. *Viburnum Lantana*—Mealy Guelder Rose.
23. *Sambucus Nigra*—Common Elder.
24. *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*—Com. Daffodil.
25. *Paris Quadrifolia*—Com. Herb Paris.
26. *Acorus Calamus*—Sweet Sedge.
27. *Berberis Vulgaris*—Com. Barberry.
28. *Alisma Plantago*—Great Water Plantain.
29. *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*—Red Whortleberry.
30. *Saxifraga Oppositifolia*—Purple Mountain Saxifrage. In graceful pendants in the face of the rocks between the two Falls.
31. *Sempervivum Tectorum*—Com. House Leek.
32. *Papaver Rhæas*—Com. Red Poppy.
33. *Helianthemum Vulgare*—Com. Rock Rose (very rare).
34. *Aquilegia Vulgaris*—Com. Columbine.
35. *Thalictrum Flavum*—Com. Meadow Rue.
36. *Ranunculus Auricomus*—Wood Crowfoot.
37. *Ranunculus Aquatilis*—Water Crowfoot. In flowing tufts both in the Clyde and Douglas Water.
38. *Stachys Palustris*—Marsh Woundwort.
39. *Lathræa Squamaria*—Greater Toothwort (very rare, parasitic on Hazels, etc).
40. *Scrophularia Aquatica*—Water Figwort.
41. *Cardamine Impatiens*—Narrow-leaved Bitter Cress (rare).
42. *Barbarea Præcox*—Early Winter Cress.
43. *Arabis Hirsuta*—Hairy Rock Cress.
44. *Brassica Campestris*—Wild Navew.
45. *Orobis Sylvaticus*—Wood Bitter Vetch (rare).
46. *Vicia Sepium*—Bush Wood Vetch.
47. *Melilotus Officinalis*—Com. Melilot (rare).
48. *Trifolium Medium*—Zigzag Trefoil.
49. *Trifolium Procumbens*—Hop Trefoil.
50. *Trifolium Filiforme*—Lesser Yellow Trefoil.
51. *Leontodon Palustre*—Marsh Dandelion.
52. *Doronicum Pardalianches*—Great Leopard's Bane, at the old Castle.
53. *Centaurea Cyanus*—Com. Blue Bottle (rare).
54. *Habenaria Bifolia*—Butterfly Habenaria.
55. *Hebenaria Albida*—Small White Habenaria.
56. *Habenaria Viridis*—Green Habenaria.
57. *Gymnandria Conopsea*—Fragrant Gymnandria.
58. *Orchis Morio*—Green Winged Meadow Orchis (rare).
59. *Listera Nidus-Avis*—Com. Bird's Nest.
60. *Listera Ovata*—Com. Tway Blade.
61. *Listera Cordata*—Heart-leaved Tway Blade.
62. *Epipactis Latifolia*—Broad-leaved Helleborine.
63. *Carex Pulcaris*—Flea Carex.
64. *Carex Sylvatica*—Wood Carex.
65. *Rosa Rubiginosa*—Sweet Briar.
66. *Rosa Villosa*—Villous Briar.
67. *Hieracium Umbellatum*—Narrow-leaved Hawk-weed.*

* We are indebted for a very full list of the flora of this district, of which the above is only a selection, to Mr. David Stewart, butler to Miss Edmonstoune Cranstoune of Corehouse.

The following plants which are found in the Corehouse Grounds are supposed not indigenous :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Borago Officinalis</i> —Com. Borage. | 8. <i>Butomus Umbellatus</i> —Flowering Rush. |
| 2. <i>Foeniculum Vulgare</i> —Com. Fennel. | 9. <i>Agrostemma Githago</i> —Corn Cockle. |
| 3. <i>Ornithogalum Umbellatum</i> —Com. Star of Bethlehem. | 10. <i>Papaver Somniferum</i> —White Poppy. |
| 4. <i>Convallaria Majalis</i> —Lily of the Valley. | 11. <i>Nymphaea Alba</i> —Great White Water Lily. |
| 5. <i>Convallaria Multiflora</i> —Solomon's Seal. | 12. <i>Nuphar Lutea</i> —Yellow Water Lily. |
| 6. <i>Rumex Aquaticus</i> —Grainless Waterdock. | 13. <i>Nuphar Pumila</i> —Least Water Lily. |
| 7. <i>Trientalis Europaea</i> —European Chickweed Wintergreen. | 14. <i>Malva Rotundifolia</i> —Dwarf Mallow. |
| | 15. <i>Malva Moschata</i> —Musk Mallow. |

The Broken-cross muir is yellow in its season, with the delicate *Genista Anglica* (Petty Whin), and in its ponds are found : 1. *Typha Angustifolia* (Lesser Reed Mace) ; 2. *Sparganium Ramosum* (Branched Bur Reed) ; 3. *Potamogeton Natans* (sharp-fruited, broad-leaved Pond Weed), etc. etc. While "The Flow" has its :—

1. *Drosera Rotundifolia*—Round-Leaved-Sun-dew.
2. *Drosera Longifolia*—Spathulate-Leaved-Sun-dew, already mentioned.
3. *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*—Marsh Whortleberry.

The following Grasses are to be met with :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Anthoxanthum Odoratum</i> —Sweet-scented Vernal Grass. | 23. <i>Poa Pratensis</i> —Smooth-Stalked Meadow Grass. |
| 2. <i>Nardus Stricta</i> —Mat Grass. | 24. <i>Poa Annua</i> —Annual Meadow Grass. |
| 3. <i>Alopecurus Pratensis</i> —Meadow Foxtail Grass. | 25. <i>Poa Nemoralis</i> —Wood Meadow Grass. |
| 4. <i>Alopecurus Geniculatus</i> —Floating Foxtail Grass. | 26. <i>Briza Media</i> —Com. Quaking Grass. |
| 5. <i>Phalaris Arundinacea</i> —Reed Canary Grass. | 27. <i>Triodia Decumbens</i> —Decumbent Heath Grass. |
| 6. <i>Phleum Pratense</i> —Cat's Tail Grass. | 28. <i>Dactylus Glomerata</i> —Rough Cock's Foot Grass. |
| 7. <i>Milium Effusum</i> —Spreading Millet Grass. | 29. <i>Cynosurus Cristatus</i> —Crested Dog's Tail Grass. |
| 8. <i>Agrostis Canina</i> —Brown Bent Grass. | 30. <i>Festuca Ovina</i> —Sheep's Fescue Grass. |
| 9. <i>Agrostis Vulgaris</i> —Fine Bent Grass. | 31. <i>Festuca Duriuscula</i> —Hard Fescue Grass. |
| 10. <i>Aira Cristata</i> —Crested Hair Grass (rare). | 32. <i>Festuca Bromoides</i> —Barren Fescue Grass (very rare.) |
| 11. <i>Aira Cœspitosa</i> —Turfy Hair Grass. | 33. <i>Festuca Calamaria</i> —Reed Fescue Grass. |
| 12. <i>Aira Flexuosa</i> —Waved Hair Grass. | 34. <i>Festuca Loliacea</i> —Spiked Fescue Grass. |
| 13. <i>Aira Præcox</i> —Early Hair Grass (rare). | 35. <i>Festuca Elatior</i> —Tall Fescue Grass. |
| 14. <i>Aira Caryophyllea</i> —Silvery Hair Grass. | 36. <i>Bromus Asper</i> —Hairy Wood Brome Grass. |
| 15. <i>Melica Nutans</i> —Mountain Melic Grass. | 37. <i>Bromus Molliis</i> —Soft Wood Brome Grass. |
| 16. <i>Melica Uniflora</i> —Wood Melic Grass. | 38. <i>Bromus Arvensis</i> —Taper Field Brome Grass. |
| 17. <i>Melica Cœrulea</i> —Purple Melic Grass. | 39. <i>Bromus Erectus</i> —Upright Wood Brome Grass. |
| 18. <i>Holcus Mollis</i> —Creeping Soft Grass. | 40. <i>Avena Strigosa</i> —Bristle-pointed Oat Grass. |
| 19. <i>Holcus Lanatus</i> —Meadow Soft Grass. | 41. <i>Avena Pratensis</i> —Narrow-leaved Oat Grass. |
| 20. <i>Arrhenatherum Avenaceum</i> —Com. Oat-like Grass. | 42. <i>Avena Flavescens</i> —Yellow-leaved Oat Grass. |
| 21. <i>Poa Fluitans</i> —Floating Meadow Grass. | 43. <i>Arundo Pragmites</i> —Common Reed. |
| 22. <i>Poa Trivialis</i> —Roughish Meadow Grass. | |

44. *Triticum Repens*—Couch Grass.
 45. *Triticum Caninum*—Fibrous-rooted Wheat Grass.

46. *Brachypodium Sylvaticum*—Slender False Brome Grass.
 47. *Lolium Perenne*—Rye Grass.

And the following is a List of Trees, Shrubs, etc., exclusive of those already given :—

1. *Tilia Europea*—Com. Lime, Linden.
2. *Acer Pseudo-Platanus*—Greater Maple.
3. *Acer Campestris*—Com. Maple.
4. *Ulex Europæus*—Com. Furze.
5. *Cytisus Scoparius*—Com. Broom.
6. *Prunus Spinosa*—Black Thorn.
7. *Prunus Padus*—Bird Cherry.
8. *Prunus Cerasus*—Wild Cherry.
9. *Rubus Idæus*—Raspberry.
10. *Rubus Suberectus*—Upright Bramble.
11. *Rubus Fruticosus*—Com. Bramble.
12. *Rubus Saxatilis*—Stone Bramble.
13. *Rubus Chamemoris*—Cloudberry (sparingly) on Nutberry and Dunside.
14. *Rosa Canina*—Dog Rose.
15. *Rosa Arvensis*—Trailing Rose.
16. *Cratægus Oxyacanthus*—Hawthorn.
17. *Pyrus Torminalis*—Wild Service Tree.
18. *Pyrus Malus*—Crab Apple.
19. *Pyrus Aucuparia*—Mountain Ash.
20. *Pyrus Aria*—White Beam Tree.
21. *Hedera Helix*—Com. Ivy.
22. *Ilex Aquifolium*—Com. Holly.

23. *Fraxinus Excelsior*—Com. Ash.

This, we conceive, is entitled to the appellation of *queen* of our indigenous trees, if we may judge by its universality of stations, and the stately proportions it attains even at elevations where others almost disappear, as at North Bankend, Cumberhead, etc.

24. *Ulmus Montana*—Broad-leaved Elm.
25. *Betula Alba*—Com. Birch.
26. *Alnus Glutinosa*—Com. Alder.
27. *Populus Alba*—Great White Poplar.
28. *Populus Tremula*—Aspen.
29. *Fagus Sylvatica*—Com. Beech.
30. *Castania Vulgaris*—Spanish Chestnut.
31. *Quercus Robur*—Com. British Oak.
32. *Corylus Avellana*—Com. Hazel.
33. *Pinus Sylvestris*—Scotch Fir.
34. *Juniperus Communis*—Com. Juniper.
35. *Vaccinium Myrtillus*—Bilberry.
36. *Empetrum Nigrum*—Crowberry.
37. *Calluna Vulgaris*—Com. Ling.
38. *Erica Tetralix*—Cross-leaved Heath.
39. *Erica Cinerea*—Fine-Leaved Heath.

The *Ferns* are well represented also, as in the subjoined list :—

1. *Polypodium Vulgare*—Com. Polypody.
2. *Polypodium Phlegopteris*—Pale Mountain Polypody.
3. *Polypodium Dryopteris*—Tender Three-branched Polypody.
4. *Aspidium Lonchitis*—Rough Alpine Shield Fern.
5. *Aspidium Lobatum*—Close-leaved Prickly Shield Fern.
6. *Aspidium Aculeatum*—Soft Prickly Shield Fern.
7. *Aspidium Oreopteris*—Heath Shield Fern.
8. *Aspidium Filix Mas*—Blunt Shield Fern.
9. *Aspidium Rigidum*—Rigid Shield Fern.
10. *Aspidium Spinulosum*—Prickly Toothed Shield Fern.
11. *Cistopteris Fragilis*—Brittle Bladder Fern.
12. *Asplenium Trichomanes*—Com. Wall Spleenwort.
13. *Asplenium Viride*—Green Spleenwort.
14. *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*—Wall-rue Spleenwort.
15. *Asplenium Adiantum Nigrum*, Black-stalked Spleenwort.
16. *Asplenium Filix Fœmina*—Short Fruited Spleenwort.
17. *Pteris Aquilina*—Com. Brake, which appears to have given names to several localities, as Bracken-ridge, Bracken-hill, although not now very abundant there.
18. *Blechnum Boreale*—Northern Hard Fern.

We have, for obvious reasons, given only a few of the less common plants of the parish; but the list shows that it is well worth the attention of the student of Botany; and we have no doubt that a searching examination by scientific eyes would add considerably to the collection now given. We have also refrained from particularizing individual specimens of *trees*, though many noble examples are to be met with. A scanty selection might have been thought invidious.

D. C.

ORNITHOLOGY.

List of some of the Birds which are to be found and regularly *nest* in the parish of Lesmahagow :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Falco Æsalon</i> —Merlin Hawk. | 31. <i>Alauda Arborea</i> —Woodlark. |
| 2. <i>Falco Tinnunculus</i> —Kestrel, Windhover, etc. | 32. <i>Emberiza Schœniculus</i> —Blackheaded Bunting. |
| 3. <i>Accipiter Nisus</i> —Sparrow Hawk. | 33. <i>Emberiza Citrinella</i> —Yellow Hammer. |
| 4. <i>Strix Stridula</i> —Tawny Owl. | 34. <i>Fringilla Cœlebs</i> —Chaffinch. |
| 5. <i>Muscicapa Grisola</i> —Spotted Flycatcher. | 35. <i>Passer Domesticus</i> —House Sparrow. |
| 6. <i>Cinclus Aquaticus</i> —Water Ouzle. | 36. <i>Coccothraustes Chloris</i> —Greenfinch. |
| 7. <i>Turdus Viscivorus</i> —Missel Thrush. | 37. <i>Linota Cannabina</i> —Common Linnet. |
| 8. <i>Turdus Musicus</i> —Song Thrush. | 38. <i>Linota Linaria</i> —Lesser Redpole. |
| 9. <i>Turdus Merula</i> —Blackbird. | 39. <i>Pyrrhula Vulgaris</i> —Bullfinch. |
| 10. <i>Accentor Modularis</i> —Hedge Sparrow. | 40. <i>Sturnus Vulgaris</i> —Starling. |
| 11. <i>Sylvia Rubicula</i> —Robin Redbreast. | 41. <i>Corvus Corone</i> —Carrion Crow (rare). |
| 12. <i>Phœnicurus Moticilla</i> —Redstart. | 42. <i>Corvus Cornix</i> —Hooded Crow. |
| 13. <i>Saxicola Rubicola</i> —Stone Chat or Titling. | 43. <i>Corvus Frugilegus</i> —Rook. |
| 14. <i>Saxicola Rubetra</i> —Whin Chat. | 44. <i>Corvus Monedula</i> —Jackdaw. |
| 15. <i>Motacilla Atricapilla</i> —Black Cap. | 45. <i>Pica Caudata</i> —Magpie. |
| 16. <i>Motacilla Hortensis</i> —Garden Warbler. | 46. <i>Garrulus Glandarius</i> —Jay (rare). |
| 17. <i>Motacilla Cinerea</i> —White Throat. | 47. <i>Certhia Familiaris</i> —Tree Creeper. |
| 18. <i>Curruca Sylviella</i> —Lesser White Throat. | 48. <i>Troglodytes Vulgaris</i> —Common Wren. |
| 19. <i>Sylvia Sibilatrix</i> —Wood Warbler. | 49. <i>Cuculus Canorus</i> —Cuckoo. |
| 20. <i>Sylvia Trochilus</i> —Willow Wren. | 50. <i>Hirundo Rustica</i> —Swallow. |
| 21. <i>Regulus Cristatus</i> —Golden Crested Wren. | 51. <i>Hirundo Urbica</i> —House Martin. |
| 22. <i>Parus Major</i> —Great Titmouse. | 52. <i>Hirundo Riparia</i> —Sand Martin. |
| 23. <i>Parus Cœruleus</i> —Blue Titmouse. | 53. <i>Cypselus Apus</i> —Swift Martin. |
| 24. <i>Parus Ater</i> —Cole Titmouse. | 54. <i>Caprimulgus Europæus</i> —Night Jar (rare). |
| 25. <i>Parus Palustris</i> —Tom-Titmouse. | 55. <i>Columba Palumbus</i> —Wood Pigeon. |
| 26. <i>Motacilla Alba</i> —Pied Wagtail. | 56. <i>Phasianus Colchicus</i> —Pheasant. |
| 27. <i>Motacilla Flava</i> —Yellow Wagtail. | 57. <i>Tetrao Tetrix</i> —Black Game. |
| 28. <i>Anthus Arboreus</i> —Free Pipit. | 58. <i>Lagopus Scoticus</i> —Red Grouse. |
| 29. <i>Anthus Pratensis</i> —Meadow Pipit. | 59. <i>Perdix Cineria</i> —Common Partridge. |
| 30. <i>Alauda Arvensis</i> —Skylark. | 60. <i>Charadrius Pluvialis</i> —Golden Plover. |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 61. <i>Vanellus Cristatus</i> —Lapwing. | 66. <i>Gallinula Chloropus</i> —Moor Hen, Water Hen. |
| 62. <i>Numenius Arquata</i> —Curlew. | 67. <i>Fulica Atra</i> —Coot. |
| 63. <i>Totanus Hypoleucos</i> —Common Sandpiper. | 68. <i>Anas Boschas</i> —Wild Duck or Mallard. |
| 64. <i>Scolopax Gallinago</i> —Common Snipe. | 69. <i>Anas Crecca</i> —Teal. |
| 65. <i>Crax Pratensis</i> —Land-rail. | 70. <i>Scolopax Gallinula</i> —Jack Snipe. |

The Heron, Ring-ouzel, Water-rail, and Goldfinch are known to nest in the Upper Ward, but I am not certain that they do so in this parish. The King Fisher has also been known to nest by the Clyde.*

D. S.

* [The Editor feels much obliged for this List, but fears that it is far from being complete.—ED.]

CHAPTER XIV.

GEOLOGY

Few parishes present a more interesting and instructive field to the Geologist and Palæontologist than Lesmahagow, on account of the many different Plutonic and Stratified rocks of which it is composed, and the great variety and abundance of beautiful and well preserved specimens of fossilized animal and vegetable remains which are found in it. The Plutonic consist of two different kinds of Porphyry,—viz., Felspar and Hornblende ; and the Stratified belong to three different systems,—the Upper Silurian, the Old Red Sandstone, and the Carboniferous ; the first and last being highly fossiliferous, whilst the Old Red, as yet, has yielded no fossils.

The parish is bounded on the south and south-west by a range of hills, varying in altitude from 1200 to 1600 feet above the level of the sea ; their summits dividing the parish from Muirkirk, and the county of Lanark from that of Ayr. Within this outer range there are other hills, the most conspicuous of which is Nutberry, whose summit is about 1712 feet above the sea level. At the foot of this hill to the east, runs Nethan water, separating it from Mennick, Mickle Auchinstilloch, and Law hills ; and, to the south of these, runs Poniel water, which separates them from the Hagshaw hills. At the foot of Nutberry, to the west, runs Logan water, separating it from Goodbush and Dunside hills ; and west of these runs Kype water, bounding the parish with Strathaven. These hills are composed of Porphyries, Upper Silurian, and Old Red Sandstone.

PORPHYRIES.—*Felspar porphyry* (Red whin), is very abundant, and of various kinds. The darkest variety is found at Todlaw hill, whence it branches off to a great distance and in different directions. Another variety is well seen among the conglomerates and at the foot of Blackberry burn. A light variety is met with at Blackhill ; and another light variety, but containing crystals of quartz, is found at Priorhill, and in many other parts of the parish. A third light-coloured quartzitic variety is also seen at Priesthill heights, the only locality where it has been found.

Hornblende Porphyry is found in great abundance and variety, generally running in dykes of various thickness, some of which intersect the parish. The most conspicuous and remarkable is a dyke traceable from Douglas through the

Hagshaw hills, where it sends off branches in a south-west direction, and by Craigenrig, where it projects through the nodular limestone. It then passes through Law hill, crosses Nethan water,—where it is beautifully seen, lying in a horizontal position, and of columnar form,—passes up the side and over the top of Nutberry hill, crosses Logan water, runs along part of Goodbush hill, and is well seen in the gorge at Auchingilloch,—where it sends off a branch,—and then continues along these hills into Ayrshire. All along its track many branches have been sent off on either side. This peculiar dyke varies in thickness from twenty to fifty yards. A very different variety is well seen crossing the water between Dunside and Shank Castle, in dykes varying in thickness from a few inches to six or seven feet. Large masses of porphyry, in the form of balls slightly compressed, are found about 400 yards below Dunside on Logan water. It is coarse in the grain, and contains large crystals of hornblende. A gray variety appears in Dunduff Quarry, where it has burst up through the Old Red Sandstone and Felspar porphyry: it is also seen at Muirland. A gray variety is found at the lower face of the upper conglomerate in Birkenhead burn, where it is seven feet in thickness. A fine grained porphyry, much resembling glass, runs along the south side of the thick dyke at Craigenrig; but in Nethan water, where it is nine feet thick, there are twelve yards of Silurian strata between them.

STRATIFIED ROCKS.—*Silurian*. The lowest, or basement rocks of Lesmahagow, are the Upper Silurian, which, although they are the highest of the stratified rocks in the parish geographically, are nearly the lowest by nature, being the second fossiliferous; and there can be little doubt that this is owing to the porphyritic rocks by which they are almost everywhere intersected. This Silurian tract is from eight to ten miles in length, by about four in breadth, and is intersected by Nethan and Logan waters, and by the Birkenhead, Pockmuir, Blackberry, and Kip burns. It is in the gorges of the channels of these streams that the geologist sees his beautiful sections, and from which he obtains the very rare and interesting specimens of Crustacean fossils of the district; but to be able to form a correct idea of the relations of these rocks, the different water-courses must be minutely explored. A straight line from the foot of Dunside burn,—where it joins Logan water,—to the foot of Eaglin burn on Nethan water, will very nearly mark the boundary between what has been called the lower beds of the Old Red Sandstone and the Silurian system; but in Nethan, the Silurian beds, and conglomerate masses of the Old Red, come into contact; while in Birkenhead burn, which is half way between them, the Silurian and conglomerate are about half a mile separate; and in Logan water the distance between them is much greater; showing that the Silurian beds seen in Nethan had been raised higher up, and the red and gray shales which lie beneath the conglomerates had been broken off and washed away. Some geologists

connect these red and gray shales with the Silurian system, whilst others consider them to be the lower beds of the Old Red Sandstone. But as it is to the Silurian, with its crustaceans, that Lesmahagow owes its world-wide geological fame, attention shall first be directed to that formation.

Commencing in Logan water at Castle Kirnock, where the Old Red Sandstone conglomerates terminate, and tracing the red and gray shales up the water, a regular descending series of rocks is found. These rocks, however, have been greatly disturbed by Plutonic eruptions, so that in many places they are contorted, interchanged, and elevated in every direction. This alternation of beds continues at short intervals till near the foot of Dunside burn, where the Old Red Sandstone disappears. All these breaks and elevations of beds, with the changes of inclination, have apparently been produced by Trapean eruptions. In the short distance noticed, the strata vary in inclination at no less than five places,—in four of which the porphyries are different,—but the last, which is a Felspar porphyry, has produced by far the greatest effect, having elevated the north-east side of the beds far above the others, and thrown against them a high drift which extends backwards for nearly seven hundred yards.

From Dunside to Shank Castle, there is a descending series of gray beds, dipping north-east at an angle of from twenty-five to thirty-five degrees, which are often broken and greatly disturbed by Hornblende porphyritic dykes, varying in thickness from six or seven inches to as many feet. At Shank Castle, a great anticlinal axis exists, the rocks being raised up in the centre like the roof of a house. This axis runs nearly east and west, and is well seen in Birkenhead burn and Kype water, but its plane on the north side is the most elevated. The lower beds are hardened by the erupted porphyry, which is injected into the rocks in a zig-zag manner, but the proportion that appears on the surface must be small, compared with the great mass beneath required to raise such an enormous quantity of rock.

From Shank Castle to above Logan House, the upper rocks are seen, but the low, thick, hard, stony beds of Nethan water also appear, showing the existence of a great "fault." The lower rocks are raised against the face of the higher, and those which have been elevated are broken and twisted. From this place to the head of the water, still lower beds make their appearance—coarse and somewhat silicious—through which the water has cut a deep channel, leaving their margins only exposed. These beds are also intersected by the Nutberry porphyritic dyke.

Again, starting from the conglomerates of the Old Red Sandstone, near the foot of Eaglin burn, in Nethan water, the shales disappear, the Lower gray Silurian having taken their place. This Silurian section extends up the water for a considerable distance, until thick, hard, gray beds are seen dipping beneath it, similar in appear-

ance to the low beds of Shank Castle.* These are underlaid by rocks of great thickness, composed of silicious bands, from a few inches to a foot in thickness, occasionally separated by thin layers of shale. These beds are of yellowish colour, extending up the water till they come in contact with gray beds, vertical in position, and have been produced by large masses of porphyry which immediately follow, occasionally intersected by gray beds. Still further up, the water is crossed by the Hornblende porphyry dyke which runs over Nutberry; and twelve yards above this by another porphyry dyke, nine feet in breadth,—the gray Silurian still stretching up the water, where it is met by several ravines cut by the water deep into the hill-side, through Felspar porphyry, Silurian, and veins of sulphate of baryte, occasionally intermixed with lead and copper ores. Further up, the water divides. The channel to the left, separating Mennick from Priesthill heights, shows porphyry and Silurian. That to the right runs beyond Nutberry, cutting through the same formations; but here a most interesting face is found, nearly one hundred feet in height. The rock in the bottom of the channel, and for a number of feet up this face, is Silurian, in regular strata. Through this rock, a large mass of Felspar porphyry has burst up, and overflowed it; showing that at the time of its outburst it was in a fluid state: but long after it had cooled and formed a solid rock, a hornblende porphyry dyke, about a foot in thickness, had burst up to the surface, through both the Silurian and the Felspar porphyry. It is thus made strikingly apparent that the Silurian was first deposited; next, the Felspar porphyry, when in a fluid state; and lastly, the hornblende porphyry. In Pockmuir burn, and at the head of Nethan water with its branches, thick veins of barytes are seen, containing lead to a greater or less extent,—the lead having been wrought at all these places, but with no encouraging success.

Such is a brief sketch of the Silurian strata of Nethan and Logan waters, all of which are more or less fossiliferous. Arranging them in order, the following are the fossils which have been obtained by Mr. Slimon, the writer of this:—

PLANT REMAINS—

Numerous fucoidal impressions.
Calciophytes.
Lepidodendroid stems.

MOLLUSCA—

Modiolopsis, 2 species.
Trochus helicitis.

MOLLUSCA—

Nucula.
Lingula cornea.
Orthoceras canaliculatum.
" angulatum.
" others not defined.
Pterinea.
Avicula.
Orthis.

* Sir Roderick Murchison visited this locality some years ago, and examined the rocks in the lower part of Logan water, more particularly from the conglomerates to above Dunside, where the higher rocks only appear. No sooner did he pass from the conglomerates to the gray beds in Nethan water, than he pronounced them to be a still lower series than any that had previously come before him,—an opinion which has since been verified.

ANNELIDA—

Spirorbis Lewisii

CRUSTACEANS—

Fam. Eurypteridae.

Pterygotus bilobus.

" perornatus.

" punctatus.

Slimonia acuminata.

Eurypterus lanceolatus.

" pygmaeus.

Stylonurus spinipes, and another.

Fam. Nebaliadae.

Ceratiocaris papilia.

" stygius.

Dictyocaris Slimoni.

Fam. Limnadiadae.

Beyrichia, 2 species.

And a number of others not determined.

OLD RED SANDSTONE.—Supposing the parish to be traversed as follows, the boundary surrounding the Old Red Sandstone will be pretty accurately described: Starting from the conglomerates on Nethan water, near the foot of Eaglin burn, proceed by Birkenhead burn, Castlekirnock on Logan water, and onward to a little below Deadwater bridge; this will nearly mark the course of the conglomerates separating the Old Red Sandstone from the red and gray shales. These conglomerates will be treated as the lowest, or basement beds of the Old Red. Proceed thence by Deadwater, Cleckens, Dykehead, and a little south of Boghead, Leadshead, Kerse-gill bridge, and onward to Nethan water, a little below Kerse House. From this point go over by Auchnotroch and Hallhill to the foot of the Island in Clyde at Underbank, thence up the water by Hazelbank, Stonebyres fall, New Lanark, Cora and Bonnington falls, by Harperfield to Douglas mouth. From this place, proceed nearly west by Coramore and Birkhill to Moat, near Bankfoot, then by Auchtool, Devon burn, and Alton, to Nethan water, between Brachen and Brownhill: thence by Fulford, Kent, Meadow, Craighead, and Bankend, back to the starting point of the conglomerates in Nethan water. This very nearly forms the boundary enclosing the Old Red Sandstone, which thus appears to extend almost the whole length of the parish, and to make a complete separation between the Coalburn and Auchinheath coal-fields. At both ends it almost spans the parish across, but is contracted in the centre, forming a neck or isthmus not above a mile and a half in breadth, and it is on this isthmus that the village of Abbeygreen is situated. From this, it extends and spreads in both directions: forming to the east the undulating fields and fertile valleys of Nethan and Clyde, while to the west it stretches away to barren moorlands.

Commencing with the conglomerates which extend nearly across the parish; they are composed of a great mass of quartzite balls of a slightly flattened oval shape, from half an inch to eight or ten inches in diameter, and occasionally intermixed with red and blue jasper. The matrix in which these balls are embedded is coarse-grained sandstone of a dun or purplish colour; and when they fall out, they

leave the cavity complete. The beds on which these conglomerates lie are of very different material, being a fine red shale, of great thickness. These conglomerates are believed to be the lowest beds of the Old Red, as they are very different from the light brick-red variety found in many places, and understood to be the upper series of the Old Red Sandstone. These beds, with the shale on which they lie, dip quite conformably. In tracing them downwards by Abbeygreen, and thence to Clyde, rocks of higher series gradually appear.

Thus the Old Red Sandstone is found to extend about eight miles; and from the angle at which the beds dip and the length they continue, are calculated to be from 8000 to 12,000 feet thick; but on account of the many porphyritic eruptions that have occurred in the formation, and the derangements thereby produced, there is difficulty in arriving at an accurate estimate. From the first or lowest conglomerate to Clyde, the beds are interspersed with many other conglomerates, but none of them are like the first, as they all consist of small brecciated pieces of quartz and jasper, Silurian and slate, forming great masses known by the name of "*pudding-stone*." These are found in many different places, and are well seen in Pockmuir burn, at Waterside, Craighead mill, Clarkstone hill, and in Clyde, at the bottom of Stonebyres fall. Within the boundary indicated, there are many hills, composed of Plutonic rocks and Old Red Sandstone; the most conspicuous being Todlaw in the upper, and Blackhill in the lower end of the parish. Both of these consist of great outbursts of Felspar porphyry,—the first dark, the other light; and although seven or eight miles intervene, their branches freely intermix. The Clarkstone, Dillar, and Boreland hills, and Differick, are Old Red Sandstone, all situated in the lower end of the parish, and sloping into Clyde; whilst the Lowries, Greystone, Wardlaw, Whiteside, Auchrobert, Skellyhill, and Chapel hills, situated in the upper part of the parish, all show signs of eruptive action. Again, commencing at Cumberhead, and following up Pockmuir burn, the white or nodular limestone appears, and, like the other rocks, is there seen in a vertical position; the Old Red Sandstone, here extending to the south, forming Bankend hill. In the burn beyond Craigenrig, it appears again in conjunction with the nodular lime, and still expanding southwards, it forms these great masses of Old Red Sandstone, the Hagshaw hills, which are only interrupted by Hornblende porphyry dykes and small patches of Silurian. At the other side of the parish it crosses Kype water, forming Kyperig and the surrounding moorland district, when it passes on to Ayrshire.

Such is a short account of the Old Red Sandstone of Lesmahagow, which is believed by Sir Roderick Murchison and Mr. Geikie to be the lowest series of Old Red. Almost immeasurable though these rocks be, they have as yet yielded

no fossils, with the exception of one small piece of bone. Fossils, however, have been discovered in similar beds, in great abundance, and in various localities, elsewhere. The name of the late Hugh Miller is inseparably connected with the Old Red Sandstone, on account of the wonderful fossil fishes which it yielded to his patient investigation. And Mr. Geikie mentions that Mr. Brown of Lanfine possesses two specimens of *Cephalospis*, which were found in the Old Red Sandstone quarries of Newmills, Ayrshire, belonging to the same series, and lying on the same horizon with those in this parish. Let us hope, therefore, that specimens of these remarkable fossils will yet be discovered, to supply the missing link of the great chain of animal life which has its commencement in ages long gone by, when the surface of our parish formed the bottom of a vast ocean; when the lower beds of the Upper Silurian were being formed, sealing up those strange Crustaceans which moved along the muddy bottom,—the *Ceratiocaris* and *Dictyocaris*,—which, in higher beds, became associated with still larger Crustaceans, the *Pterygoti* (some of which are more than three feet in length): and these again to be followed by creatures still higher in the scale of organization,—viz., fishes with their dorsal spines and heterocercal tails which lived during the formation of the Old Red Sandstone, and upwards to that of the Carboniferous system, a description of which will now be given.

THE CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.—This system is of great extent, and of vast importance to man, as in it, the lime, coal, and iron principally abound. The Old Red Sandstone which runs along the parish forms a complete separation between the Auchinheath and Coalburn coal-fields. The Coalburn, or south carboniferous field, is but a mere patch, even when joined with the Douglas field, with which it is connected. When compared with the north, the south is but a small basin, not exceeding six square miles, surrounded by Old Red Sandstone hills, whose flanks and sides it overlaps; while the north, or Auchinheath coal-field, is the southern outcrop of the Clyde great coal basin; and the Coalburn field on the south-west is merely separated by a small ridge of Old Red Sandstone from the extensive carboniferous coal-fields of Ayrshire.

Commencing on Nethan water at Craighead, a white nodular lime appears, lying nearly in contact with the Old Red Sandstone, and varying from seven to fifteen feet in thickness. It is composed of a mass of nodules alone—the lower part assuming a more bedded form, and being much harder than the upper. It is of a clear, white, flinty colour, in some parts mottled red and gray,—an appearance produced by small pieces of red and gray shales with which it is intermixed. After being burnt, it is nearly as white as Irish lime. This is the lowest limestone, and may therefore be treated as the basis of the carboniferous system. No fossils have yet been found in

it. Passing up the water, it is found at Bankend, in Nethan at the foot of Pockmuir burn, and in that burn. It then passes round between the Cumberheads, where it has been wrought, then sweeps along the flank of South Bankend hill to Craigenrig, where it is intersected by the Hornblende porphyry dyke, which prominently appears with the lime on both sides. It is also well seen beyond this in Gill burn, where it comes nearly in contact with the Old Red Sandstone. Thence it runs east along the rising ground which slopes up to the Hagshaw hills. It appears prominently at the foot of Shielburn, where it is lying on the Old Red Sandstone, and some of their beds intermix. It has been wrought here; and there is every probability that it continues to sweep around the south-eastern flank of the Hagshaw hills to Douglas and Kinnock waters. This limestone is again found near the head of Gill burn, a little above the road to Glenbuck. There are small springs in this locality which throw up large quantities of this limy substance, forming mounds of marl, which, when spread on the ground, makes good manure. This lime is likewise seen on Monkshead side of the dyke, and in adjacent drains. It is not improbable that it passes round the side of the hill and joins the Ayrshire carboniferous field a little beyond Monkshead, so that the coal-fields of Coalburn and Muirkirk may be actually connected. Thus this nodular limestone forms a girdle around the carboniferous system in the upper end of the parish, and it is found only there; it does not appear in the Auchinheath coal-field.

The nodular lime is succeeded and overlaid by a whitish yellow sandstone, which exists in both fields. In the Coalburn field it lies on the nodular lime, whilst in that of Auchinheath, its bed is the Old Red Sandstone. It is found to vary greatly in bedding and thickness, as well as in lithological and fossiliferous character. Its beds may be stated at from 50 to 200 feet thick; and on account of their thickness, and universality in girdling both basins, and likewise being fossiliferous, they may be considered the basement beds of the carboniferous system. And the nodular limestone, which appears only in small quantities, round the margin of the upper field, and contiguous to the Old Red Sandstone, more especially as it contains no fossils, may be regarded as connected with the Old Red Sandstone system,—as in the Upper Gill burn, and at the foot of Shielburn, their beds intermix. Taking these sandstone beds as the lowest, we shall merely enumerate the places where they are best seen. With the exception of Birkwood burn, they are all more or less fossiliferous; only, however, in vegetable remains—no animal fossils having yet been found.

We may commence our investigation of these rocks in Gill burn, as it nearly forms the S.W. boundary of the parish. It rises on the Lesmahagow side, but soon passes into Douglas parish, forming the commencement of Monks water. There the Old Red Sandstone, the nodular lime, and the carboniferous are all lying contiguous.

On the Lesmahagow side, at the fall in the burn, there is a reddish gray mottled rock, composed of hard bands, with soft shaley layers, a few inches thick, between them. Some of these are thickly bedded with sphenopteris ferns, which are beautifully displayed by their white markings on the reddish shale. These may be given as the lowest fossils, as the beds in which they lie are intermediate between the Old Red Sandstone and the Carboniferous systems. A little further up the burn the yellow sandstone commences, in which *Sigillaria* and *Stigmaria fucoides* are found: they are evidently higher beds, and not of great thickness. They are also found in Nethan water at High Stockbriggs, and again near Hill House, where their great thickness is well seen. When quarried at this latter place, large trunks of *Sigillaria* and *Lepidodendron* of different bends, with *Calamites* and reed-like markings, were turned out in great abundance. They have also been wrought to some extent in Raw burn, near Douglas water. A good section of these sandstones is found in Kerse burn. It commences above the old line of road, and continues down to the quarry above the bridge on the new line; but here a dyke appears which has thrown up the Old Red Sandstone. It is mottled with purple and white, showing a well marked and beautiful piebald. Some of the thin beds have much the appearance of the sphenopteris layers in Gill burn. They are likewise associated with a curious conglomerate. The Old Red Sandstone continues down the burn, intersected by different porphyry dykes, until it reaches the fence that crosses the burn, where porphyry again appears, and the Old Red Sandstone terminates. For nearly 200 yards below this, no rocks are seen. Then again the yellow sandstone comes on in thin beds, with vegetable markings, and continues down the burn, subjected to various derangements, with slight alterations of dip, till near the mine mouth. Some of these beds show large coarse limy boulders projecting from their faces. Another well marked section is seen a little below the wooden bridge which crosses Nethan water, in Garlewood holm. It is lying on a conglomerate which is composed of various Felspar porphyries and small pieces of primary rock, all bedded together, and forming a hard rock many feet in thickness. In the various beds which they present, some are fine-grained, in thin layers; others are several feet thick, connected with others which have a very different appearance, being rough and gritty, and composed of brecciated quartz, not water-worn and rounded, but angular and sharp, as if just broken; and these are intermixed with dark jasper and small pieces of earlier re-vitrified aluminous and silicious rocks, whose plastic quartziferous matrix binds them so firmly together, that a rock is formed so hard as to have been wrought for millstones. They all present well marked vegetable impressions; and a large mass of rock which has fallen into the river is almost completely studded with large trunks of *Sigillaria*, *Lepidodendron*, and *Stigmaria*, all massed together, and many of them

standing upright. This appears to be the general character of these sandstones. From this point, they sweep round the face of the rising ground by Dalgow and Hallhill, into Clyde, a little above Carfin, where one of the best marked sections is seen, nearly similar to that just described.

The succeeding rocks (in an ascending direction) are very apparent in the upper part of Birkwood burn, and in Kerse gill, where, though they vary somewhat in thickness, they retain their relative positions. The sandstone has been traced to near the mouth of the mine in Kerse gill. Here it is overlaid by about twelve feet of lightish coloured sandy clay, which contains *Stigmaria* and other vegetable markings, and in some places is hardened into stone. This clay is overlaid by seven inches of coal, which is highly charged with sulphur, and appears to have been formed of large vegetables. This is the lowest coal found in the parish. It is succeeded by three feet of blue till, which is divided into as many beds, being the lowest in the carboniferous system in which animal fossils are found. Although they are only three feet thick, they contain fossils belonging to the four great subdivisions of *Fauna*. The *Vertebrata* are represented by fish teeth, and *Ichthyodorsalites*, or dorsal spines; the *Articulata*, by *Tritobites*; the *Radiata* by that large class, the Echinodermata, which includes *Encrinites*, with which they are thickly studded; and the *Mollusca*, by five out of its six great classes, the Cephalopoda, Gasteropoda, Pteropoda, Brachiopoda, and Conchifera,—the fossils in the lowest of these beds being wholly petrified with pyrites. The adjacent strata have a similar appearance, but their fossils are mostly of the genus *Productus*. The *P. semireticulatus* is abundant; and the *P. giganteus* also appears, but is much smaller than in the succeeding Mountain limestone. These tills are followed by two feet of white limestone, which contains a vast variety of *Encrinite* stems, with *Productus*, and many other fossils. This limestone is overlaid by eight feet of bluish sandstone, in some places soft and shaley, in others hard and solid—containing no fossils. It is followed by sixteen feet of yellowish clay, highly marked with vegetable impressions. In the Birkwood burn, this clay is overlaid by sixteen or twenty inches of coal, and about a foot of till, on which lies the *thick limestone*. In the Kerse gill, whilst these beds are similar in relative position, they vary in thickness.

Productus Limestone is known both by the names Mountain and *Productus* limestone. The name *Productus* is given to it on account of the great variety and abundance of well preserved specimens of *Productus* fossil shells contained in it. It varies in thickness, being from nine to thirteen feet in Kerse gill; and from thirty to fifty feet at Bankend and Brockley. It has been wrought at Cleughbrae, Middleholm, Fulford, Hill, Bracken hill, and Moat, in the Coalburn field; and at Kellylees, Dykehead, Birkwood burn, Kerse gill, Den, Nethertown, Dalgow, and Flatt,

in the Auchinheath field. In all these places, the limestone is the same. The field is of immense extent, and great value—the stone being found most beneficial for all the purposes to which lime is applied. By analysis, it has been ascertained to contain :—

Carbonate of Lime,	-	.	-	94.40	} 100
Carbonate of Iron,	-	-	-	2.22	
Phosphates,	-	-	-	.58	
Organic Matter,	-	-	-	.60	
Silica,	-	-	-	2.20	
Magnesia, a trace.					

This limestone is of great interest and importance to the geologist, being the lowest solid carboniferous basis of the superincumbent strata, from which he can trace the various beds upwards in regular order to the earth's surface, and downwards to the lowest sedimentary rocks. It is of equal interest and importance to the palæontologist, on account of the great variety and abundance of its remarkable fossils, the most conspicuous of which is the *Productus giganteus*. Specimens of this fossil have been found in this parish of unequalled size. The eminent palæontologist, Thomas Davidson, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., in his very useful and interesting work, "A Monograph of the Carboniferous Brachiopoda of Scotland," says : "Some English examples (of the *P. giganteus*) have attained six inches and two lines in length, by eleven inches four lines in width ; and although no Scottish examples have, to my knowledge, attained similar proportions, some have measured five and a half inches in length, by nine or ten in width." The limestone of this parish has yielded examples of larger dimensions,—viz., ten and a half inches in length, by twelve inches in width. They vary, however, in different localities ; being in some places longer than wide, and in others wider than long. Though found in the whole mass of limestone, they are more abundant in the upper beds, where they appear to have reached their highest stratigraphical position ; and unless the *P. latissimus* be deemed its substitute, it never again is found.

This large shell is associated with gigantic Cephalopoda, which are represented by the *Orthoceras*, *Nautilus*, and *Goniatites*, all horn-shaped, chambered shells—the first straight, and the other two coiled. The *Orthoceras giganteus* has been found from three to six feet in length. Dykehead yielded a beautiful specimen, fifteen inches in length, and fourteen inches in circumference at its thickest end. Large pieces are broken off each end, but when entire, it would probably be three feet in length, by a foot and a half in circumference. Large specimens of *Nautilus* and *Goniatites* have been found both in the Kerse gill and Hill quarries, besides a great variety of univalve and bivalve shells.

This limestone is overlaid by five feet of dark till, containing many fossils ; and this by four inches of hard limy sandstone, on which lies a thin layer of clay, again covered with four or five inches of the same sandstone. In some localities these strata abound largely in fish, teeth, bones, and scales. These beds are overlaid by four feet of light sandy tills, which again are overlaid by ten feet of dark tills, containing many vegetable impressions, and divided in the centre by a thin bed of reddish limy sandstone. This is followed by three feet of yellow sandstone, next by two inches of coal and three of shales, and then by four or five feet of coarse limestone. Then strata occur in the following order : Five feet of tills, six or seven inches of clay ironstone, three feet of tills, a thin seam of white clay, five feet of tills, two feet of cement limestone, and fifteen feet of tills, containing many fossils. This may be said to be the termination of the under limestone, which we have seen pervades the whole of the parish where the carboniferous system exists.

These strata contain many fossil remains. At Brockley they are found in large numbers and well preserved. Commencing in Poniel water at the first limestone above Brockley House, and ascending the water to the quarry above Bankend House, a remarkably rich fossiliferous field is traversed. Here are found corals of many different kinds ; but the most abundant are the *Lithostrotion* and *Cyathopsis fungitis*, which is of large size and well preserved. All the fossils usually contained in these beds are found in the parish, wherever this limestone is wrought.

The last, or upper limestone of the lower series, now found to be cement, contains many well marked ferns, and a variety of fossils, some of which have not been noticed before. The Crustacea, hitherto only represented by the small *Trilobite*, are seen here in gigantic form. Ten segments of a large Crustacean have been found, being each about one inch in breadth, and ten and a half inches in length ; but as neither the carapace nor tail has been discovered, it is not yet known to what class it belongs. Another pretty little specimen has been found,—the *Argos* of Scouler, having a double carapace, body segments, and three tail-spines, of which the centre one is longest. It is very similar to some of the Silurians. The *Leda* and *Unio* shells likewise make their appearance.

Referring our readers to the section of strata at the close of this chapter, we shall simply mention those which contain fossil remains. The sandstone and tills that succeed the cement just noticed, show slight vegetable markings. The Blackband ironstone contains a number of fossils, more particularly ferns, the *Sphenopteris affinis* being abundant. Small fish are also found from two to four inches in length, having a great number of very small teeth, small dorsal spines, and heterocercal tails. These are the first entire fish that have been discovered, and although small, they appear to have been associated with huge Ganoids, from twenty to thirty feet

in length—the *Megalichthys* and *Holoptychius*—as some of the scales of these Ganoids, about three inches in diameter, beautifully enamelled and radiated from centre to circumference, have been seen in the same beds. *The Gas Coal*, which is of so much importance to the parish, lies on this ironstone. A full account of it is given in the succeeding chapter upon *Economic Geology*.

About twenty feet above the gas coal lie two thin beds of clay ironstone which are rich in fossils—one of the sides of one bed being completely formed of cone-in-cone, and the other almost literally covered by serpulites. The three carboniferous *Lingula* have here been discovered, so beautifully preserved that some of them even retain their original colour. The *Lingula Scotica* is found in great perfection; indeed, it is only in this ironstone that it appears. The *Lingula squamiformis* and *mytiloides* are both well developed. The *Productus semireticulatus* and *Rhynchonella pleurodon* also exist. A fish jaw, three and one-twelfth inches in length and thickly set with teeth, belonging to some unknown class, was found among these shales. About twenty-four fathoms above these beds, there is another limestone formation, about five feet eight inches in thickness, containing numerous specimens of the *Productus latissimus*.

A comparison of the Auchinheath and Coalburn Sections will show that these two fields vary in some respects. With the exception of the gas coal, the Auchinheath field contains few workable seams. The lowest tills in Kerse gill assume the form of limestone at Brockley; and the white lime that lies on these tills is there a solid rock; and both of these beds contain large quantities of *Productus giganteus*, *Cyahtopsis fungitis*, and *Lithostrotions*. The *Productus Limestone*, at Brockley, is from thirty to fifty feet in thickness, consisting of a great number of thin beds, separated by tills—the highest beds completely formed of *Encrinites* and *Productus*. This limestone is not covered by tills, like the others, but by sandstone, so that the tills have here become lime. The succeeding thin beds of lime, with their tills, are nearly the same as at the other places; and they are likewise followed by twenty feet of faikes, which have been quarried at Coalburn for flags. These are succeeded by the *stinking coal*, which is five feet thick; and after fifty feet of faikes, blaise, and tills, the six feet coal comes on. This is the stratigraphical position of the Auchinheath gas coal, which does not here exist. But a gas coal, eight or nine inches thick, is found above all the others; and there are seven or eight seams of dross coal, many of which can be wrought. Altogether this field contains about thirty-six or thirty-seven feet of coal. There is likewise a rich blackband ironstone, from eight to twelve inches thick, and a number of clay-bands, with fire clay in great abundance. These are all overlaid by another bed of limestone, seven feet thick, which is extensively wrought at Auchinbeg, Bellfield, and

Brockley. This limestone is covered by thirty feet of shales and tills, in which lie three ironstone beds, each two or three inches thick, and these are completely filled with fossil shells. The layer on the top of the lime contains vast numbers of *Productus latissimus* (always present in this position); besides which the *Athyris ambigua*, *Rhynchonella pleurodon*, *Orthoceras*, *Nautilus*, *Goniatites*, *Euomphalus*, and *Ampularia*, are abundant. This limestone and its tills are the highest beds south of Auchinbeg and Coalburn; but to their dip higher rocks are found. At Forkins, for example, at the distance of about a mile, these beds are forty-seven fathoms below the surface, as is shown in the Coalburn Section.

R. S.

LIST OF LESMAHAGOW CARBONIFEROUS BRACHIOPODA.

- I. Genus *Terebratula*—1. *T. hastata*; 2. *T. sacculus*.
 - II. " *Spirifera*—1. *S. duplicicosta*; 2. *S. bisulcata*; 3. *S. trigonalis*; 4. *S. ovalis*;
5. *S. glabra*; 6. *S. Uriei*; 7. *S. Carlukiensis*; 8. *S. lineata*.
 - III. " *Spiriferina*—1. *S. octoplicata*; 2. *S. insculpta*.
 - IV. " *Athyris*—1. *A. ambigua*; 2. *A. plano-sulcata*; 3. *A. Royssii*.
 - V. " *Retzia*—*R. radialis*.
 - VI. " *Rhynchonella*—1. *R. pugnus*; 2. *R. pleurodon*.
 - VII. " *Strophomena*—*S. rhomboidalis*.
 - VIII. " *Streptorynchus*—1. *S. crenistria*; 2. *S. radialis*.
 - IX. " *Orthis*—1. *O. resupinata*; 2. *O. Michelini*.
 - X. " *Chonetes*—*Ch. Hardrensis*.
 - XI. " *Productus*—1. *P. giganteus*; 2. *P. latissimus*; 3. *P. cora*; 4. *P. semireticulatus*;
5. *P. longispinus*; 6. *P. undatus*; 7. *P. costatus*; 8. *P. Youngianus*;
9. *P. scabriculus*; 10. *P. fimbriatus*; 11. *P. punctatus*; 12. *P. spinulosus*;
13. *P. aculeatus*; 14. *P. mesolobus*.
 - XII. " *Crania*—*C. quadrata*.
 - XIV. " *Discina*—*D. nitida*.
 - XV. " *Lingula*—1. *L. squamiformis*; 2. *L. Scotica*; 3. *L. mytiloides*.
-

SECTION OF STRATA.

BRAIDHOLM PIT, AUCHINHEATH.				COALBURN.			
		FT.	IN.			FT.	IN.
Surface—blue clay, - - -	-	43	3	Surface, - - -	-	16	6
Sandstone and Faikes, - - -	-	24	11	Limestone and Fire-clay, - - -	-	10	0
Blaise and Fire-clay, - - -	-	15	2	Sandstone, Faikes, and Blaise, - - -	-	64	1
Sandstone and Faikes, - - -	-	4	4	Limestone, - - -	-	5	6
Blaise and Fire-clay, - - -	-	18	4	Faikes, Fire-clay, Blaise, - - -	-	46	8
Faikes, - - -	-	3	1	Limestone, - - -	-	4	1
Blaise and Fire-clay, - - -	-	7	8	Faikes and Blaise, - - -	-	5	3
Sandstone and Faikes, - - -	-	12	5	Coal, - - -	-	0	11
Blaise and Fire-clay, - - -	-	19	0	Sandstone, Faikes, Blaise, - - -	-	120	2
Sandstone and Faikes, - - -	-	58	11	Limestone, - - -	-	7	7
Blaise, Sandstone, and Faikes, - - -	-	57	7	Blaise and Sandstone, - - -	-	27	0
Limestone and Blaise, - - -	-	13	4	Gas and Dross Coal, - - -	-	1	4
Limestone, - - -	-	4	2	Sandstone and Blaise, - - -	-	25	0
Fire-clay, Sandstone, Lime, and Blaise, - - -	-	97	0	Coal, with 11 inches Fire-clay, - - -	-	8	2
Sandstone, - - -	-	20	9	Sandstone and Faikes, - - -	-	13	0
Blaise, Fire-clay, Faikes, - - -	-	45	4	Coal and Fire-clay, - - -	-	9	3
Sandstone, - - -	-	45	3	Sandstone and Faikes, - - -	-	12	0
Blaise, - - -	-	4	8	Ironstone—Blackband, - - -	-	0	8
Limestone, - - -	-	5	8	Blaise, - - -	-	3	9
Fire-clay, Sandstone, - - -	-	35	6	Ironstone—Clayband, - - -	-	0	7
Blaise, Faikes, Sandstone, - - -	-	38	6	Blaise and Smithy Coal, - - -	-	5	3
Porphyry, interstratified, - - -	-	5	0	Coal, with 7 inches Bastard Stone, - - -	-	9	2
Faikes and Blaise, - - -	-	4	10	Ironstone—Clayband—Faikes, and Blaise, - - -	-	50	1
Smithy Coal, - - -	-	1	5	Coal, - - -	-	1	6
Fire-clay and Coal, - - -	-	2	5	Blaise, - - -	-	3	0
Faikes, Sandstone, and Blaise, - - -	-	32	2	Coal, - - -	-	1	0
Coal, with hard rib, - - -	-	3	2	Sandstone and Blaise, - - -	-	26	0
Blaise and Sandstone, - - -	-	23	5	Coal, with 6 inches stone, - - -	-	6	0
Blaise, Ironstone, Fire-clay, - - -	-	35	9	Faikes, Blaise, and Ironstone, - - -	-	54	0
Craw Coal and Tills, - - -	-	6	4	Coal (stinking), - - -	-	5	0
GAS COAL, Lesmahago, - - -	-	1	10	Sandstone, Blaise, and Ironstone, - - -	-	34	6
Ironstone, - - -	-	0	4	Limestone, Blaise, Tills, - - -	-	57	4
Fire-clay and Coal, - - -	-	3	6	Limestone (Prod.), at Brockley, 30 feet, - - -	-	13	0
Freestone, Tills, and Faikes, - - -	-	233	10	Tills, Sandstone, Limestone, - - -	-	98	8
Limestone (Cement), - - -	-	2	0	Old Red Sandstone.			
Tills, Iron, Lime, - - -	-	19	5	Red Silurian (Slimon).			
Freestone and Tills, - - -	-	23	10	Upper Silurian (gray).			
Limestone (Productus), - - -	-	12	0				
Tills, Fire-clay, and Freestone, - - -	-	92	9				
Old Red Sandstone and Upper Silurian.							

CHAPTER XV.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

THE Minerals to be considered under this head are Coal, Ironstone, and Limestone ; and in writing regarding them, consideration will chiefly be given to their commercial value in so far as they contribute to the aggregate wealth of the parish, by affording a home supply of the materials necessary for internal improvements, or benefit the community generally by the money expended in producing them, when that money is drawn from external sources. The coals will be first considered ; and of these, the most important is the

LESMAHAGO GAS COAL.—This seam of coal, and all the others hitherto wrought in the parish, belong to the Carboniferous Limestone group, or under-series of coal beds, although one or more of the thin seams which underlie the principal coal beds of the upper series may be found on its north and north-western boundaries.

The name formerly given to the Lesmahago gas coal was the one common to all coals of that description—namely, “Cannel,” or “Licht Coal,” the origin of which is evident. About thirty years ago, the designation now given was first introduced, and by that name it is now best known to the trade, and noticed in all scientific works where it is alluded to.

Sir John Sinclair, in his statistical account of the parish, published in the year 1793, states that cannel coal is “wrought at Woodshouse, belonging to the Duke of Hamilton ; at Auchinheath, belonging to Mr. Weir of Blackwood ; and at Blair, belonging to Lord Douglas,”—that it was “sold at 5s. per ton ;” adding, that some of it was carted from the Coal Hills, the distance of forty or fifty miles. (See *Appendix*, p. 10.) In the account of the parish drawn up by Andrew Smith, Esq. of Fauldhouse, in 1834, it is stated that it is “sold for about 8s. per ton on the hill, and affords employment to about forty pickmen.” (Vide *Appendix*, p. 15.)

The purpose of the present notice is to supplement and continue those already published down to the present time.

Perhaps the earliest distinct notice which we have of this coal, is in the records of the customs paid upon goods, etc., passing through the burgh of Lanark, where, it

appears, that these dues were paid for it more than 200 years ago. Thirty years ago, on the road to Edinburgh by Carnwath, at the first toll-bar, in the county of Edinburgh, might be seen the special notice that "light coal" must pay here double toll—a notice which testified to the value of the coal, and the comparative importance of the former traffic, as by this time the quantity of Lesmahago coal carted so far in that direction was small indeed.

In 1832, there still continued to exist a considerable trade in it for consumption in open fires, both in the adjoining small towns and villages, and in nearly all the farm-steadings within twenty miles of the works. The quantity consumed by each of these might be small, but it was then considered indispensable to have at least one cart of "licht coal" in the year, to brighten up the dim peat fire in "ilka farm toun."

The week of St. James' fair in Lanark was the principal week of the year for serving the more distant customers, and so late as 1832, the sales of that week were thereby increased. That trade is now entirely gone. The towns, large and small, are now lighted with gas, and almost no village, however small, or gentleman's establishment of any importance, is without its gas work. As an example of this, in the parish, the villages of Abbeygreen and Kirkfieldbank are now lighted with gas by public companies; and of private works—taking them in the order of erection—there are: Mr. Sandiland's at Fauldhouse, Mr. Ferguson's at Auchinheath Cottage; and at Stonebyres, Blackwood House, Kerse, and Stockbriggs, substantial gas works have been put up by the several proprietors for their private establishments alone. The light which formerly shone upon the "Coal Iron" of the "farmer's ingle," has in most cases been superseded by modern and scientific innovations, or, by social changes, removed to the farmer's parlour or dining-room.

Mr. Smith states, that in 1834 the raising of gas coal in the parish gave employment to about forty pickmen. In addition to these pickmen, there were at that time from twenty to thirty men and boys employed under and above ground in connection with the coal works at Auchinheath, at Littlegill, and at Nethanfoot.

The quantity of coals raised and sold from these three works, in 1832, was about 8000 tons, the selling price being from 8s. 6d. per nine loads, to 1s. 1d. per load. Eight loads were understood to weigh $22\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. The price per ton, at the lowest quotation, was therefore only 6s. 10d.

At this time the Lesmahago gas coal was struggling into notice, and more than two-thirds of the quantity then sold was purchased for the use of the Glasgow Gas Company. It had been introduced at Glasgow Gas Works about thirteen or fourteen years before 1832,—namely, in 1818-1819, being the year when the streets of Glasgow were first lighted with gas. Perhaps about 1000 tons per annum

were used by mill owners, and others making their own gas, the remainder being used in open fires. In 1832 the price delivered in Glasgow was 16s. per ton, the price of the other gas coals in the neighbourhood being 10s. 6d. per ton—a relative proportion, as regards price, which has continued, with many fluctuations, up to the present day.

With these introductory remarks as to the trade thirty years ago, an endeavour will be made to contrast the conditions of the workmen, at the same period, with those of the present day, before giving the statistics, which will exhibit the progress of the gas coal works from that time until now.

Thirty years ago the miners employed at the gas coal works were less removed from the ordinary day labourer and farm servant, than they are now, and many engaged themselves as such in seed time and harvest. At that time the miners' present practice of living upon credit, from one pay-day to another, was the *exception*, not the rule. The case is now reversed. Wheaten flour bread was then little used; it is now almost universally so. At that time all the better class of workmen managed to purchase oatmeal in bolls or loads, at wholesale prices, and to lay up a winter store of potatoes. Now, the purchases are made in stones and pecks. It is proper to notice that there is an approximation to a more economical method of conducting matters, by the recent establishment of a co-operative store, or shop, of which the workmen are the proprietors. Thirty years ago the ordinary wages of a labourer were from 10s. to 12s. per week; they are now from 14s. to 16s. per week above ground, and from 15s. to 21s. per week for ordinary labour under ground.

Colliers were paid thirty years ago by the amount of work performed, and the same mode of settlement still continues, as well as the nominal wage of 4s. per day, although the average earnings for a day's labour are upwards of 4s. 6d. At that time, however, the labour was more severe in some respects, and the miner's health suffered more, from less attention being given to the state of the mine. The dimensions or area of the main roads, air courses, and working passages, were considerably less, and the state of these generally, received no more attention than was absolutely necessary to keep them open and the work going on. Nothing was then more common than a stoppage of the workman's labour from "bad air,"—that is, in most cases, the absence of a sufficient and continuous supply of "good air;" and in the summer season much time was lost and idle habits contracted from this cause alone. Nor did the evil rest here; these stoppages being usually the prelude to "whisky joins" and drinking brawls, so much more common at that time than now.

"Bad air" is a condition of the past, or nearly so. The hard crushing labour of

digging the coal from the "wall face" is still the same, but there are now well ventilated, roomy roads, to and from it, as compared with the past; and substantial railways, with other appliances, have rendered the conveyance of the coal underground a matter of ease, when contrasted with the exhausting and racking method of dragging them along, thirty years ago.

From these and other circumstances, without doubt, the miners' life is of more value now than it was in the times referred to, and there is a marked improvement in the general appearance of the lads of the present day; but while this is the case, they are deficient in the bone and bulk of their sires and grand-sires.

The following statistics, at intervals of five years, show the progress of the trade in gas coal from the parish of Lesmahago from 1832, onwards to the present day:

In 1832, and for many years after that date, the gas coal wrought at Auchinheath was the only mineral in the parish which possessed any value whatever, beyond a mere local one; and it is still the only coal by which money from a distance is brought into it. Allowing one thousand tons for local consumption in that year, it is found that even at that time the money coming into the parish from the sale of it, would be about £2500 per annum, or about a tenth of its gross rental, as estimated by Mr. Smith. In 1837, the quantity sold yearly had increased to upwards of 11,000 tons, and the money value to about £6000 per annum. From 1837 to 1842, there was a considerable increase on the quantity sold, although there was not a corresponding increase upon the receipts; as the price had declined from 9s. 6d. and 11s. 6d. to 8s. per ton—the quantity sold being 17,000 tons, and the cash receipts about £7000. In 1847, the sales were about 24,000 tons, and the selling price from 11s. to 12s. 6d. per ton. At the former of these prices, the value of the coal sold for that year was upwards of £13,000. In 1852, the sales were increased to 30,000 tons per annum; but from foolish and unnecessary competition, these only realized about 7s. per ton at the work, or about £10,000 altogether. In December 1856, the Lesmahago Railway was opened for traffic, from Auchinheath to the Edinburgh and Ayr road; although it was not opened for "through traffic" to Motherwell for nearly a year after. In 1857, the total sales were about 60,000 tons, and the price realized at the works, after paying the charges for delivery at the several markets opened by the railway, were from 16s. 10d. to 20s. per ton; the price per ton delivered in Glasgow being 24s., the same as it was in 1837. The year 1857, however, was an exceptional one, as the quantity sold since that time has not been exceeded in any one year; and some years' sales have fallen considerably short of it.

The shipping price of Lesmahago gas coal has remained the same for several years past, being now at Glasgow, 24s. 6d.; Greenock, 24s. 9d.; Leith, 28s. 6d.;

Granton, 25s. 6d.; and at Bo'ness, 27s. 6d. per ton—delivered free on board the vessels. For years past there has been a falling off in the home demand; by which must now be understood that of nearly all the towns in Scotland having railway communication. This falling off has been compensated by sales to the Continent of Europe, North and South America, the East and West Indies, and Australasia.

The demand for these distant markets being based upon the superior light-giving properties of the coal, will probably continue, as the freight (sometimes as high as 40s. per ton) is the same upon Lesmahago coal as upon one which might give only half the amount of light. Cargoes are at this moment (November 1863) afloat for San Francisco, Valparaiso, and Havannah; and Lesmahago coal, which thirty years ago lighted up no greater scene of excitement than the bustle of a "rousing kirk" in a country kitchen, now assists in illuminating the theatres and warehouses of Hamburg, the barracks and beer gardens of Berlin, the German haunts of glittering vice and temptation, the palaces of St. Petersburg, the canals of Venice, and towns, new and old, in every clime, and by every sea.

It has been noticed that in 1832 the annual value of the gas coal sent from the parish, was about one-tenth of its valued rental. In 1857, it may be seen that the receipts from this coal and the valued rental of the parish are nearly equal. At that time no poor's rates were charged on minerals. In 1857, more than a fifth of the whole assessment was from that source, of which the gas coal contributed upwards of 90 per cent.*

AUCHINHEATH OIL COAL.—Better known as the "Wee" or upper gas coal. This seam of coal is situated fifteen fathoms above the Lesmahago gas coal, and its geological position and relations are consequently the same. It has been known for many years, but so long as the other can be produced at less cost, in sufficient quantity to meet the demand for coal of this class, there is no inducement to work it. Thirty years ago it was analyzed by Dr Fyfe of King's College, Aberdeen, and reported upon by him as being, "everything considered," equal in value to the well-known Lesmahagow seam. Notwithstanding this, when purchasers have a choice, preference is given to the better known, or thicker seam of coal. It varies in thickness from an inch to about eleven inches, and where first seen upon the outcrop, there is attached to the bottom of it, a band of ironstone, from three to five inches in thickness. It is only found upon the southern outcrop of the Auchinheath field; and after the first hundred fathoms or thereby, to the dip, gradually diminishes in thickness, until it is finally cut off by what is known as the "allicum-park dyke." North of this dislocation of the strata, it is not seen, although the precise position where it should be found can be determined with accuracy. As

* The number of workmen at present employed in the Auchinheath district is about 500.

gas coal it is first class, but recent analysis has determined that it is still more valuable as a paraffin oil coal, being second only to Boghead coal, otherwise named the Torbane hill mineral, and of similar value to Douglas water oil and gas coal, first introduced into the market by Mr. James Swan of Rigside Colliery, in the parish of Douglas, and lately discovered on the adjoining farm of Tower, and on other lands in the neighbourhood belonging to Lord Home, in this parish.

The following are the results obtained from experiments made this year upon the gas coals of Lesmahago parish, with a view to ascertain their value as paraffin oil coals. In the process they were distilled at a low heat, aided by the application of superheated steam. It will be noticed that in the process of distilling the coal into "crude oil," a quantity of gas is given off. This is carburetted hydrogen, the gas used in lighting our streets and houses, and may be economically used either in that way, or for heating purposes connected with the manufacturing and purifying of the crude oil.

	Cubic Feet of Gas.	Galls. of Crude Oil.
One Ton of Mr. Swan's Douglas water Oil and Gas Coal yields	3325	102½
One Ton of Auchinheath Oil Coal, - - - -	3250	95
One Ton of Lesmahago Gas Coal, - - - -	2850	81
One Ton of Craignethan Gas Coal, - - - -	2800	68

The brown portion of the Boghead coal similarly treated, yielded 140 gallons per ton, from which it appears that the brown yields a much greater quantity than the average of the entire seam, as we find in an American work (published in 1861 by Abraham Gesner, M.D., F.G.S.), that Boghead coal yields 120 gallons, and Lesmahago 94 gallons per ton. The percentage of coke from Boghead coal is 29·90, of which 19·60 is ash, whilst Lesmahago has 49 per cent. of coke, the quantity of ash being very small. As regards the residuary products, Douglas oil coal resembles Boghead. High hopes are entertained that the working of the oil coals will be a new source of wealth to the parish, whether manufactured into oil at the collieries, or exported to those localities where paraffin oil works are already established.

Besides the gas coals already noticed, there are two other seams of the same kind—found in the coal beds at Brockley and Bankend—on the southern boundary of the upper Lesmahago and Douglas mineral basin. The one is about nine inches in thickness, with six inches of soft coal immediately under it; the other, also about nine inches thick, is a portion of the "nine feet coal" of the district. The first noticed was worked and offered for sale for a short time after the opening of the Lesmahago railway in 1857. Neither of them is now sold for gas making. The second is worked and sold, along with the other portions of the "nine feet" coal seam, for household purposes.

REMARKS ON THE AUCHINHEATH AND CRAIGNETHAN GAS COAL FIELD.—So far as at present known, the best portion of the field is already worked out. Under these circumstances, the following brief notice may be found not uninteresting, particularly as regards that portion of the field now exhausted :

If a line were stretched from the limestone quarry, near the old Carlisle road, on the lands of Birkwood, the property of James Tod, Esq., onward by Auchinheath Cottage and Craignethan Castle, to the river Clyde at Nethan foot, it would pass throughout the entire distance over sedimentary rocks only ; all of which belong to the coal measures. By a competent observer, it may also be seen, that upon this line these rocks have been broken up into three grand divisions. There are other "hitches" or breaks, of more or less importance, as compared with each other ; but it is sufficient for the present purpose, to notice the two which have caused the disruptions so distinctly defined. The first of the "breaks" going northward upon the line proposed, will be found near Lochanbank mill, upon the Nethan, where the strata have been upheaved to the north—at this particular place—somewhere about 150 to 200 yards ; or in other words, the corresponding beds, instead of being found nearly in the same plane on the opposite sides of the "break," must be searched for about 450 feet higher up in the section—the north side having been thus much elevated above the south side, in its relative position. The upheaving medium has evidently come from the east, and in all probability had its origin in the mass of porphyry found in the bed of the river Clyde near Hazelbank, the effects of which are apparent in having produced the ridge which separates the southern boundary of the Clyde basin, as seen in Kerse burn, from the northern outcrop of the upper Lesmahago and Douglas minerals, as found at Neuk and Auchmedden quarries.

When the upheaving of the sedimentary rocks took place—if it is supposed that a mass of extraneous matter was forcibly intruded from the south, which gradually became exhausted as the distance from its source was increased, producing less and less displacement as it proceeded westward—all the phenomena connected with this dislocation are satisfactorily accounted for ; as, for example, the finding of the strata disturbed not only in a perpendicular direction, but also rent asunder horizontally, whereby an elongated V-shaped chasm has been formed in them, widest to the south, and narrowing gradually, until it seems to disappear entirely somewhere upon the farm of Southfield. This chasm so formed is now filled up by what seems to be a kind of volcanic mud, deposited in horizontal layers ; and attached to the east or upheaved side of it, there is a fringe or dyke of fire rock, which has been found at times interstratified with the coal beds ; and when it comes in contact with them, the coal is thereby rendered entirely worthless. The mud may be seen upon the Kerse burn, in the bed of the Nethan at Garlewood holm ;

on the parish road at Cadzow bank ; and at a sharp bend of the Nethan, where limestone has been quarried about 400 yards westward of Lochanbank bridge.

The other great "break" or dislocation is found between Cora Mill and Craignethan Castle, by which the strata are again upheaved to the north upwards of 300 yards perpendicular at this particular point of its action. Here also, the disturbing element has come from the east, raising up in one mass the rocks underlying the farms of Blair, Craignethan, etc., whilst upon the Auchinheath side, the outcrop only has been affected, as may be seen by the coal beds turned nearly on edge at their outcrop on Hall-hill burn, as if conforming to the pressure from beneath of an undershooting spur from Stonebyres Hill.

Of the three divisions thus made, the Auchinheath one was decidedly the most valuable ; the coal being more uniform in its thickness, and always accompanied by from three to six inches of Blackband ironstone ; the average thickness of the coal being twenty inches, and that of the ironstone four inches.

The thickest Lesmahago gas coal that has ever been worked was found about the middle of this division, towards the outcrop, on the farm of Little Gill. It was there from twenty-two inches to twenty-four inches in thickness, with the Blackband ironstone from four to six inches.

At the lines of disjunction, where these great "breaks" occur, it is found that the gas coal is of the same thickness on both sides of the rupture, notwithstanding the displacement. From this and other phenomena, it is inferred that the gas coal must have been deposited prior to the more recent outbursts of the fire rocks.

Assuming this to have been the case (and it does not materially affect the description, whether the supposition is correct or otherwise), an attempt will be made to give a correct general idea of the other two grand divisions into which the Lesmahago gas coal is found separated.

The middle division has already been noticed. Adjoining the "break" upon the Nethan, the coal has been sunk to and partly worked by His Grace the Duke of Hamilton. By these operations, the south side of the mud-filled chasm was laid bare and its bearing at that particular point determined. Close upon the "break" the gas coal was found, and is there of the usual thickness. Proceeding southward it gradually diminishes, until all trace of it is lost ; and such is the case everywhere west of Kirkmuirhill village.

At the disruption near Craignethan Castle, the gas coal is found at the "out-crop" upon the farm of Blair, on the north side of it, similar in every respect to the coal as seen at the out-crop upon the farm of Hall-hill on the south side of it. At 100 fathoms to the "dip" on the Blair and Craignethan side of the dislocation, the coal has diminished in thickness to ten or twelve inches, and the ironstone, usually

attached to the under part of it, has disappeared, and at 100 fathoms further—that is, at 200 fathoms to the dip, for half a mile along the level line of the seam, it varies from nothing to five or six inches.

It is uncertain whether the pits now sunk upon the farms of Southfield and Draffan are into the middle division of the Lesmahago gas coal-field or not. The present idea is, that they are into it, and the chance of there being a continuous field of coal to the dip of them, is thereby considered to be less doubtful. Upon this hinges the question, What is the probable duration of Lesmahago gas coal?

IRONSTONES.—From the general sections of the mineral districts in the parish given (p. 243), it may be seen that, when compared with more favoured districts, they are unimportant. Blackband ironstone is worked at Brockley, Coalburn, and other places, upon the south outcrop of the upper Lesmahago mineral basin, where it is found from ten to fourteen inches in thickness, of which from four to six inches are rather more coal than ironstone. This ironstone is first-class as regards quality when carefully selected and properly burned, but it is to be feared that the cost of producing it may preclude the possibility of its being sold when iron is not above the average price of the last few years. Clay ironstone is met with in connexion with the blackband of the upper Lesmahago minerals, and these are worked along with it, as is done, under similar circumstances, at Auchinheath, but otherwise, none of the clay-bands hitherto discovered in the parish can be worked and sold with profit, or pay rent. The total quantity of ironstone sent from the upper Lesmahago mineral field from January 1857 to January 1863, was 80,255 tons, or upwards of 13,000 tons annually.

In the Auchinheath Section, there is in connexion with the upper and lower gas coals about nine inches of valuable ironstone, of the carboniferous variety, of which from 10,000 to 12,000 tons are annually raised and sold at from 13s. to 15s. per ton of twenty cwt., delivered into the trucks upon the railway, or, as the price has sometimes been fixed at one-fourth of the current price of pig iron for the time being, whatever that price is, “free on board” in the Clyde at Glasgow.

HOUSE COAL.—These coals are at present only worked for local sale in the parish, and have to compete with the coals brought from the parish of Dalserf by the railway. Sale pits are now opened at Brockley, where the selling price is 4s. per ton, and upon Mr. Alston’s lands of Stockbriggs, where the price is the same. There has always been a quantity of coals brought into the parish for household use from the Dalserf coal-field; and since the railway has been established, the reduction in the cost of conveyance has considerably increased this importation. At Brocketsbrae, the station upon the railway for Abbeygreen village, the best Dalserf coals are sold at 6s. 6d. per ton, and are the only coal kept in stock.

LIMESTONES.—All the limestone beds belonging to, and usually met with in the coal-fields of Scotland, are found in the parish, besides others interstratified with rocks seemingly of an earlier era. Detailed notices of the carboniferous limestone have been published, and may suffice for the general description of these rocks, as seen in the locality under notice.

Limestone is at present worked at Brockley, and other places in the upper Lesmahago coal-field; also at Kerse gill and Nether Auchtygemmel, on the lands of His Grace the Duke of Hamilton.

Previous to the opening of the railway to Motherwell in 1857, any sales made out of the parish were solely for building and agricultural purposes, in the form of “shells” or burned limestone, and these sales were chiefly confined to the parishes immediately adjacent. The selling price of burned limestone in 1845, was 5s. 4d. per ton; the present price is about 7s. per ton, and finds a market as far north as Perth, upwards of seventy miles from the kilns. The sales for last year of burned limestone from Auchinheath district, were nearly 7000 tons, by which upwards of £2300 would be realized. Raw or unburned limestone is chiefly sold for smelting purposes in the iron blast-furnaces of Lanarkshire. Of the 47,000 tons which were raised in the parish last year, 27,026 tons went from upper Lesmahago district in this state. From Auchinheath about 10,000 tons were sent in the raw state, the remaining portion of the limestone raised having been burned previous to being sent off. The value of the raw limestone at the works is about 3s. 6d. per ton; the gross return from it is therefore upwards of £8000 per annum.

ABSTRACT OF MINERALS EXPORTED FROM LESMAHAGOW PARISH—1862.

FROM UPPER LESMAHAGOW.					
					Estimated Value.
Ironstone,	-	15,317 tons, at 12s. 6d.,	-	-	£9,573 2 6
Limestone,	-	27,026 „ „ 3s.,	-	-	4,053 18 0
					<hr/> £13,627 0 6 <hr/>
AUCHINHEATH DISTRICT.					
					Estimated Value.
Gas Coal,*	-	(say) 50,000 tons, at 18s. 6d.,	-	-	£46,250 0 0
Ironstone,	-	„ 11,000 „ „ 13s. 6d.,	-	-	7,425 0 0
Burned Limestone,	-	7,000 „ „ 7s.,	-	-	2,450 0 0
Limestone,	-	10,000 „ „ 3s. 6d.,	-	-	1,750 0 0
					<hr/> £57,875 0 0 <hr/>

J. F.

* In the Gas Journal, and all documents from which extracts are made, it is known as the *Lesmahago Gas Coal*. Our readers are referred to *Appendix, Note R.*

CHAPTER XVI.

DESCRIPTION OF PANELS OF PAINTED GLASS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY,

PRESERVED IN THE WINDOWS OF THE CORRIDOR OF BIRKWOOD HOUSE, LESMAHAGOW.

THE specimens of painted glass executed in the seventeenth century, which are now placed in the windows of the corridor at Birkwood, were purchased by the proprietor from a Jew at Soleure, who had become possessed of them on the destruction by fire of a church at Coire, Grisons, in which they had formed portions of the painted windows. The style of design is that which characterised the works of the Italianised Flemish painters of the last half of the sixteenth century, exhibiting their pretentious mannerism; whilst the execution is clever and obviously the work of men who, however misdirected their taste might be, possessed technical knowledge and practical skill. The dates upon the painted glass at Birkwood show that some of them were executed at a brilliant epoch of Brabant art, when the genius of Rubens casting aside the prevalent imitation of the Italians, led his school into a new and dazzling method. His example however, has not been felt by the artists of the glass which we are examining, for the style of the figures is that of his most mannered predecessors. The influence of great masters in fine art upon the decorative and subordinate branches of it, is at all times an interesting subject of inquiry and observation, more especially as this influence can hardly be said to exist in the British school. It is true that it was not always beneficially exerted, no style of art could be more inappropriate as a guide for the glass painter, than that of Rubens, yet it was imitated, and in windows at Antwerp, Brussels and elsewhere, we are made conscious of the injurious effect of the example of that eminent master and his distinguished pupils, and we feel that it promoted the final decay of taste in glass painting. The influence of those artists of the Flemish school, who, desirous of imitating the ideal of the Italians, produced an art devoid of meaning and inward life, yet remarkable for facile execution and technical skill, was also injurious to glass painting, as may be readily understood by the study of the

panels at Birkwood and of other similar works. Unsatisfactory as the style may appear in contrast with the productions of a better age, when the true principles of monumental painting were understood, it is infinitely more interesting and respectable than the cold and lifeless imitations of old art which now pass for glass painting. The artists of the Birkwood panels had a style of their own, besides they drew well and painted skilfully, which cannot be said of their modern successors. If the taste of the seventeenth century had been purer, the educated skill of the glass painters would have enabled them to produce really fine works of art, for it is their taste, not the absence of educated skill, of which we have to complain. In the present day we have to regret that prevalent ideas, or mere trading instincts in relation to every branch of the decorative and subordinate arts, are so remote from or opposed to, those which were general when they were closely allied to fine art. It is very desirable to restore the old alliance; any bad effects, such as those arising from the example of artists whose styles are unsuited to the severe conditions of glass painting, can only be temporary, and anything is better than that a branch of art should sink to the level of a mere manufacture.

The panels at Birkwood are executed in what is termed the enamel method of glass painting. Before describing this, it may be as well to state for the information of those who are not conversant with the different modes of executing painted glass, that the most ancient and best system is that which has appropriately been termed Mosaic; the work consisting entirely of a mosaic of pieces of white and coloured glass, joined together by means of grooved strips of lead; the features of figures represented, the folds of draperies, and other details being painted upon the coloured mosaic with a brown enamel attached to it permanently by exposure to the action of fire. The opposite of this system is that in which white glass only is used, and the colours required are applied to it in the form of enamels, and burnt in. There is also a system which combines these two, which is still practised by glass painters. It is further necessary to observe that white glass is capable of receiving a yellow stain, without injury to its transparency, and that different tints of the same colours are produced by coating white glass with layers of coloured glass of different thickness. This glass is called coated glass, to distinguish it from pot metal, which the colour pervades throughout. By removing portions of this coloured coat to any given pattern, a design may be produced; and this is frequently had recourse to by means of the action of fluoric acid, but formerly it was done by the help of the wheel.

The panels at Birkwood are purely enamel glass with the exception of the shields, containing merchants' marks, monograms, or armorials on a field, *gules*; these are of ruby glass, from which the ruby coating has been removed in the manner just

described, *i.e.*, by means of the wheel, the device being either stained yellow to represent, *or*, or left white, to represent, *argent*, and shaded in the usual manner with brown enamel. It is only in these shields that we find any adherence to the older method of glass painting, for in others in which the field or charge is of any other heraldic tincture, enamel colour is used. The coloured enamels employed are blue, red, a brown similar to that well known to artists as burnt sienna, green, purple, and brown, deepening into black, for the shading, as in all old glass; to these we have to add yellow stain. The enamels are applied copiously with a flowing brush, they have much body and are of very fine quality; the blue is beautiful; the green not only excellent in colour, but singularly transparent, which is not a usual quality of enamels; the red is dull as compared with ruby glass; the purple is agreeable, but has not been so durable as the other enamels, and is consequently peeling off. The colours, with the exception of the brown shading, are laid on what is termed the back of the glass—that is, the outside when the panel is in its place, the shading is on the inside; the execution is dexterous, crisp, and exhibits much technical skill, so much so, that panels of this description when of good quality, such as the best of those at Birkwood, command a high price. The church at Coire having been burnt, these panels saved from the ruins have not escaped scathless; one only is entire, the others are more or less mended in parts with fragments from other panels, introduced as usual in the most incongruous manner; portions of armorials, of landscapes, of figure subjects and ornament being leaded together as they happened to fit the spaces to be filled. However incongruous these hap-hazard unions are in respect of form, it may be remarked that they harmonize agreeably in colour, and this is possible with old glass only, which can be thus thrown together, as flowers may be brought together harmoniously by inartistic hands without effort. The strong and frequently crude colours of modern glass, as it is usually made do not admit of this, but there is now some progress in the manufacture of glass imitative of the more sober hues of the old, which must prove beneficial, provided that it is not accompanied by a pedantic imitation of defects, such as its streaky inequalities, its roughness, or spottiness, which no one but a bad artist would desire to use except to a very limited extent.

The general design of the panels is that characteristic of many works of art of the same date, and familiar to collectors of engravings; the pictorial part being inclosed within a framework of columns, pilasters, entablatures, and panels of varied and elaborate but ever fantastic composition, which at last died out in the memory of the present generation, in the form of architectural borders placed round engraved portraits and frontispieces, for which spotless white margins are now substituted. However remote the form of these ornamental surroundings of pictorial

subjects and engravings may have been from the canopies of fourteenth century glass, we must refer their origin to that beautiful system of framework, which, after passing through the phases of the decorated and perpendicular styles, attained an extraordinary magnificence in the cinque cento, assumed the fantastic forms of the Birkwood panel in the following century, and subsequently altogether disappeared from painted glass. The pictures in the Birkwood panels are painted on the same principles in respect of perspective, light, shade, and colour, as the easel pictures of the time. M. Le Comte de Lasteyrie remarks that when glass painters, forgetting the limits and true principles of their art, endeavoured to compete with the painters of pictures, glass painting sunk in the contest.

Such works as those under review are excellent examples of the inutility of the attempt to rival pictures in glass painting. We are struck by the technical skill and mechanical ingenuity displayed to so little purpose; it only renders the error of the system, as contrasted with the older Mosaic principle, more obvious; it fails even to rival the brilliancy of colour distinctive of the oil pictures of the time.

The panels vary in size, and may be stated generally to measure from thirteen inches by nine inches, to seventeen inches by thirteen. The most important consist of a subject in the centre, surrounded with an architectural framework of rich design, brilliantly coloured. On each side the picture, columns or pilasters are placed with an archway between, in front of which stands a figure with an allegorical meaning, the columns stand upon a dado crossing the entire composition and displaying on its panels arms and inscriptions, whilst the entablature is surmounted by a panelled attic, decorated with winged genii on either side, bearing wreaths of fruit and flowers.

Such compositions are familiar to every one conversant with old art. The heraldic insignia are beautifully designed and executed, but like Swiss heraldry in general are difficult to blazon, its rules being peculiar and intricate, and the "charges" of the shields being even more bizarre and capricious than those of German heraldry, which the Swiss on the whole most resembles. Some of the panels are surrounded with numerous small shields about an inch and a half in height, which bear merchants' marks, monograms, and armorial bearings. It is sometimes difficult to draw the line between heraldic charges and these marks. Persons of the middle class not entitled to coat armour invented arbitrary signs called merchants' marks, and these often occur in the stone work and windows of old buildings, and upon tombs. They are adverted to so early as the reign of Edward Second, as represented in painted glass, and still earlier instances of their use are afforded by sepulchral monuments. Sometimes these marks were impaled, or otherwise combined with the paternal arms of aristocratic merchants:

they were used also as signatures, and were commonly accompanied by a cross—a portion of them still employed by those who are unable to write, and who can therefore only append their mark to a signature written for them; they were also united at times with representations significant of the occupations of their proprietors. In 1605, the practice of thus putting names or merchants' marks on shields was prohibited in England, in "The Duty and Office of a Herald," by F. Thynne, Lancaster Herald.

Besides these methods of commemorating the Donors of the painted glass to the church at Coire, inscriptions in prose and verse were appended, and the portraits of the Donors themselves were included. The almost entire decay of religious sentiment in art at this time is illustrated by these works, and that this was not to be attributed to Protestant ideas is shown by the fact, that this glass formed part of the decoration of a Roman Catholic church. Thus some of the subjects selected are from *Æsops'* fables; others represent the abstruse allegories in which the artists of the seventeenth century delighted. The decorative figures in the framework are Pagan in sentiment and meaning. Angels are represented with the full breasts of the softer sex, in defiance of all orthodoxy. The inscriptions, with one exception, have no religious significance, and the portraits of Donors do not, as in older church glass, kneel humbly on their knees, but exhibit all the self-assertion which is so characteristic of modern portraiture. Two of the donations have been accompanied by figures of patron saints, and some of them represent sacred subjects, but even these exhibit no remaining spark of religious sentiment, and are hardly calculated to arouse a reverential feeling.

The panels have been inserted in a framework of modern coloured and painted glass, and when the evening sun touches them they cast a pleasant glow on the corridor of Birkwood House, and they have found a fitting resting-place amongst the many interesting relics of bye-gone ages, collected by the taste of the proprietor.

The North Window.—The upper panel contains a figure of St. Luke, the patron saint of the Donor, whose arms, capitally executed and placed beside the saint, may be thus blazoned: *Azure*, in chief two mullets of six points, *or*, in fess, a pheon, *argent*, in base, a demi-mill wheel, *argent*, on a mount of three summits, of the field. The inscription has been translated: "Lucas, Magistrate, of the venerable Holy Committee Mary. Magistrate of Buntzen. Anno 1633."

The panel immediately beneath represents Jacob's dream, occurring in the midst of a Flemish landscape, composed of rocks, trees, a river spanned by a bridge, and a castle on a height. The effect is that of broad day-light; the

Patriarch, a stalwart figure, sleeps soundly in the foreground, his pilgrim staff between his knees, and the Angels of the miraculous vision ascend and descend a ladder which reaches from earth to a glory of clouds in yellow stain. These Angels are dressed in garments of diverse colours, and their wings of variegated plumage constitute them fit representatives of such creations of old mythology, grafted on Christianity. The arms of the Donor, admirably executed, surmount the picture, and are, *azure*, a sword, *argent*, point in base, between two mullets of six points in chief, and as many bezants, *or*, in base; helmet in profile to sinister. The whole of the charge on the shield being represented on a wing, *displayed*, as a crest, the effect is very handsome. The inscription is: "Sebastian Löring, Magistrate of the land, and Lord of the Banner, belonging to the district, in the parish of Boden. Anno 1609." The framework of this panel, and the lower part of the picture itself, having been probably injured at the time of the conflagration, have been repaired by leading in broken pieces of painted glass from other panels, chiefly of armorials. These fragments are of singular beauty of execution and colour, and although joined together hap-hazard, as has previously been remarked, the general harmony is agreeable—a circumstance thus shown to be common to this enamelled glass, as to the pot metals of preceding times. Besides the fragments of coat armour and of architectural ornament used to repair this panel, there are portions of an agreeable landscape, the head of a figure of Justice, labourers in a vineyard, and part of a martyrdom of St. Sebastian, which, seeing the name of the Donor, may have formed part of the panel in its original state. All these remnants are interesting notwithstanding their disjointed condition, for besides the delicacy of the execution, they furnish ideas of the architecture, habits, and occupations of the early portion of the seventeenth century. Old glass is rich in such memorials; the practice of representing the status of the Donors in the case of tradesmen or agriculturists, by pictures of their occupations, if carefully copied from windows of different dates in various parts of Europe, might supply an admirable series of illustrations of ancient crafts and craftsmen. Eighteen of the small shields already alluded to, form an external framework to this panel; the minuteness of these shields, as well as the general character of the glass, indicate that these painted panels must have been placed on a level with, or very little above the eye.

The third and last panel in this division represents the Donor and his Wife, with two children—good examples of costume painting, but not so well executed as the panels above; the gentleman and his wife are dressed in black, the children in coloured garments; the background is a town said to represent Erfurt, not unlike a collection of Nuremberg toys. The prevalence of black in male costume

at this time proved a stumbling-block to glass painters, as may be observed in several important windows at Antwerp, in which the portraits of Donors are also represented in black with white ruffs, like the oil pictures of the same period, whereby the transparency of the glass is wholly sacrificed in these works. Squeezed into the upper portion of this panel, an event in the history of Joseph is quaintly represented; he is drawn up from the well; and sold to the Ishmaelites; it also contains two coats of arms—one of the husband, the other of the wife; the first, *argent*, a bull, *passant contourné gules*, helmet in profile to sinister, crest, a bull, as above; the second—the lady's family insignia, *azure*, a female figure, *proper*, crowned with a wreath, *or*, and *argent*, vested *gules*, apron white, and bearing in her hand a flower, by her side a small hand-bell, *sable*; the crest, a wing, *displayed, or*, on a helmet in profile to dexter. The motto is very significant of mercantile caution, "*Fide sed cui vide*"—"Trust, but mark well whom you trust." We learn from the inscription that the persons thus transmitted to posterity were Joseph Scherer, principal and commercial Magistrate in the Coire Valley, and formerly Treasurer of the Water Society; married his wife Verina Blümli, 1675.

In the second light of this window, the upper panel conveys a lesson on the importance of family union, illustrated by a representation of the old fable of the bundle of arrows. [*Vide Chromo-lithograph.*] The wise and experienced father reclines on his bed surrounded by nine sons, one of whom vainly tries to break the arrows tied together, whilst three others each snap easily a single arrow. The inscription, in obsolete Swiss, runs thus:

"If Brothers fast in love each other hold,
Far better 'tis than coffers full of gold."

Above are nine gentlemen in handsome costumes, standing in a row—portraits doubtless of the nine sons, and opposite to them a single lady, probably the only daughter of the family. The arms are, *or*, a bull, *passant contourné gules*, helmet in profile; crest, a bull, as above. The wife's arms are, *azure*, on a mount with three summits, a *fleur de lis, or*; helmet in profile; crest, a *fleur de lis, or*. The inscription reads: "H. Gregorius Scherer, formerly Magistrate in the Chür Valley, and Judge of the land, in the county Toggenburgh. Verina Leaserm; also his son and one daughter, 1675." This gentleman was probably one of the nine brethren of the subjects above.

The next panel beneath contains the portrait of a gentleman on horseback, magnificently attired, his horse being richly caparisoned. Some small pictures in the framework are interesting as illustrations of farming operations. One of them



THE BUNDLE OF STICKS.

From Ancient Glass Windows at Birkwood.

represents what might even now be considered a model dairy. The arms are, *argent*, a bull, *passant contourné gules*; a helmet full-faced; crest, a bull, as above—most fitting arms for one of the bucolic tastes of this Donor, who thus commemorates himself in his parish church:

“ Nothing desire I in this life,
But health, a horse, and pretty wife;
Purses of silver and of gold,
As many as my coffers hold;
To dwell where fruitful valleys lie,
Until the day when I must die.”

“ HANS SALVOR SCHERER, son of a Magistrate in Chür Valley, A.D. 1675.”

This gentleman of moderate wishes appears to be the son of the Donor of the panel above. His horse is represented, but no pretty wife or coat of arms appertain to her; so that notwithstanding the above public notice of his aspirations, if he obtained his desires, it must have been after the dedication of the painted glass and this exhibition of his likeness.

The South Window.—The upper panel of the first light represents the fable of the fox and cock, in a verdant landscape of forest scenery, with a chateau perched upon high ground to the right. This is an interesting specimen of a phase of landscape painting, and the artist has displayed much skill in the employment of the limited materials at his command. The progress of ideas in the representation of natural scenery is an interesting subject of study; however far apart a landscape of Turner's from the garden of Eden in an illuminated manuscript of the twelfth century, the gradual development of the art of painting landscape may be traced from the primitive idea of the Tree of Life, through a long series of paintings on walls, on vellum, on panel, canvas or paper, to the present day. The practice of certain conventional methods of representation appears never to have been entirely got rid of, till Turner established the pure reign of nature in this beautiful department of art. Till his advent, in all that was painted however admirable and progressive in many respects, still we trace the influence of traditional treatment. A collection of pictures by masters of every period from the earliest, illustrating the progress of ideas regarding the representation of land and marine scenery, would be very interesting and instructive. The architectural framework of the picture of the fable of the fox and the cock is very elaborate, and contains between the columns on each side female figures, representing Music and Computation. The arms are, first, *azure*, on a mount with three summits, a molehill *vert*; crest, a man *proper*, vested, *azure*, the letter B, *or*, in his dexter, and a molehill, *vert*, in his sinister hand.

The wife's arms are, *azure*, a horse-shoe encircling a mullet of six points, *or*. The same device forms the crest. The Donor thus moralizes :—

“Just as the fox the cock cajoled,
Down from the tree by falsehood bold
Of peace, all animals among ;
So speaks a false world to the young.
He who is not seduced thereby,
The world beholds with truthful eye.”

People who delight in the measure and metre of much modern “hymnology” used in churches, can have no right to object to these verses in the old church of Coire, Grisons. The name of the Donor duly inscribed was “Hans Jacob Bosch, who married Anna Edelmein, his wife, 1637.” The choice of the subject commemorative of this union would seem to indicate a misanthropic temperament on the part of the bridegroom.

The panel beneath that just described contains one of those obscure, and far-fetched allegories in which the artists of the time seemed to delight. In the centre of the composition stands a cauldron on three legs, inscribed “mundus :” from it issue the flames of “tribulation,” in the midst of which a triangle typifies man and his soul. A hideous demon with gold coin between his feet, fans the flame with the wind of temptation, and near him a woman with a pair of tongs supplies fuel to the fire. Beside her, to bespeak her character, is the abandoned and dissolute Cupid, son of Nox and Erebus. To the left, an angel with an aspergillum sprinkles the unhappy soul with the waters of the Holy Spirit, whilst death, mallet in hand is about to strike the last blow. In the framework are two female figures, apparently symbolizing Art and Industry. The arms of the Donor are the same as those of the preceding panel. Those of his wife are, *azure*, in chief three branches olive or myrtle, *proper* ; in base the letter W, *argent*, helmet in profile ; crest, the letter W, ensigned with a branch, as above. The inscription is as follows :—

“As gold is proven by the fire,
So is man's faith by trials dire
Alike of pleasure and of pain,
E'en till life's thread is snapped in twain.
But faith in God, of highest form,
Dispels the awful night of storm.”

“HANS HEINRICH BOSCH, in the Chür Valley, at this time Standard-bearer ;
espoused Elizabeth Wirten, his wife, ANNO 1637.”

In the second light of the south window the upper panel, obviously made up, contains forty shields ; two are modern, and very bad imitations, the rest admir-

ably executed, are interesting specimens of the practice already alluded to, of placing trade marks and monograms on shields, and of sometimes combining these with armorial bearings. The central shield, which is the largest, *argent*, a bear rampant, *sable*, armed and langued, *gules*, between the letters V. R. On either side of this shield are fragments of painted glass, one represents St. Agnes, the other a portion of a crest. A few of the smaller shields may be described as specimens. First, *gules*, an annulet, surmounted by a cross, *humettée*, *argent*; second, *argent*, a hammer with the handle in base, *or*; third, *or*, a bunch of grapes, *purpure*, stalked, *vert*; fourth, *gules*, a monogram of the letters C. F. *sable*, surmounted by an arrow in bend, *argent*, headed *or*; fifth, *or*, a stag, *saliant contourné proper*, in base, a cross, *passion*, and the letter H intertwined; sixth, *azure*, a mill wheel pierced, *or*; seventh, *azure*, a mallet, *or*, in chief, and in base a lock, *argent*; eighth, *argent*, a harquebus and its rest in saltire, *or*, the barrel of the former and the fork of the latter, *azure*. These specimens selected from the entire number may suffice to illustrate their nature. It is not easy to decide which are true armorial bearings, and which are merely devices denoting the occupation of the Donor. The cross bows, carbines with rests saltire, the mill wheels, mallets, fish hooks, ox yokes, and monograms on these Grisons' shields, are easily matched in the curiosities of true heraldry.

The next panel is made up of various fragments. In the centre, a piece of glass, differing in style from the rest, and of the time when the glass painter was content to use only brown enamel and yellow stain upon white glass, presents the subject of St. James the Apostle in the habit of the Saint of Compostella, contemplating the crucifixion. The framework, by the same artist as the panel of the fox and cock, is much broken and mended with fragments of landscape. An allegorical figure of Honour occupies one side. The arms are, *argent*, a bull, *passant contourné gules*, on a shield supported from behind by an angel, *proper*, vested, *or*, and *purpure*, wings, *vert*. The heraldic term "*proper*" seems most improperly applied to this buxom winged female, who does duty for an angel. The inscription is the only one in which religious feeling is observable:

"O Jesus, I believe in Thee,
Who for me died on Calvary's tree;
In hope, I wait, till God fulfil
The holy purpose of His will.
Through faith have I received salvation,
My God I love—and men of every nation."

"Herr HANS BOSCH married his wife, Eichheider, at Kappel.
BOSCHNER SIO CASMER married Sarah Scherman, ANNO 1636."

The above inscription from the Roman Catholic church of Chûr clearly sets forth the doctrine of justification by faith.

We now pass to the last panel of the series, which contains another allegory, a figure of Dominion and Justice coming in glory from heaven fills the upper part; beneath, a naked youth representing Innocence is chained to a flat stone, and persecuted by Malice and Force, represented by a hag and two armed brigands. It is not certain but that one of these figures may be coming to the rescue, but the first interpretation is probably the true one, as a king with crown and sceptre stands in the background, and of purpose veils his eyes, thus help comes from above only. Two female figures in the framework, by their attributes, evidently represent Sight and Hearing; the first is accompanied by the far-sighted eagle, and gazes into a convex mirror; the second has beside her the quickly hearing deer, and bears a musical instrument. The arms are first those of the family of Bosch, already described; secondly, those of the wife, *azure*, a dove, *argent*, bearing an olive branch slipped, *vert*. The crest, the dove and olive branch. The inscription runs thus:

"Innocence through wrath is oft oppressed, I ween,
While rulers try men's sins and crimes to screen;
Proving the sword of justice in man's hand,
No better than the powerless willow wand.
A Government deserves nought but disdain,
That cannot evil deeds in men restrain."

"JOHANNES BOSCH married Maria Koppen, his wife, ANNO 1637."

Although the liberty of the press was then unknown, this is an excellent specimen of the liberty of the window; and it is obvious that Johannes Bosch was a burgher of independent sentiments, and who felt it to be his duty to lift his testimony, by inscribing his window against oppression.

Such is a description of these curious illustrations of the manners and habits of thought of the seventeenth century, so far as such painted glass may serve to illustrate them. With regard to the method of glass painting at this period, Mr. Winston, our best writer on the subject, remarks that "the Reformation and its troubles did not corrupt the art of glass painting, though combined with the prevailing fashion of the time, it may have discouraged its practice. The Mosaic system of glass painting would equally have been forgotten had the Reformation never taken place, and the religious habits and feelings of the people remained unchanged." The art of the seventeenth century, not only in these specimens from a church in the valley of the Coire, Grisons, but in its works of far more importance in more important places, affords many proofs of decay. The boundless egotism indicated by the portraits and inscriptions, and the selection of subjects,

clearly denotes that as the old and true Mosaic system of glass painting with its glorious colour was forgotten, so was the simple propriety of sentiment and religious feeling, which in a more primitive age dictated the choice of subjects for church windows. With all these faults and defects of general taste, characteristic of the period when the Birkwood panels were painted, they are the works of artists, and the educated skill with which they are executed is a source of pleasure in their contemplation. In this respect they contrast favourably with glass painting of the present time in this country, this beautiful art being for the most part practised by men who have no claim whatever to the title of artists, who hide their real ignorance of art under a convenient adherence to the imitation of old works, requiring even less skill and training, than suffice for the mechanical copyists in the Pitti, the Vatican, or other galleries of old pictures, copies of which are supplied to travellers.

Something more than this mechanical imitation is required to constitute a true glass painter, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the time will come, when our historical painters will give their attention to this branch of art, will condescend to execute the designs and cartoons, and to direct the execution by the working glass painter, so as, by their influence and example to raise him from the status of a mechanic to that of an artist. It is equally necessary that the patrons of this art should learn to appreciate its true character, should abandon the ideas which reduce it to the level of mere mechanical imitation, and should encourage it to become as in the olden time, a representative art. Unless this be done, we must be content to see glass painting in this country remain at its present level, and we must look to the Continent for its preservation as a branch of fine art.

CHARLES HEATH WILSON.

CHAPTER XVII.

CONCLUSION.

THE contents of this chapter are necessarily of a miscellaneous character. We shall give precedence to points of

HISTORICAL

importance—viz., the apprehension of Colonel Rumbold, the principal conspirator in the Ryehouse Plot, for the destruction of Charles II. and his brother; and the apprehension of Kinlochmoidart.

The works in which Rumbold is mentioned are numerous. One of the earliest is entitled "The Horrid Conspiracy," published by official authority. There is also a contemporary volume called a "Narrative of the Discovery of the Ryehouse Plot," after which we have Lord Fountainhall, Wodrow, Welwood, Ralph C. J. Fox, Rose in answer to Fox, Sir Patrick Hume's "Narrative of Argyle's Expedition," Dr. M'Crie, Chambers, and others. Some of these are minute in one point, and some on another. Wodrow, for example, gives very full details of all that befel Rumbold after his apprehension, including his conduct on the scaffold, but throws no light on the place where he was apprehended, only remarking, "I have no distinct account of the manner or place;" whereas Fountainhall, who is less minute as to the execution, states "that Colonel Richard Rumbold was taken at Lesmahagow, by Hamilton of Raploch and his militiamen. He was flying into England, conducted by one Turnbull, a man of Polwart. He was bold, answering to his name, and killed one and wounded two in the capture; and if he (Hamilton) had not been wiser than the rest, by causing shoot his horse under him, he might have escaped them all." This statement is probably the original source of the accounts given by others of the place of Rumbold's capture, and being made so soon after the event, and by so trustworthy an observer—then a member of the Committee of Estates, and connected with the Court of Session—may be relied upon as incontrovertible. M'Crie, in his account of the apprehension, says:—"While Colonel Rumbold was bravely defending himself against a large party, a countryman came behind him with a pitchfork, and turned

his steel cap off his head, upon which he said, 'O cruel (fellow) countryman, to use me thus, when my face is to mine enemy.' " At first sight it appears remarkable, that Sir Walter Scott, in his "Tales of a Grandfather" (second series, vol. iii, p. 18), should have fixed upon one Mark Kerr as the chief of those who apprehended Rumbold. It is not improbable that Kerr aided Hamilton on the occasion, and this is rendered more likely from the tragic details, given by Sir Walter, of Kerr's murder by two young men, calling themselves Rumbold's sons. Richard Rumbold died the death of a traitor at Edinburgh.

The other political character of note apprehended in Lesmahagow was Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart, Secretary to Prince Charles Edward. We extract the details of his capture given by Chambers in his "History of the Rebellion in Scotland in 1745-6," using the freedom of abridging them slightly. That historian, when narrating the retreat of the Highlanders to Scotland, after having penetrated into England as far as Derby, proceeds as follows:—"From Drumlanrig, Charles advanced through the wild pass of Dalveen into Clydesdale, designing to march upon Glasgow, though still endeavouring to conceal his intentions from the members of Government at Edinburgh. He spent the night at Douglas Castle. He next day proceeded along the uplands of Clydesdale, towards the western capital, and halted at Hamilton, where he lodged in the palace of the Duke of Hamilton. He spent the next day in hunting through the princely parks attached to that house, shooting two pheasants, two partidges, and a deer. It was with great difficulty that, in this last day's march, his men were prevented from sacking and burning the sweet little village of Lesmahagow. During the absence of the army in England, the people of this place, whose ancestors had distinguished themselves in resisting the house of Stuart when in power, committed an act of hostility to Charles's cause which was calculated to excite their indignation in no common degree. The circumstances, as gathered from tradition, were as follows:—The youthful and gallant Kinlochmoidart, in a journey from the Highlands with despatches for Charles, passed through Lesmahagow on his way to England, and was recognised by a young student of divinity, whose religious prepossessions led him to regard the Prince's adherents with no friendly eye. As the insurgent gentleman was attended by only a single servant, this zealot conceived a design of waylaying and capturing him, which he immediately proceeded to put in execution. Taking to himself arms, and having roused the country people, he set out after the two travellers by a path which he knew would enable him to intercept them as they proceeded along the road. He came up with them upon a waste, called Broken-cross muir, within two miles of the village, and showing his arms, commanded them to surrender in the name of King George. Kinlochmoidart's servant, on first seeing the rabble at a distance, with their old guns and pitchforks, unslung.

his piece, and proposed to arrest their progress by a well-directed brace of bullets ; but the generous youth resolved rather to surrender at discretion than thus occasion an unnecessary effusion of blood. He accordingly gave himself up to the daring probationer, who immediately conducted him under a strong guard to Edinburgh Castle, from which he was only removed some months afterwards to the shambles of Carlisle. So malicious an act of hostility, in the estimation of most readers, would have almost excused the vengeance which the Highlanders were, with such difficulty, prevented from executing upon the village. The Rev. Mr. Linning, Kinlochmoidart's captor, was afterwards rewarded with an appointment to the pulpit of his native parish."

Tradition says that the young clergyman was assisted by Richard Meikle, carpenter, whose house the Highlanders subsequently burnt. Local research has failed, however, to substantiate the assertion of Chambers, that Meikle was rewarded by Government with a commission in the army ; and the story, as narrated by the same author, of the Rev. Mr. Linning, one night in his manse, seeing the apparition of a full-dressed Highlander, who darted at him a look of utter contempt, scarcely merits repetition.

The Records of the Presbytery of Lanark have been diligently searched for information bearing upon the Rebellions of 1715 and 1745. The first notice as to 1715, is of date 12th October of that year, and is in the form of a Minute of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, to the effect that, "having taken under their consideration the present state of public affairs, and the danger the Church and land are in from enemies to the present constitution of Church and State, they have appointed each Presbytery within their bounds to meet every week for prayer ; and that in obedience to this appointment, the Presbytery of Lanark met on this day and spent a considerable time in prayer and conference." In an Act of Assembly of the same year, there is a statement, "that considering the representation of the heritors of the parish of Lesmahagow concerning the irregular and disorderly practices of some elders and people in that parish, in withdrawing from ordinances dispensed by the Rev. Robert Black, one of the ministers of the said parish, and others 'who have taken the oath of abjuration,' therefore the General Assembly do seriously, and in the bowels of Jesus Christ, exhort and obtest all concerned, to forbear and avoid these disorders." From this it would appear that the Jacobite interest was then pretty strong in the parish.

On the 1st of February 1716, the Presbytery appointed a Fast for the following reasons :—"The Presbytery considering the many and evident tokens of the Lord's being displeased with this land, especially the present unnatural rebellion against our only lawful Sovereign King George, and cruel bloody war which has been

actually commenced thereupon within the bounds of this kingdom, to the effusion of much blood, and is likely to be continued to the effusion of much more, the rebels having received new vigour from the presence of their darling, the Popish Pretender, lately arrived among them,—a person educated in all the maxims of Popish bigotry, tyranny, and arbitrary government,—the sad effects whereof are already very lamentable in that doleful instance of their cruelty, the burning and laying waste several places in the north; the Presbytery considering also, that notwithstanding our land is likely to be soaked with blood upon this occasion, yet there is a detestable neutrality abounding amongst many of all ranks, as if it were a matter of indifference whether a Popish or Protestant Prince sways the sceptre over us,—yea, many are so infatuate, and imposed upon by the subtle insinuations and crafty delusions of a Jacobite party, as warmly to incline after a Popish Pretender to lead them back into Egypt; yea, which is yet more surprising, some who take to themselves a name in religion above others, seem to express too much satisfaction in the prospect they have of seeing the Established Church involved in blood and confusion: therefore the Presbytery sets apart Wednesday the 8th, as a day of fasting," etc.

The first notice of the Rebellion of 1745 is in the following terms:—"Whereas a discontented party, countenanced and encouraged by a foreign enemy, have landed a son of the Popish Pretender in Scotland, who, with such as join him, is, by the force of arms, to make a bold attempt to overthrow the succession to the crown of these nations in the Protestant line, settled and confirmed by Parliament, and to return us again to that state of slavery, bondage, just fears of Popery and arbitrary power, under which these lands groaned so long, until by the mercy of God we were delivered therefrom by the glorious Revolution, by the accession of King William of blessed memory to the throne of this realm; therefore, that our sacred and civil privileges now all at stake, may not be lost, the Presbytery think it their duty, and the duty of every person in their bounds, to lay these things to heart, and do appoint Wednesday next, the 11th of September, as a solemn fast." Under date November 13th, same year, a diet of Presbytery was held for prayer and conference "upon account of the great progress the rebels have made in the country, and to plead with Almighty God that He may defeat their designs, and graciously preserve our present happy constitution in Church and State; and accordingly the Presbytery spent a considerable time in that work." On Wednesday, 23d April 1746, another fast was observed on account that "God in His righteous judgment hath permitted the rebels to make such great progress in their marches, their bringing cities and towns under heavy extortions, besides the rapine and cruel oppression suffered in many places of the country where the rebels came, by threatening lawless and military force, *even in our own bounds*, and also the accession of so many to their army, and also the woful

indifference of others, who seem to have little or no concern for the preservation of our religion and liberty: Do therefore," etc.

This comprises all that can be found in the Presbytery Records relating to these two interesting periods, when so much was at stake, and proves that the clergy of the day were devotedly attached to the Protestant succession to the throne. From the last extract it would appear that some spoliations had taken place within the bounds of the Presbytery. The precognitions forming Note F of *Appendix* (pp. 22-27) throw some light upon them.

CENSUS RETURNS, ETC.

In the year 1801 the census of the parish was first taken, in terms of Act of Parliament, entitled "An Act for taking an account of the population of Great Britain, and of the increase or diminution thereof;" and the Act has since that period been decennially renewed. Previous to that date, the people were occasionally enumerated by one of the ministers of the parish, or under his direction. In 1725, as ascertained by the Rev. Thomas Wharrie, the population was 2411; in 1755, it was 3996; in 1791, 2810; in 1801, by Government census, 3070; in 1811, 4464; in 1821, 5592; in 1831, 6409; in 1841, 6902; in 1851, 7747; and in 1861, 9266.

The following table shows more fully the results of the census, as ascertained in compliance with Government instructions, the periods of comparison being four in number. It will be observed that during the sixty years ending 1861, the population has more than trebled:—

	1801.	1821.	1841.	1861.
Houses inhabited, - - -	602	999	1428	1395
Houses uninhabited, - - -	2	5	91	41
Houses building, - - -	...	3	7	5
Windowed rooms, - - -	...	...	...	4162
In Agriculture, - - - -	2019 Persons.	292 Families.	...	...
In Mechanics, - - - -	351 Persons.	389 Families.	...	...
In neither, - - - -	700 Persons.	429 Families.	...	...
No. of Families, - - - -	600	1110	1398	1900
No. of Males, - - - -	1560	2773	3416	4663
No. of Females, - - - -	1510	2819	3486	4603
No. of School Children, - -	...	...	...	1336
Total Inhabitants, - - -	3070	5592	6902	9266

REGISTRATIONS.

In the first schedule issued for taking the census by Act of Parliament—that of 1801—instructions were given to the various enumerators to specify, as

far as could be ascertained, the number of Baptisms and Burials that had taken place since 1700, and the number of Marriages since 1754. Mr. William Hilstone, school-master, was the enumerator for this parish, and supplied tables (of which the following is a condensation), with a memorandum that the Register of Births was not complete, as the Dissenters did not regularly enrol the birth and baptism of their children, and no register of burials existed prior to 1760. The proclamations of marriage for the year 1825 have been added ; also baptisms and burials for that year.

PROCLAMATIONS OF MARRIAGE.							
Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.
1754	22	1765	22	1780	34	1795	20
1755	17	1770	14	1785	15	1808	21
1760	31	1775	31	1790	15	1825	51

Years.	BAPTISMS.		BURIALS.		Years.	BAPTISMS.		BURIALS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1700	23	16	...	...	1770	40	33	29	19
1710	26	37	...	...	1780	42	45	29	11
1720	47	38	...	...	1785	31	40	13	11
1730	41	39	...	...	1790	32	36	29	10
1740	36	32	...	...	1795	36	34	27	10
1750	38	37	...	...	1800	32	34	19	15
1760	32	36	15	26	1825	58	81	30	24

In the year 1855, the new Registration Act took effect, since which time the following are the annual results of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths :—

Year.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1855	298	73	129
1856	354	59	175
1857	356	64	179
1858	360	57	136
1859	348	51	161
1860	375	67	210
1861	369	68	154
1862	346	65	176
1863	354	64	122

MANAGEMENT OF POOR.

In our notice of Stockbriggs, and in *Appendix*, p. 55., the reader will find the details of Dr. Whyte's will, providing a fund for "modest and decayed poor." Our object at present is to give an abstract of Lesmahagow ordinary poor's rolls at intervals of five years, and unconnected with Sunday collections. These collections have fallen off so much for many years past, that they do not now enter into computation in imposing the annual assessment for maintenance of paupers.

LESMAHAGOW PAUPERISM.				
Years.	Average Number of Paupers.	Average Payments per Month.	Annual Amount.	Rate per Annum.
1782	47	£8 12 0	£103 4 0	2½d. per £ on valued rent.
1787	46	8 15 0	105 0 0	2½d. do.
1792	44	10 0 8	120 8 0	3d. do.
1797	42	9 11 0	114 12 0	2¾d. do.
1802	44	10 18 0	130 6 0	3½d. do.
1807	47½	13 4 6	158 14 0	4d. do.
1812	61	21 3 0	253 16 0	6½d. do.
1817	66	25 7 6	304 10 0	7½d. do.
1822	84	24 3 6	290 2 0	7d. do.
1826	81	22 18 6	275 2 0	6¾d. do.
1832	76	20 15 0	249 0 0	8d. do.
1837	80	21 3 3	253 19 0	7½d. do.
1842	97	25 16 0	309 12 0	9d. do.
1847	119	33 6 9	400 1 0	6d. per £ Stg., new valuation.
1852	126	45 13 10	548 6 0	9d. do.
1857	145	59 4 6	710 14 0	10d. do.
1862	196	71 1 6	852 18 0	8d. do.

The first assessment on real rental under the new Poor Law Act, was fixed at a meeting of the Parochial Board on 12th March 1846, when the rate was fixed at 2½d. per pound per half year then current, one half chargeable to proprietors, and the other half on tenants or occupants. Up to this date, and while the assessment was on the old valued rent of £9855 Scots, tenants were not charged. It will be noticed that the *rate* of assessment per annum is advancing notwithstanding the increase of the valuation of the parish, being apparently kept down in 1862 by railway valuation.

LESMAHAGOW RAILWAY.

The initiatory step for opening up the parish by railway communication with the existing lines, was made in 1845, when, after some preliminary arrangements and meetings, the idea of bringing out the scheme as an independent undertaking was abandoned, and the trial-surveys, etc., made by James Ferguson, Esq., were handed over to the Caledonian Extension Company, who undertook to carry out the proposed railway as part of their own scheme.

The proposed bill for the Caledonian Extension Railways was lost in Parliament, but preparations were made in 1846, by the Caledonian Railway Company, to bring forward a modification of it. The plan proposed was a trunk line from Hamilton, going as far south by the west bank of the Avon as the village of Stonehouse, from thence up the Cander burn into the parish of Lesmahagow, crossing the Nethan above the village of Abbeygreen into the upper Lesmahagow Coalfields. In connexion with this trunk line, branches were proposed to Stonehouse and Strathaven, Auchinheath, and Motherwell, the latter being the point of junction of the trunk and branch lines for the Coatbridge and other ironworks, as well as the north of Scotland. A bill for the construction of these lines was obtained, but from the state of the money market and other causes, it became evident that no attempt would be made to carry out the undertaking as a whole, within the time allowed for doing so. Under these circumstances, the scheme of railway communication was again taken up by those locally interested. The idea of a trunk line having been abandoned, an attempt was to be made to carry out the construction of the Motherwell and Auchinheath branches in the cheapest manner possible, and to continue the Auchinheath branch onward by a new route to the original terminus of the trunk line of 1847. It is to this want of unity in the plan, and the necessity of cheap construction, that the Lesmahagow railway owes its defects as a work of engineering.

It was principally through the zeal of the late John Marr, writer, Lanark, that the promoters were brought together from time to time, and at a meeting held at Hamilton on the 20th of December 1850,—which was attended by James Campbell, Esq., Dalserf House; Joseph Hutcheson, Esq., younger of Woodside; Robert Graeme, Esq., factor for his Grace the Duke of Hamilton; Mr. Andrew Smith, factor for W. E. Hope Vere, Esq.; W. Alston, Esq., younger of Stockbriggs; Mr. James Ferguson, Auchinheath,—Mr. Marr stated that he had called the meeting, as it was essential, if the bill was to be proceeded with, that it be printed and lodged before the 31st current, and it was important now to ascertain what subscriptions could be obtained.

The meeting were of opinion that, in the first instance, it should be understood that the sums subscribed should only be payable on condition that such an amount is obtained as would warrant the commencement of the undertaking with a reasonable prospect of completing it ; and that the subscriptions should be held to be given under such conditions as might be devised effectually to secure the subscribers from being called on for more than the sum specified by them ; and when it was ascertained how much could be raised, a meeting of the subscribers should be held to decide whether the amount warranted proceeding farther, and arrange the conditions requisite for the purpose above mentioned ; and each individual subscriber should then be entitled to withdraw his subscription unless satisfied on these points. In the meantime the subscribers should engage to pay a proportion of the preliminary expenses effecting to the amount of their proposed subscriptions, and each would be understood to do so until he intimated his desire that these proceedings should stop, after which he would no longer be liable. Mr. Graeme intimated that under these conditions the Hamilton family were disposed to subscribe to the amount of £20,000. Mr. Marr was directed to send copies of the minute to, and correspond with, the parties likely to subscribe. The Committee resolved to add the following gentlemen to their number :—Robert Graeme, Esq. ; William Leighton, Esq. ; James Dunlop, Esq. ; Colin Dunlop, Esq.

Funds having been subscribed of sufficient amount by parties locally interested to warrant the commencement of the line, and the Duke of Hamilton and other subscribers having subsequently added one-third to the amount of their original subscriptions, the railway was formed, and was opened to the Edinburgh and Ayr road in 1856, and to Motherwell in 1857, being worked by the Caledonian Railway Company at a percentage of one-half of the earnings. It was purchased from the original shareholders in 1860 by the Caledonian Railway Company, and is now in the share lists under the name of Lesmahagow branches, Class A and Class B ; the Class A shareholders being guaranteed 6 per cent., and the shareholders of Class B, 5 per cent. on the stock held by them. The line is one of the best feeders which the Caledonian Trunk Railway possesses, and the traffic upon it is steadily increasing.

PARISH ROADS.

The author has discovered almost nothing in his researches about the roads in former times, except a notice elsewhere inserted regarding a road made by the monks from Kelso across the moor to Lesmahagow. The following incidental notice about Lesmahagow and the roads of the county of Lanark is extracted from a tour published in 1704, by a Londoner, who was not so philosophical about his comforts and hardships as the worthy "Bailie Nicol Jarvie":—

"15th April, 1704.—I sett out from Hamilton early in the morning, having no good usage there, and came for Lesmaga; but before I reached that village, my horse tired, and I could not get him nearer than within a mile of Lesmaga; so, seeing a small village at a small distance, I halted to it, and inquired for some beer. The woman there pointed to another woman, and told me that goodwife would help me to it, for I was very dry myself, and thought beer would refresh my horse too; but that gudewife acquainted me that there was neither beer or ale in the town (besides beer in which is meal and barley), or any meat; but that the people there drank water, and got a sort of pancakes (some of which she showed me) made of pease and barley together; and she said that they eat no (butcher) meat, nor drink anything but water, all the year round; and the common people go without shoes or stockings, especially the women. I pitied their poverty, but observed the people were fresh and lusty, and did not seem to be under any uneasiness about their way of living. Gott to Lesmaga, which I found to be but a small village; but in it is a sorte of inne of considerable note, kept by a farmer of great dealings. Here I had an inclosed room to myself, with a chimney in it, and dined on a legg of veale, which is not to be had in every place in this country." The traveller proceeded southwards by Douglas and Crawfordjohn to Elvanfoot, and when he got past Elvanfoot, "the road, or rather sheep track (for since leaving Douglas, I hardly saw any other), was so obscure I could hardly find a way, and the rocks were so thick and close that I had often much ado to get myself and horse between them. Now I was on a vast precipice of a high rock, with the river running under me, and anon in a bog, and by and bye my horse began to tyre and jade."

Such is a picture, no doubt overdrawn, of the condition of the roads and people a century and a half ago. But to return to Lesmahagow,—about eighty miles of parish roads are now maintained by converted statute labour at a cost of about £600 a year. During the last three years an exceptional state of matters has existed, three voluntary assessments having been raised to assist the handloom weavers thrown out of employment by the civil war in America. A large proportion of the amount of these assessments was expended on the parish roads. The improvement on the Lanark road at Hillsgill was begun by the unemployed weavers, but the greater portion of the cutting and embanking was finished through the agency of a contractor, who did not employ them.

POST-OFFICE.

The highway from Glasgow to Carlisle and London, which, until a recent period, was the mail road, intersects the parish for about eight miles, and sweeps past the north-east border of the village of Abbeygreen. The first mail coach from London

to Glasgow, by way of Carlisle, reached Glasgow on 7th July, 1790. Previous to that date, the mails were carried along this route on horseback. At that period the inhabitants of Glasgow numbered about 66,000; and it is matter of surprise that with such a population, the old "jog-trot" style of mail conveyance should have been so long tolerated. The mails were carried by coach along this route for fifty-eight years, and during the latter portion of these years, the journey was performed between the *termini* in about forty hours. But the capability of the bones and sinews of "four in hand," with numerous relays, was doomed to give way to the superior power and speed of the "great steam horse," with its bones and sinews of iron and steel. The Caledonian Railway Company, shortly after the opening of their trunk line, were intrusted with the conveyance of the mails, and the old mail coach ceased to run between Carlisle and Beattock on 10th October 1847, and between Beattock and Glasgow on 9th March 1848. The journey is now performed by rail in ten and a half hours between London and Glasgow.

During the latter reign of the mail coach, the parish of Lesmahagow had the benefit of six despatches and arrivals each day—viz., two London, two Glasgow, and two Lanark: and the Post-Office was a principal one. Since the mail coach ceased to run, the case has been greatly altered, there being now only one despatch and one arrival daily; the Post-offices in Lesmahagow, as well in Douglas, being subsidiary to Lanark. The mails are now carried between these places by "Post Gig," which leaves Douglas at 6 o'clock P.M.; Lesmahagow, at 7.10 P.M., reaching Lanark about 8 P.M., and on return journey leaves Lanark at midnight, reaching Lesmahagow at 12.50 A.M., and Douglas at 2 A.M. Thus the railway, which has been so advantageous to many localities, has been no great boon to this parish, in so far as the speedy transit of letters, newspapers, etc., is concerned.

There are two receiving houses in the parish dependent on Lanark, but not entitled to issue money orders—viz., at Crossford and Kirkfieldbank. The mail bags of these offices are carried by a runner in connexion with Lanark. The mail delivery throughout the parish, except in cases where parties prefer sending to the office for their own correspondence, is accomplished by three "runners" from Abbeygreen. Besides newspapers, books, etc., there are about 250 letters despatched, and the same number received each day, at the Abbeygreen office. This office is authorized to supply money orders, and like all such, has a savings bank in connexion with it.

STATE OF THE TEINDS.

From Appendix to third Report by the Commissioners for Religious Instruction, Scotland, presented to Parliament in 1837, it appears that the gross amount of teinds belonging to individuals was money to the value of £969, 18s.

There was then applied to ministers' stipends and Communion elements out of the gross teinds the sum of £566, 8s. 4d.; being to each minister :—

	B.	S.	P.	L.					
Meal,	77	0	3	3	=	-	-	-	£62 2 2
Barley,	104	2	3	2	=	-	-	-	112 8 10
Money,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108 13 2
									<hr/>
									£283 4 2

Leaving as value of unappropriated teinds, £403 9s. 8d.

Subsequent to this Report, the ministers of the collegiate charge each received an augmentation of stipend, and as they are now applying for a farther augmentation, and the case is in Court, our readers cannot be informed how it may be decided.

HUSBANDRY.

The state of agricultural industry will probably be best understood by comparing this chapter with the "Statistical Account" published thirty years ago. (*Appendix*, p. 14.)

The usual rotation of crops is the "six years' shift"—viz., 1st, oats; 2d, green crop; 3d, oats, sown down with ryegrass and a mixture of clover or alsyke; 4th, hay; 5th and 6th, pasture. The rotation of two white crops in succession is gradually wearing out. Wheat, beans, peas, and barley, are not generally grown, but on the land lying lower than the village of Lesmahagow, almost every farmer has a small quantity of each annually. Ayr seed, sandy and early Angus oats, are the favourite varieties, and much of the seed corn is procured from the Lothians. The cultivation of flax is entirely neglected. Potatoes are not so extensively grown as they were previous to the appearance of the rot. "Prince Regent's" and "cups" are the favourites, the finer varieties having become extinct. The want, however, is partially made up by the increased quantity of turnips grown, which are now used for feeding and fattening cows and young stock. Meadow hay is found very profitable, and greater care than formerly is devoted to its cultivation, by draining, manuring, and irrigating, but without having recourse to regular embankments and other expensive systems. Dairy produce yields the greatest pecuniary return towards the payment of rent, and of late years great attention has been paid to the improvement of the Ayrshire breed of cattle. It seems doubtful, nevertheless, whether the produce per cow has been very materially increased. When the whole milk is converted into cheese, 16 trade stones, or about 350 lbs. weight, may be given

as the average return from each cow. Sweet milk cheese, known as "Dunlop," is the staple commodity, only one or two enterprising farmers having begun to make cheese on the "Cheddar" principle. The price of Dunlop cheese has varied of late years from 50s. to 60s. per cwt. The powerful breed of Clydesdale horses continues to be the favourite one, and few half-bred animals are reared. The stock of sheep for some years past has been increasing, and from the high price of wool and of mutton (the black-faced wool averaging for the last three years 22s. per stone), the breeding of sheep has been found a safe and profitable investment. On the high grounds, sheep are all of the black-faced breed, and from their hardy nature are not likely to be supplanted. An improved system of thorough drainage is being generally carried out, and its beneficial effects are apparent in the increased value of the land. Pipe tiles are generally used, and whereas about twenty years ago tiles and soles had to be carted in many instances fifteen or twenty miles, they may now be had within the parish from any of the excellent tileworks established on the Hamilton, Blackwood, and Corehouse estates. The cost of draining, including tiles, is from £8 to £10 per acre. The depth of drains varies from three to four feet. The distance between the drains is usually from sixteen to twenty-two feet. The muirlands are becoming gradually well drained with open ditches, the formation of which costs about £4, 10s. per 6000 yards. Thirty years ago the cost, as stated in the "Statistical Account," was only £3. An opinion, however, is beginning to prevail that the loss of ground consequent on the existence of these ditches would be amply compensated by using tiles and filling up the drains. Farm leases are usually for nineteen years and crops. Some idea may be formed of the amount of improvement throughout the parish when it is stated that a general rise in rental of 50 per cent. and upwards has taken place within the last thirty years. Farm rents are all payable in money. A marked improvement in farm-steadings is observable since the period when the last "Statistical Account" was written. Wire fences for subdividing fields or enclosing plantations, are now in very general use, but wherever materials can be conveniently obtained for the construction of stone dykes, these are always preferable, on account of the shelter which they afford. The hedges on the principal estates are remarkably fine and well kept. The value of clumps and belts of plantations, judiciously distributed for purposes of shelter and ornament, has long been generally acknowledged. The degeneracy of the Scotch fir tree, noticed in the last "Statistical Account," is not much observed now, but that of the larch has assumed the appearance of actual disease, and calls for serious attention. Whether by securing seed from old and sound trees, such as the famous ones belonging to the Duke of Athole, near Dunkeld, a more vigorous progeny might not be secured, is a question of some importance, even in a national point of view.

Wages have risen considerably during the last thirty years. An active farm servant, able to hold the plough, could then be hired for £14 a year. His wages are now £30 exclusive of food, or £20 to £22 with board and lodging. Dairy maids formerly hired for £4 during the summer half year, and £2 10s. for winter, now receive £5 to £6 each half year, with food and lodging. Masons and joiners formerly receiving 2s. 6d. per day without food, now charge 4s. The wages of labourers are 2s. to 2s. 6d. per day. Women formerly hired for 9d. per day, now receive 1s. to 1s. 3d. These rates are nearly doubled in harvest time. Reaping with the sickle is not practised, the scythe being in general use. Reaping machines have been introduced, but as yet on a limited scale. The agricultural implements in use are generally good, and in almost every instance are manufactured by native blacksmiths. Thirty years ago, the whole rental of the parish, exclusive of woods and orchards, was estimated at £22,675. ("Statistical Account.") In 1851, it had risen to £30,623; in 1856, (being the first year of county valuation) to £34,259; in 1861, to £48,188, including £3648 for railway; while for the year 1863, the railway return alone appears at £16,398, and the total valuation £61,446.

The following Agricultural Statistics, for which our readers are indebted to several parties who kindly undertook the trouble of procuring the details, contain much valuable information. It was intended at first to have printed in a tabular form the answers given by each farmer to the queries put to him, but as a feeling prevailed that this might reveal private affairs, a summary only has been given. It is the author's opinion that agricultural statistics ought to be collected by Government at the expiry of every ten years; and should this idea ever be carried out, it is hoped that the progress of Lesmahagow may be found to keep pace with that of the nation. Many parties argue that such statistics are wanted each year. In 1846-7 this country had to send abroad large amounts of gold to pay for grain. A panic and commercial crisis followed, among other reasons because, in ignorance of the real stock existing in the kingdom, grain had been sold for 46s. to 50s. per quarter, chiefly to France, which had to be replaced at 100s. to 102s. The farmers in England have hitherto been unwilling to furnish agricultural statistics, but the commercial intelligence of the nation usually forms a wonderfully accurate estimate of the yield of each harvest. Let us hope that the farmers of Scotland will continue to take an enlarged view of this important question.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

No. I.—STOCK, SERVANTS, &c., 1863.

District.	Cows.	Queya.	Calves.	Feeding Stock.	Figs.	Horses.			Sheep.			Servants.		Threshing.	
						Work.	Young.	Saddle.	B. Faced.	Yeld.	W. Faced.	Male.	Female.	Mill.	Flail.
Nethan-foot,	90	65	27	...	8	24	2	4	...	...	78	11	7	5	6
Draffan,	142	88	52	52	36	28	2	3	...	7	13	8	14	8	...
Blackwood,	504	234	167	79	110	68	8	6	373	15	375	47	54	13	25
Clannoch,	107	66	41	13	23	24	2	5	33	10	30	20	20	6	4
Nether Auchtygemnell,	78	41	26	2	11	15	1	...	...	...	21	9	4	5	...
Lower Stonebyres,	255	169	103	29	61	43	6	6	53	25	94	31	30	15	6
Mains,	148	70	43	7	47	20	1	3	110	...	110	8	17	6	20
Devon,	277	159	118	17	89	53	7	26	...	...	8	40	41	18	8
Stockbriggs,	245	151	84	33	63	28	10	11	481	517	816	22	26	5	21
Bankend,	82	72	30	...	8	10	1	3	2041	435	...	16	5	...	7
Fockerton and Poniel,	212	191	105	21	39	38	8	4	220	412	75	18	19	9	18
Ten-pound-land and Corehouse,	397	235	104	22	103	72	20	4	385	...	686	41	41	20	5
TOTAL,	2537	1591	900	275	603	423	68	75	3696	1673	2301	271	278	110	120

No. II.—CROP, 1863.

District.	Oats. Im. Acres.	Wheat.	Barley.	Beans.	Pease.	Turnips.	Potatoes.	Vetches, Carrots, etc.	Summer Fallow.	Ryegrass Hay.	Meadow Hay.	Pasture.	Hill Pasture.	Artificial Manure. Cwts.	Wood. Acres.
Nethan-foot,	1353	19	14	16	1	23	20	2	18	40	...	527	67	79	14
Draffan,	368	30	15	19	1	44	65	7	12	174	2	401	20	347	49
Blackwood,	660	4	15	7	...	109	68	15	8	215	233	1331	1485	779	640
Clannoch,	188	...	4	2	...	48	24	16	3	84	28	625	326	352	87
Nether Auchtygemnell,	194	7	3	10	...	19	9	7	11	78	...	360	35	270	1
Lower Stonebyres,	692	10	2	5	...	130	69	23	24	211	56	1107	175	1495	34
Mains,	159	...	...	...	...	37	16	1	...	65	62	377	200	140	...
Devon,	359	2	5	...	8	80	40	23	...	137	187	923	323	548	53
Stockbriggs,	96	...	2	...	...	68	16	11	7	60	153	962	2126	495	332
Bankend,	45	...	1	...	...	14	11	5	4	20	74	371	5250	35	14
Fockerton and Poniel,	357	...	3	...	...	89	29	14	1	91	90	1158	1108	443	40
Ten-pound-land and Corehouse,	691	...	11	...	...	180	107	15	...	232	81	1360	787	495	47
TOTAL,	3949	73	50	61	6	834	478	140	89	1410	918	9493	11901	5477	1311

APPENDIX.

NOTE A.

FRANCIS STEWART, EARL OF BOTHWELL.

"ANOTHER great plague of James VI.'s reign, was the repeated insurrections of a turbulent nobleman, called Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, a different person, of course, from James Hepburn, who bore that title in the reign of Queen Mary. This second Earl of Bothwell was a relation of the King's, and made several violent attempts to get possession of his person, with the purpose of governing the State, as the Douglasses did of old, by keeping the King prisoner. But although he nearly succeeded on one or two occasions, yet James was always rescued from his hands, and was finally powerful enough to banish Bothwell altogether from the country. He died in contempt and exile." (From "Tales of a Grandfather," Scott's Miscellaneous Prose Works.)

"The Earl of Bothwell was attainted in Parliament, 12th July 1592. He betook himself to his usual lurking-places, in the north of England; but Elizabeth, in compliance with James's remonstrances, obliged him to quit his retreat. Abandoned by the Queen of England, excommunicated by the Church, and deserted in his distress by his followers, he was obliged to fly for safety to France, and thence to Spain and Italy; where, after renouncing the Protestant faith, he lived for many years an obscure and indigent life, remarkable only for a low and infamous debauchery." (Wood's "Peerage," vol. i., pp. 232, 233.)

"In 1594, several persons were executed for receiving and entertaining the Earl of Bothwell." (Birrel's "Diary," pp. 33, 34.)

"The next and last possessor of the title, Earl of Bothwell, was Francis Stewart, eldest son of John Stewart, prior of Coldingham, natural son of James V. by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Carmichael, captain of Crawford. The prior obtained a legitimation, under the Great Seal of Scotland, 7th February 1551, and died at Inverness in 1563, when on a northern circuit with his brother, the Earl of Moray. He had married in 1562, Lady Jane Hepburn, only daughter of Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, and sister of the turbulent Earl and murderer of Darnley. His marriage was celebrated at Seton House, in East Lothian, with great splendour, Queen Mary honouring the nuptials with her presence. Two sons were the issue; Francis and Hercules. Francis, the elder, was, by the special favour of King James VI., in consideration of his descent from the Hepburns, created, 29th July 1576, Earl of Bothwell, and had a grant of several lands,

with the offices of Sheriff-Principal of the County of Edinburgh, and within the constabulary of Haddington, and Lord High Admiral of Scotland. He was also appointed Sheriff of the County of Berwick, and Bailiary of Lauderdale." ("Scottish Nation," vol. i., p. 357. See also Pitcairn's "Crim. Trials," vol. i., part ii., pp. 172, 181.) He attempted to seize the person of King James VI. at Holyrood, in 1591, but was unsuccessful; and in 1592 was attainted by Parliament with his accomplices. At Falkland in the same year (1592), he made another desperate attempt of a similar kind, but unsuccessfully.

Francis Stewart married Lady Mary Douglas, eldest daughter of David, seventh Earl of Angus, and widow of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, who died in 1574. On the 12th May 1593, the inhabitants of Kelso, with the exception of William Lauder, were ordered to find security, "That they shall not resett, supply, or intercommune with the said Earl, or his accomplices, etc." ("Pitcairn," vol. i., part ii.)

In 1593, he and his accomplices were summoned for treason and *lese Majesty*, at the instance of Mr. David Macgill and John Skene, advocates of our sovereign Lord. Letters of relaxation, dated 1592-3, were produced in his favour. He was called *de novo* from the window of the Tolbooth, and failing to appear, was denounced a traitor, his property confiscated, and his armorial bearings torn by the heralds at the Cross, in presence of a great number of spectators. Three days later, he seized the gates of the Palace of Holyrood, and was introduced to the presence of the King, with a train of armed followers. After various vicissitudes of fortune, he died at Naples in 1624, in great misery. Before engaging in his treasonable attempts, he had made over his large estates to his step-son, Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, in whose family they remained long after the Earl's attainder. Bothwell had three sons and three daughters; Francis, the eldest son, received a rehabilitation under the Great Seal of Scotland, 30th July 1614, which was ratified by Act of Parliament, 28th June 1633. The titles were never restored, but according to Scott of Scotstarvet, the last Earl of Bothwell's eldest son, received from the Earl of Buccleuch, by decreet arbitral of Charles I., the extensive estates of his father, which he sold to the Winton family, having married Lady Isabella Seton, only daughter of Robert, first Earl of Winton.

NOTE B.

PARISH OF LESMAHAGOW.

From "Description of the Sheriffdom of Lanark," compiled about 1710, by William Hamilton, Esq. of Wishaw.

LESMAHAGOW is the most considerable parish in the neighbourhood. It lyeth a great way upon the south side of the river Clyde, having Douglass upon the east and south-east, the shyre of Aire upon the south, and the parishes of Dalserf and Stonehouse upon the west, and is the

downmost parish of the overwaird upon the south side of the Clyde. It heth the water of Nethan running quite through this parish, which, augmented by many burnes, fall into Clyde at Nethanfoot.

This great parish is all kirk land, and was anciently a part of the Abbacie of Kelsoe, which had a cell there (here), where severall of the monks stayed, called the Abbay of Lesmahagow, and to which many others of them used to retire in tyme of warr with England. This baronie was mortified to the Abbacie of Kelsoe by —— Lord (of) Galloway, and his mortification is confirmed by King David the First, in the (twentieth) year of his reigne.

The Lord Hamilton was long since vassall to the Abbott in the lands of Draffin and many others lying in this parish; and upon the 10th of October 1456, he gott a commission of heritable bailliary from the Abbot and convent of Kelsoe, in the tyme of King James the Second. But at such tyme as the Abbacie of Kelsoe was erected in a temporall lordship in favours of the Earle of Bothwell, he came to have right to the superiorities and patronages of this great parish. And the Earle of Roxburgh succeeding in the right thereof, upon Bothwell's foraulture, the patronage and superiorities were purchased from him by the Marquess of Hamilton: and his successors the Dukes of Hamilton are now superiors, titulars, and patrons of this parish, which is so great that the cure is served by two ministers, both of them well provyded.

Besides the lands which belong to the Duke of Hamilton in this parish, which are considerable, there are many gentlemen and heritors in this parish, and some of them ancient, specially the Laird of Blakwood, at present called Sir George Weir, baronet. This estate has been long injoyed by his predecessors; for there is ane charter extant in the Register of Kelsoe, granted in the tyme of King Malcolm the Fourth, by the Abbot of Kelsoe to Rothold de Weir of the lands of Blakwood, Mossmyning, and Durgundiestoun, which formerly belonged to his father; and heth continued in that family downward until now. The house of Blackwood is a considerable old house, well repaired and furnished of late; well planted, and a convenient dwelling.

Weir of Stonebyres is ane old family in this parish. It heth a good old house, large inclosers, and fyne wood upon Clyde, and pertains to William Weire of Stonebyres.

Kirkfield, a cadet of the family of Stonebyres, lyeth near to this.

Corehouse, ane very old family of the name of Ballantine, had continued long in that race, untill lately that Sir John Ballantyne of Corehouse, having married the heiress of Crookdyke in Cumberland, sold his estate in Scotland, and settled there. It now belongs to William Somerville of Corehouse. It is an old house, situate upon a great linn or fall of the river Clyde.*

Aughtersfordell, belonging to Robert Kenedie, upon the water of Nethan; a convenient dwelling.

Kers—Weir heth a convenient dwelling upon the other syde of Nethan.†

* William Bannatyne of Corhouse is "dilatit," etc., for the forcible abduction of Margaret, daughter of John Hamilton of Auchnaglen, "furth of John Weir, hous of Dargavill, July 5, 1596. ("Crim. Trials.") "John Weir of Dargavell, Cumbusmethane (probably the same individual mentioned here), deceist in the month of Nov. 1620." His wife, Bessie Brownlee, and severall children survived. Testament recorded, April 7, following. ("Commissary Records," Glasgow.)

† James Weir of Kers, occurs Oct. 1612. Testament of John Dalryd of Rylandsyd-Con., Aug. 18, 1613.

There was built in this parish, by Sir James Hamilton of Phineard, a great castle, consisting of fyve towers, called Craignethan. Of the ruines whereof, Mr. Andrew Hay built a convenient house upon the corner of its garden, after he purchased the same from the Dutchess of Hamilton. It is almost surrounded with gardens and woods ; a very odd seat.

There are many other lesser heritors in this parish, who all hold of the family of Hamilton. The Dutchess heth severall profitable milnes in this parish, and other considerable casualties.

NOTE C.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ANTIQUITIES AND OTHER CURIOSITIES IN
LESMAHAGOW PARISH.*

From the "Edinburgh Weekly Magazine," for March 1773. By the Rev. Mr. White, Minister of Libberton.

LESMAHAGOW is situated in the Upper Ward of Clydesdale, and is called Lesmahagow from *Les*, which in Gaelic signifies a garden, and serves to point out its pleasant situation ; and *Mahagow*, from Machute, the ancient guardian saint of the place.

We cannot think Lesmahagow, which is so sweet and delightful, especially on the water of Nethan, and in those parts bounded by the river Clyde, and which lies on the inner side of the famous wall betwixt the two friths, was unknown to the Romans, or unfrequented by them ; and what puts this beyond all manner of doubt is, that several of their urns have been found under large heaps of stones ; and this was the case some years ago at Auchlochan, and of late at Mossminnan.

Though Lesmahagow and the adjacent country on all hands belonged to the Picts before the extinction of their monarchy (Dr. M'Pherson "Antiquities"), yet it seems to have been inhabited originally by the Britons (Dr. Robert Henry's "History"), for two or three places in the upper district of the parish are called *Cumberhead*, probably from the *Cumbri*, the appellation, according to Buchanan ("History," p. 34, Edinburgh, 1715), which the Welsh, the progeny of the ancient Britons, assumed to themselves. And this likewise appears from the names of other habitations and farm-houses in different parts of the parish, such as *Auchinbeg*, *Auchren*, *Auchlochan*, *Auchtool*, *Auchmeddin*, *Auchinlect*, *Auch-tifardle*, *Auch-tegemil*, *Auch-noteroch* or *Auch-oteroch*, *Auch-tekirnel*, *Auch-rabert*, and *Knockin*. The last of these names signifies a little hill. *Auch* imports field ; *Auchlochan*, the field near the loch or lake ; *Auch-ren*, the field of ferns ; *Auchtool*, the field of blood ; *Auch-meddin*, the field of the meadow ; *Auchinlect*, the field of the large smooth stones ; *Auch-noteroch* or *Auch-oteroch*, the field of the dung hills ; *Auchrobert*, the field of Robert ; and *Auchinbeg*, the little or inconsiderable field ; all which

* Although the above account contains many errors, it is written in so pleasing a style, and conveys so much information, that it is here inserted.—*Editor*.

hold with great propriety in the language of the old Britons, as well as in the Gaelic; betwixt which there seems to be a very near and close affinity, and some are of opinion they are only different dialects of one and the same tongue.

But not to insist on these antiquities and curiosities, I proceed to others of a more modern date, which therefore may be supposed to be better attested.

The church called *St. Mary's* Church of Lesmahagow, is in the centre of the parish, distant from its several boundaries and extremities five or six miles. The main entry to it is from the west, below a large, high, square steeple. On the north side of it, without, are three coats-of-arms. One of them, which is the lowest, appertained to a family of the surname of *Wishart*; another above it, to a family of the Carrs, probably of the Carrs of Cessford, ancestors of the Dukes of Roxburgh; the third is so much defaced that I could not discern the figures. These families have been principal benefactors to the church, and contributed largely to the building of it. The church has four aisles adjoining to it, two on the south and two on the north. The aisle to the north and next to the steeple belongs to Weir of Blackwood. It was built in the year 1595, and the arms of the family are yet to be seen on it. The aisle opposite to it, on the south, called *Durham's aisle*, was built, I imagine, much about the same time by Durham of Duntarvet, who resided at that period in the neighbourhood, at Dumbreck's hill, now an old ruin, and possessed the whole tithes of the parish. The other aisle to the south belongs to the proprietor of Corehouse; and the other aisle to the north belongs to the family of Weir of Stonebyres, built, or rather rebuilt, in the year 1725.

On the south side of the church stood the ancient priory, called also the *monastery* or *abbey*, which was joined to the steeple. Here there were many magnificent buildings, and several elegant gardens, a few remains of which are yet to be observed. It had a spacious green on the west, from whence the village of Abbeygreen derives its name; and the water of Nethan, and a most delightful wood two miles in length, consisting mostly of birch, to the east. In this wood there is a heap of rubbish termed *St. Fox's Castle*, from one *Fox*, who was a man eminent for piety and good works, and on that account long remembered by those who resided in the priory.

The priory or monastery belonged to the Tyronenses, an order of monks who had their name from their first abbey called *Tyronium*, Tyron in the Diocese of Chartres, and not from the Latin word *Tyro*, as some would have it, by which they would point out their noviciate. It was a cell of Kelso, and shared considerably in its revenues. It was founded by King David I., in the year 1140, and dedicated to St. Machute, bishop and confessor, who died in 553. His festival was celebrated every year on the 15th of November. (Spottiswoode on "Religious Houses," and Keith's "History of the Bishops.") There is a fair at Lesmahagow which still goes under the name of *St. Machute's fair*, or as the common people express it, *St. Maggus' fair*. And from him the church and parish is called in Latin, *Cella Machuti*.

Henry, abbot of Kelso, and his chapter, grant unto Sir William Douglas, *miles* or knight, their lands of Pollenall, in the barony of Lesmahagow, *pro toto tempore vite sue*, on condition of paying yearly to the priory or monastery of Lesmahagow, *Duas libras cere in festo Sancti Martini in hyeme nomine firme et recognitionis*.

(Mr. White next narrates the grant by Robert the Bruce, of ten merks sterling yearly, for keeping up for ever the light at the Tomb of St. Machutus.)

Thomas Somerville, the first Lord Somerville, made a donation to the priory or monastery of Lesmahagow, to which William Somerville, his brother, was a witness, in the year 1421, which was afterwards confirmed by King James I., 1427. And he made another mortification out of his lands of Manuel, in the county of Stirling, for a chaplain to the same priory or monastery, with consent of William Somerville, his son and heir-apparent, *pro salute anime sue*, etc., dated June 3, 1424, which was confirmed by King James, that very year, on the 5th June. (Douglas's "Peerage.")

These and many other lands were bestowed on the priory or monastery of Lesmahagow. It was not indeed the richest and most opulent in the country, but still it had very considerable revenues independent of Kelso: no less than £1214 in money; 15 chalders, 8 bolls, 1 firiot, and 2 pecks of bear; 41 chalders, 8 bolls, and 3 firlots of meal; and 4 chalders and 3 bolls of oats; as is evident from a distinct rental, drawn up in 1556, in the Latin tongue. (Keith's "History," App. p. 186.) It might well then support fourteen clergymen, who continually resided, besides others who were present only at certain times, as they had particular charges somewhere assigned them in the parish; for instance, he that ministered at Chapelhill above the priory or monastery; he that served the cure at a place called *Chapel*, in the barony of Blackwood, etc.

The last prior of Lesmahagow was James Cunningham, third son of Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, commonly called the *Good Earl*, on account of the active hand he had in the Reformation. (Crawford's "Peerage," p. 169.) From him or some of his predecessors, *Prior Hill*, on the western boundary of the parish, has its appellation. There is a place above the priory or monastery which is called *Monkstable*, and another below it *Priestholm*, and this shows how much the parish was frequented of old by the clergy.

The church here suffered a most dismal disaster (I tremble to relate it) in the year 1336. John Plantaganet, brother of Edward III., King of England, surnamed of Eltham—and by others as more suitable to his character, *Hell-came*—burnt it to the ground, and a thousand innocent and harmless persons who fled into it and thought themselves secure from danger in that sanctuary. (Spottiswoode on "Religious Houses." Abercromby's "Martial Achievements," vol. ii.) He had been guilty of the grossest inhumanities and barbarities. This is but one instance, and who can hear it without the greatest indignation?—one instance, I say, of a great number that might be produced. When we consider the complexion and genius of the age, we may conclude that it was not long before it was rebuilt, and perhaps in a more grand manner than at first. But this did not preserve it from the fate of other religious houses at the Reformation, the High Church of Glasgow excepted. The Reformers who were not under the direction of law, but guided by an outrageous and tasteless mob, pulled down the priory and church, destroyed the images and statues, and burnt the relics of the saints and martyrs, which had been kept there in the most careful and sacred manner for many generations. (Spottiswoode on "Religious Houses.") Before the Reformation the church was certainly higher and consequently more splendid and magnificent than at present (1773), as appears from the traces of the old roof upon the east side of the steeple.

To other antiquities and curiosities in Lesmahagow, I may add Craignethan Castle, called by Buchanan ("History," p. 371) the Castle of Draffan. By whom or when it was built I know not. It is said the contriver and founder of it proposed once to have built it at Trows, above

the abbey or monastery of Lesmahagow—a pretty romantic situation, but at last fixed on the very spot where the remains or ruins of it now stand. It is situated on an high rock which overlooks the river Clyde, and large tracts of ground on both sides of its banks, adorned with woods, planting, and many gentlemen's seats; and overlooks also the lower parts of the Water of Nethan, which soon discharges itself into the Clyde, and abounds with natural cascades and cataracts, with craggy cliffs and rocks, and woods of oak issuing out of the rocks. There cannot be a more delightful prospect than from this Castle. Here lived James, Earl of Arran, a very promising young nobleman, eldest son of the Duke of Chastellherault, but falling into love with the beautiful Queen Mary, and being unsuccessful in his addresses, he became weak and unstable, and ever after appeared very much disconcerted. This Castle was demolished by order of King and Council, in the year 1579. It must have given the well disposed Earl a great shock, and perhaps it was the occasion of his death; and indeed he did not long survive it. He was dead before 1581. (Bishop Spottiswoode's "History.") From the family of Hamilton, Craignethan and some grounds around it came to the Hays, descended of the family of Tweeddale; and from the Hays, the Duke of Douglas purchased them.

Nigh Craignethan, on a rising ground to the south-west, is the village of Draffen or Dreffin, called of old, according to some antiquarians, *Druidicum fanum*, but now, by corruption, *Draffen* or *Dreffin*. It was probably one of the chief seats of the Druids, a very ancient order of priests in Scotland, noted for virtue, justice, good sense, and a venerable and decent deportment; for they always choose high and conspicuous places, where they had clear air and a most extensive view. (Dr. Robert Henry's "History.")

The prevailing surnames in Lesmahagow are the Hamiltons and the Weirs: the former are descended of the family of Hamilton, who have been patrons and titulars since 1623. They have a far larger share of the valuation in the parish than any other heritor or proprietor. Before them the patronage and titles belonged to the family of Roxburgh, one of whose titles is *Lord Lesmahagow*.

The heritor or proprietor next to the family of Hamiltons is Weir of Blackwood. Radulphus or Ralf de Vere, or Weir, and his son, Thomas, are mentioned by that learned antiquary, Sir James Dalrymple, as progenitor of the family. The one flourished in the reign of King Alexander II., and the other in that of Alexander III., so that the family must have subsisted for more than 500 years. Their wealth and lustre were conspicuous. They had vast possessions in land. They are said to have been patrons of St. Mary's Church in Lesmahagow; at least, we find that Thomas Weir, the eleventh generation, according to Sir Robert Douglas of the family of Blackwood, gave a presentation to Sir George Kerr to be chaplain there, May 7, 1539. The estate descended twice to an heiress. The first was married to William Laurie, Esq., who had the appellation of *Tutor of Blackwood*, and the other to the Hon. Charles Hope of Craigiehall, second son of Charles, first Earl of Hopetoun, and both had issue. (Douglas's "Baronetage," p. 154.) But still the arms and name of *Weir of Blackwood* are kept up. The lineal male representative of the family is George Weir of Birkwood, though divested of the estate, which happened, as is said, in this manner:—Many generations ago the eldest son of the family was a weak unpromising gentleman, whilst he had a brother who was brisk and lively and courageous. On this account the father conceived a vast regard and affection for the latter, and left him almost his whole estate; the other was allowed to possess only the lands of Birkwood,

the mansion-house of the family, the ruins of which still appear, and some other inconsiderable possessions.

At Blackwood, of old, there was an extensive wood, and from this it had its name, though at present scarcely any traces of it remain.

Although the family of Weir of Blackwood was generally reputed chief, yet the family of Weir of Stonebyres, very ancient too, who possessed, and still do, a very considerable barony in the parish, and often contended for it with great bravery and intrepidity. From thence there ensued the most dreadful heats and animosities, and much bloodshed and devastation. And for many ages, intermarriages, the closest and most intimate connections, and the mediations of friends could not entirely put an end to them; but like embers covered up, they often broke out with redoubled fury. The present lineal male representative of this brave family is Captain John Weir.

At Stonebyres, the seat of the family, and from whence it derives its title, there is a remarkable cataract and a spacious wood, bounded on one side by the pleasant river Clyde, consisting of different kinds of timber, which yields about £100 sterling per annum.

Not far from Stonebyres, and within the precincts of its barony, is Gilbank, much frequented by that celebrated hero and patriot, Sir William Wallace of Ellerslie. This is made his headquarters when he resorted to Cartlane Craigs, and whilst he had divers bloody rencounters with the English at Lanark. ("History of Sir William Wallace," by Blind Harry, Edinburgh, 1758.) Here Auchinlect of that ilk, his faithful attendant, and who had been so serviceable to him on many occasions, had his residence; and from a farm-house, named *Auchinlect*, in the neighbourhood, it is said, he took his surname and title, where are still to be seen a pair of very large oaken eels or rafters, which, according to common report and tradition, were erected by his great and renowned friend, Sir William Wallace. At some distance from the barony of Stonebyres, and in the south-west boundary of the parish, there is a very romantic cave in the rock, which still bears the name of *Wallace's Cave*, frequently visited by the curious.

Besides the baronies of Blackwood and Stonebyres, in the parish of Lesmahagow, there are the baronies of Corhouse and Castlehill, or Fockerton. The barony of Corhouse of old belonged to the Banatynes, an ancient family; of late to the Somervilles, the lineal male representatives of the Somervilles of Cambusnethan, and at present to a gentleman of the surname of Dickson.

Hard by Corhouse are two cataracts, one of which is of great height, and very stupendous. It is heard at a great distance, and from the noise it makes, country people form their prognostications of the weather. The old house of Corhouse stood so near to it, that often the tables and everything upon them were made to shake.

The barony of Castlehill or Fockerton appertained anciently to the Menzieses, next to the Kennedys of Auchtyfardle, and last of all to the family of Douglas, who still possess it. There were two other heritors of considerable rank and fortune, though their possessions never obtained the denomination of baronies, viz, Lockhart of Birkhill, a cadet of Lockhart of Lee, and Hamilton of Hill, who was for many years commissary of Lanark, descended of Raploch, and after the demise of the late Major Hamilton of Raploch, the lineal male representative of that ancient family. Their lands are now inherited by others who stood not in any relation to them, nor had the least connection with them.

This change of proprietors in Lesmahagow brings readily to our remembrance what Horace says in the person of Afellus, lib. 2, sect. 2, line 129, *et seq.* :—

“Nam propriæ telluris herum Natura neque illum,
Nec me, nec quemquam, statuit—
Nunc ager Umbreni sub nomine, nuper Ofelli
Dictus, erit nulli proprius : sed cedit in usum
Nunc mihi, nunc alii.”

And let it be observed, that as the parish of Lesmahagow is large and extensive, so it is populous, containing near 3000 examinable persons, and of all that number there are not above a dozen of sectaries or non-conformists. The first minister here, after the Reformation, was Mr. Robert Leslie. He had only 100 merks per annum. He died before 1571. To him succeeded Mr. David Cunningham, who had his stipend, whatever it was, paid by the Earl of Glencairn, formerly mentioned, but on what account I know not. Besides he had 40 merks allowed him yearly for the service he performed at Lanark. (“Register of Ministers’ Stipends before the year 1584,” a MSS. in the Advocates’ Library, Edinburgh.) The cure was served by two ministers long before the Restoration. In what manner they had their stipends paid I have not been informed. But since the Revolution the second minister had a stipend settled upon him by the bounty of Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, commonly called the good Duchess, eldest daughter of James, first Duke of Hamilton. This is but one instance of her piety and generosity. It would be impossible to enumerate them all. On this account her memory will be revered, not only in Lesmahagow, where she was so well known, but by all acquainted with her character, as long as a sense of virtue and religion remains in the world.

NOTE D.*

EXTRACTS FROM SIR JOHN SINCLAIR’S STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND.
(Vol. vii., Number 44.)

PARISH OF LESMAHAGOW—1793.

Surface.—Upon the whole, the soil of the parish is far from being of the most fertile quality, and is better adapted to pasturage than tillage. Here it deserves to be remarked that tillage has been pursued to a much greater extent at some former period than at present; for there are everywhere to be found, even almost to the summits of the highest mountains, large tracts of land which have been regularly formed into ridges, and smoothed by repeated culture, now overgrown with bent, heath, and mosses. How it comes to pass that land on which corn would not now ripen, should have been attentively cultivated some centuries ago, is left to the curious to inquire; for there is no tradition to be traced here which would serve to throw any

* For “Precognitions taken at Lanark anent the Rebellion of 1745,” see Note F.

light upon the subject. It also appears that this part of the country is less fertile than formerly, by an old charter belonging to the Monastery, which mentions a considerable quantity of wheat payable for the neighbouring lands. Few people now attempt to cultivate wheat on these lands, and such as have tried it have abandoned it from ill success.

Air.—The situation of the parish being elevated, the air is somewhat moist, and so cold and sharp as greatly to retard the progress of vegetation in the spring; consequently, the harvest is not early. In autumn, too, the frosty vapours settle in the narrow plains in the neighbourhood of the mountains and frequently injure the crops. The air, however, seems not to be unfavourable to animal life. The inhabitants are healthy and robust, little subject to diseases. There are several instances of vigorous longevity among them, from which the following is selected as being known to the writer. J. Porteous, about twenty years ago, after having completed the hundredth year of his age, walked from his house near the village of Abbeygreen, to Hamilton, twelve miles distant; and after having done his little business, returned the same day also on foot. He lived five or six years after, and enjoyed some degree of health and vigour almost to the last.

Fossils.—There is a great variety of minerals in this parish, which might furnish ample field for the investigation of the mineralogist and the philosopher. The rocks and stones in the bed of the river Clyde opposite to Stonebyres, and, indeed, almost all the stones which appear in that neighbourhood, are of the colour of burnt bricks, and look as if they had suffered the action of fire. The strata of rock in the bed of the Nethan, which mostly lie in a situation very much inclined, have a different appearance, and seem to be of a different quality at every few paces as one passes along. Among these, a gentleman of some skill in mineralogy, who was some years ago on a visit in the parish, asserted that he discovered the real porcelain earth in a petrified form. In this river are found large masses formed of small stones of different kinds, united by a substance which seems to have been in fusion; and also various petrifications, particularly pieces of wood of different sizes. The Cumberhead mountains are known to contain veins of lead, which are said to be very rich. Attempts were made to work them in the year 1720, and again in the year 1758, but, from some mismanagement, misgave. Coal is found in different parts of the parish. Pit coal has been wrought at Stockbridge, Coalburn, Gunsgreen, and Westown, and is sold at the pit from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per ton. There is also wrought at Woodhouse, belonging to the Duke of Hamilton; at Auchenheath, belonging to Mr. Weir of Blackwood; and at Blair, belonging to Lord Douglas, beds of an inflammable substance having some resemblance to jet—here called candle-coal or light coal—much valued for the strong bright flame which it emits in burning. This is sold for about 5s. per ton, and some of it is carried to places forty or fifty miles distant. Peats, which, when dried, are almost as hard as coal, and burn with a strong flame, are dug in several mosses in this parish. Beds of iron-stone are seen in different parts of the parish. Beds of lime, of a great thickness and excellent quality, are found very near the surface in many places. Some of these beds are not less than thirty feet thick, and the quality of the lime so good that, upon an analysis, twenty-nine parts of thirty have been found to be pure calcareous earth. Various petrifications, such as shells of different figures, parts of the skulls and horns of sheep, and bits of sticks are found in the lime quarries. In the upper part of the parish, marl has been lately discovered. In one place there is a vein of gray marble, blocks of which some old people mention to have been

carried to Hamilton House (Palace) and Douglas House (Castle), but it is not known how it proved. There is also some appearance of a slate quarry in a moor called Dunside Moor, but as it has not yet been fully explored, the quality is not ascertained. Huge masses of granite or whin rock form the basis of the mountains on the west side of the parish. Amidst this great variety of fossils, freestone of a good quality for building is obtained only in a few places. Some of the quarries, however, are of a remarkably good quality, particularly on the banks of the Nethan, where large blocks of stone are cut, which are so beautifully veined and take so fine a polish, that it gets the name of Craignethan marble, and is much valued for columns and steps of large stairs.

Cattle, Cultivation, and Produce.— The high moorish parts of the parish are chiefly applied to rearing and pasturing sheep, and some are kept through the whole. The number is about 7000. Those of the moors are generally black-faced and black-legged, have very rough, coarse wool, and are always smeared with tar. The number of cows kept are about 1600, besides young ones, which the farmers are always rearing; of which there cannot be less than 400 bred annually. The district contains 130 ploughgates; and no great refinement in agriculture being yet introduced, four horses are for the most part yoked to each plough, so that the number of horses are about 520, besides young ones annually reared, probably about 100. The horses in this part of the country were formerly of a small size and ill-shaped; but of late the breed is much improved, and horses of a considerable value are now reared here. There are also twelve horses kept by carriers in and round the village. The people of this part of Scotland had formerly a superstitious prejudice against swine, but now there are a number reared and fed in this parish. Of those animals there may be about seventy or eighty killed in this parish annually.

Fallowing is not practised except on a few farms in the lower ground; nor is paring and burning the thick turf on the old pasture, which would tend much to forward vegetation in a cold country, thought of. The ancient distinctions of croft and outfield are still kept up; and the greatest part of the manure made about the farm laid upon the former. The latter, after lying a few years in pasture, and sometimes a little compost laid upon it, is cropped with oats for two or three years, and again left to rest. Upon the crofts the seeds of clover and rye-grass are now frequently sown, and a crop or two of hay taken; and after the land has been two or three years pastured, it is cropped first with pease, then with barley, with two plowings and dung; next oats, etc. Lime, except by a few people, is but sparingly applied. The Scotch plough, nearly in the same state as it has been for this century past, is almost universally used, it being only near the Clyde where any modern improvement is begun to be introduced.

There is no wheat raised in this district except in the low parts in the north corner of this parish. Oats are the principal grain; and from the report of the tenants of the mills in which they are ground, the quantity produced seems to have greatly diminished in the course of the last twenty years. The barley of this parish has been esteemed of good quality, not indeed large bodied, but plump and thin husked. Pease seldom proved a valuable crop. . . . There is but a small part of this parish on which it has been thought prudent to attempt the culture of beans. Flax is only cultivated in small quantities for domestic use. The culture of turnip, has not yet been attempted to any considerable extent. Every husbandman plants potatoes, to the extent perhaps of half an acre to a ploughgate.

There are no considerable orchards in this parish, but towards the foot of the Nethan, and all along the Clyde below the falls, apple, pear, and plum trees, are planted in every little garden. . . . The juniper tree, a plant not to be found in the neighbouring country, abounds on the sides of the hills in the eastern part of this parish.

State of Property.—The valued rent of the parish is £9841 Scotch. The Duke of Hamilton is the greatest proprietor. There is only besides part of the estates of Blackwood, Stonebyres, and some farms formerly belonging to the Hamiltons of Raplock, which are held immediately of the Crown. All the rest is either the property of the said Duke, or held of him in feu.

There are several undivided commons of considerable extent, on which the adjoining proprietors have a right of pasturage according to some established proportion; but these are all moorish grounds, which do not seem capable of very important improvements.

Population.—In 1755, the numbers were 2996. By an exact enumeration of the inhabitants taken by the minister this year, it appears there are :—

Of the houses or families in villages,	108
Ditto, in the country,	424
	<hr/>
	532
Containing Males, 10 years and upwards,	1069
„ Under 10,	271
	<hr/>
	1340
Containing Females, 10 years and upwards,	1173
„ Under 10,	297
	<hr/>
	1470
	<hr/>
Souls in all,	2810

Of these there are—

Gentlemen and Husbandmen,	181
Blacksmiths,	17
Weavers,	62
Shoemakers,	16
Masons,	40
Carpenters of all sorts,	21
Tailors,	26
Miners,	23
Butchers,	3
Day-labourers,	54
Practitioners of Medicine,	2
Dyer and Fuller,	1

There are 7 Corn Mills, 2 Lint Mills, and 1 Fulling Mill.

Manufactures.—Manufacture here has not advanced far beyond its rude domestic state.

Many of the housewives not only manufacture the greatest part of the wearing apparel for their respective families, but have their wool and flax wrought up into yarn or cloth for sale in the neighbouring markets. Some of the weavers are employed in this way, others by the manufacturers in great towns in weaving fine linen and cotton cloths. The women belonging to the villages and cottages are mostly employed in spinning linen yarn for the manufacturers in other places, there being people who go about to distribute the flax and to receive the yarn.

Though this parish has not yet made great advances, it is not improbable it may one day make a considerable figure among the neighbouring districts, should the various materials which may be collected from its surface, or drawn from its bowels, attract the attention of the opulent and enterprising.

Church, School, and Poor.—The Duke of Hamilton is patron of the parish. The church is old, dark, and inconvenient, scarcely large enough to contain the ordinary auditory. The cure is supplied by two clergymen. The stipend of the second charge is 16 bolls of victual, and £63 : 17 : 9½ sterling, in money, with a house and garden. The stipend of the first charge is 95 bolls of meal and £41 : 13 : 4 sterling in money, with a manse and glebe of 8 acres. The people are mostly attached to the Established Church, and very regular in attending religious worship. There are a few Seceders of different sects; but none of the bitterness of religious party prevails. . . . The schoolmaster's salary is £12 sterling, besides school wages, and his emoluments as session-clerk, and treasurer of the poor's funds. There is a dwelling-house for the schoolmaster, and a house for teaching. English, Latin, writing, arithmetic, geometry, etc., are taught at this school, and many of the youth of the parish who have pursued the study of divinity and other branches of literature, have received the first elements of their education here. Among these, the late Dr. William Smellie, who was afterwards so much celebrated for his knowledge and success in the obstetric art, must not be omitted. There are besides always eight or ten private schools, principally for teaching English and writing.

The funds for the support of the poor are as follows :—

Amount of former savings and small sums bequeathed by different persons,		
£125 : 19 : 2; the interest of which at 5 per cent,	.	£6 5 11
Andrew Leiper's mortified land, rented at	.	2 10 0
In the year 1774, the parish was first assessed for maintenance of the poor. The		
annual amount of the rates was then £80, which has been since reduced to	.	60 0 0
Annual average arising from collections at the church door, proclamation of		
banns, and pall lent at burials,	.	46 14 3
Total annual amount of poor's funds,		£115 10 2

From which forty-five poor persons regularly receive a monthly assistance, according to their wants, besides some indigent people occasionally relieved. The poor were formerly more numerous.

NOTE E.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE PARISH OF LESMAHAGO, PRESBYTERY OF LANARK, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.—THE REV. JAMES HAMILTON, D.D.; THE REV. JOHN WILSON, A.M., D.D.; *Ministers*.

Drawn up by Andrew Smith, Esq., of Fauldhouse, March 1834.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name, Boundaries, etc.—This parish is supposed to derive its name from *Les* or *Lis*, signifying in Gaelic, a *green* or *garden*, and Machute, the tutelar saint of the place, who is said to have settled here in the sixth century.

A monastery was founded in this parish by David I. in 1140. It was dependent on the Abbey of Kelso, and hence the village which collected round it received the name of Abbey-green, which it still retains. This village is nearly in the centre of the parish, and about twenty-two miles from Glasgow, upon which the inhabitants of this and other villages depend for employment as weavers.

The parish may be described as nearly square, and contains 67 square miles, or 34,000 acres. It is bounded on the east by the parishes of Lanark and Carmichael; and the south, by Douglas and Muirkirk; on the west, by Strathaven and Stonehouse; and on the north, by Dalserf and Carluke.

Topographical Appearances.—The average elevation of more than three-fourths of the parish is probably about 500 feet above the sea; the remainder, lying upon the west and south-west side, rises into considerable hills, dividing the counties of Lanark and Ayr, some of which may be supposed to be 1200 feet high. They afford excellent sheep pasture. On the south side of the parish there is a fissure in the rocks known by the name of Wallace's Cave. If ever that hero inhabited it, his lodging could not be of the most comfortable kind.

Meteorology.—The elevated situation of the parish renders the temperature of the atmosphere very variable; and not unfrequently, the fruit-trees, after promising an abundant crop, have had their blossoms blighted by a few chilly nights in May. In rainy weather the hills upon the west seem to attract the clouds, and consequently more rain falls there than in the lower parts of the parish; but even there, want of moisture is not generally complained of. The prevailing winds may be said to be from the westward; every tree or hedge that is exposed, leaning from that, and making their most vigorous shoots in an opposite direction. Upon the whole, however, the climate may be said to be salubrious, and instances of longevity are numerous.

Hydrography.—This parish abounds in springs of excellent water; though none of a medicinal quality have yet been discovered. These springs are the parents of several streams, capable of driving machinery. The Poniel water, which rises in the south-west of the parish, divides it from Douglas, and after a course of seven or eight miles in an easterly direction, joins the Douglas water about three miles from its junction with the Clyde; for which three miles the united stream becomes the boundary of the parish. The Logan, Nethan, and also the Kype water rise in the high grounds on the west. The banks of the Nethan are generally clothed with coppice, and adorned with gentlemen's houses, or neat farm-steadinga. The Kype, so far as it divides this parish from Avondale or Strathaven, is a moorland stream, naked and unadorned on its banks, but capable of working mischief on the lower grounds, when thunderstorms have passed along the hills. In consequence of these grounds being much drained within these few years, the water descends more rapidly than formerly, and in greater quantities, destroying bridges, and injuring the small haughs or holms. There are some other small streams which run a few miles in the parish, but all are tributary to the above, with the exception of the Cannar, which, after a course of a few miles, joins the Avon in the parish of Stonehouse. As all these streams ultimately join the Clyde, where it is from 300 to 400 feet above the sea, their courses are pretty rapid.

Geology.—This parish lies nearly on the south side of the great coal-field which crosses our island through Fife, Ayrshire, and the intermediate counties. Nevertheless, the strata are so deranged by numerous dikes or fissures, that, where coals are wrought, the direction and inclination of the strata vary so materially, as to set hopes and expectations at defiance. In several of the lime-works, the dip is as one in six; while at Auchenheath, where, as well as in two other places in this parish, a fine kind of cannel coal is wrought, supplying Glasgow and other places with gas, the inclination is only one to twelve or thirteen. Coal of the same quality has (we believe) been nowhere found in Scotland; and even here, and in a small corner of the parish of Carluke, to which it extends, the thickness of the strata varies from ten to twenty-one inches; it is sold for about 8s. per ton upon the coal-hill, and affords employment to about forty pickmen in this parish. Pit coal is also plentiful in Lesmahago.

The rocks that appear are either whin, or trap sandstone, or limestone; in some places the sandstone inclines to slate, but no true roofing slate has been discovered in this parish.

Limestone has been wrought, and still is wrought in seven or eight different places in the parish. Though sold at a pretty fair price, affording the landlord about one-sixth of the sale price, it has given a stimulus to improvement, particularly of waste lands. In these limestone workings, petrified shells are very frequently found, and sometimes the fossil remains of *marine animals*.

Ironstone may be seen in many of the banks, both in balls and in regular strata, but not in such quantities, nor lying so regularly, as to warrant the erection of a furnace. Lead has frequently been sought for in the high grounds on the south-west of the parish, but hitherto without success; nor have simple minerals been found in the rocks or beds of rivers to any extent.

From the rapid current of the streams, little alluvial soil is found in the parish; it may therefore be said to consist chiefly of a yellow clay, to a small extent resting on a substratum

of white sandstone; of a light friable soil, resting on whinestone; of a sandy, gravelly soil from decomposed sandstone, and of moss. The second of these is unquestionably the best, but both that and the first, when properly managed, produce better and more certain crops than the other two.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

A short account of this parish was written by the Rev. Mr. Whyte of Libberton, and published in the "Edinburgh Magazine," about sixty years ago.

Historical Notices.—There are no historical events of importance connected with Lesmahago, except the burning by the brother of Edward III. of the Abbey, and its destruction a second time by fire, kindled by the zeal of the old reformers. This religious spirit appears to have here broken forth on more occasions, for many of the inhabitants bore arms at Bothwell Bridge. The colours and the drum then used are still preserved in the parish.

It was in Lesmahago that the unfortunate Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart was apprehended by a carpenter named Meikle, and a young clergyman of the name of Linning, while on his way south to join Prince Charles; in revenge for which, the clans on their way north burned Meikle's house. A Mr. Lawrie, generally designated the Tutor of Blackwood, from his having married the heiress of that estate, seems to have been a leading character in this part of the country, in and about the time of the Revolution. His son was created a baronet by King William.

Land-Owners.—The Duke of Hamilton, Lord Douglas, and James J. Hope Vere, Esq. of Blackwood, are the principal proprietors in Lesmahago. There are a number of other respectable land-owners, several of whom reside upon their properties.

Parochial Registers.—The parochial registers commence in 1651; since which time they have been pretty regularly kept, and now extend to twenty volumes.

Antiquities.—Lesmahago can boast of little to attract the notice of the antiquarian, except the ruins of Craginethan Castle, which about a century ago passed from the family of Hay into that of Douglas, by purchase.

The remains of an old abbey were pulled down about thirty years ago, to make room for a modern church; and an old Roman road, which passed through a corner of the parish, has been obliterated by the plough. About twenty years ago, one hundred small silver coins of Edward I. were found below a large stone. Nearly at the same time, a Roman vase was found in the parish; it is now placed in the Museum of the University of Glasgow. Some Roman coins have also been found; and in making a drain about ten years ago, an old Caledonian battle-axe, made of stone, was found upon the estate of Blackwood. It is now in the possession of the proprietor.

Many large cairns have been removed in this parish for materials in making roads and fences. These were always found to contain bones in the centre, but so far decayed as to crumble into dust on exposure to the air.

Modern Buildings.—A number of modern mansions have been erected by the resident gentlemen within the last thirty years, and during that time upwards of one-half of the farmsteadings have been renovated; for which purposes abundance of good stone is easily procured.

III.—POPULATION.

1. In 1801, the population was	3070
1811, " " "	4464
In 1821, the population was	5592
1831, " " "	6409
2. Number of families in the parish,	1168
" families chiefly employed in agriculture,	302
" chiefly employed in trade, manufacture, or handicraft,	466
3. Average number of births yearly, for the last seven years,	150
" " of deaths, " "	64
" " of marriages, " "	52
4. Number of persons at present under 15 years of age,	2968
" " upwards of 70, " "	313

There are about ninety small proprietors in Lesmahago, of whom fifty have rentals of upwards of £50 a-year.

The increase of the population between 1821 and 1831 may be accounted for by the facility with which even boys engaged at weaving get possession of money; able to earn considerable wages before they had acquired sense to manage them, many hurried into matrimonial connections; and their wives being equally young and thoughtless, they indulged in dress and luxuries, and preserved no portion of their gains against poverty in less auspicious seasons.

Character and Habits of the People.—The people in general may be said to be of cleanly habits, which are impaired, however, in some degree by the influx of strangers. Their style and manner of dress, however, may be said to be rather expensive, the servant girl dressing as gaily as the squire's daughters did thirty years ago. The difference in their table has nearly kept pace with that of their dress; and with few exceptions, unless among those employed in agriculture, tea is an universal beverage; even paupers consume more of that article than was used in the whole parish fifty years ago. How far these changes tend to the comfort and benefit of society may be questioned. Certainly the lower orders are not so contented nor independent as formerly; nor is their general character for morality or religion improved; while there cannot be a doubt that pauperism has greatly increased. The number of illegitimate births during the last three years has been twenty-seven.

Until the weaving of-cotton was introduced, about forty-five years ago, no trade or manufacture was carried on beyond the wants of the parish. A cottage or two was attached to every farm-house, for the accommodation of the necessary labourers; along with whom the small proprietors and farmers shared in the toils of the day; joined at the same table at their meals; and side by side at the kitchen fire, enjoyed the song or gossip of the evening, concluding the day with family prayer. A fire in the better apartment, except on the visit of a friend, or on some gala day, was never thought of. Their dress was composed of home-made stuff, excepting a suit of black, which was generally of English cloth, and carefully preserved for funeral and sacramental occasions.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

As before stated, this parish contains about 34,000 Scotch acres; of which, probably, 11,000 have never been under cultivation. About 1000 acres may yet be brought to carry grain occasionally, if the spirit of improvement, now so general, be not checked. 1200 acres are planted; 450 are in coppice wood, and 50 in village gardens and orchards. 21,300 acres thus appear to be now, or occasionally, in cultivation.

Planting in general has been carried on within these forty years to a considerable extent in Lesmahago, which before that period was naked and bare. Now, however, it has a very different appearance; and almost everywhere the eye of the traveller may rest on useful strips or clumps of trees. In these the Scotch fir predominates, though that plant seems very much degenerated; wherever it is mixed with the larch, the latter takes the lead; and in damp soils it is also far behind the spruce. Were we to hazard an opinion on the cause of this degeneracy of the Scotch fir, we would say it might be found in the careless way in which the nurserymen procure the seed, which, when collected from the nearest young and stunted trees, produces feeble plants. Another circumstance tending much to prevent the proper growth is the want of thinning in proper time. Few people that plant like the idea of cutting.

Rent of Land.—The quality of land varies very much; some of it is very rich, but unfortunately the poorer soil predominates. The average rent of the whole may be stated at £1 per acre, Scotch, while the waste lands may be estimated at 2s. 6d.; giving a rental for the parish, exclusive of woods and orchards, of £22,675. The enclosed lands around gentlemen's houses are generally let for pasture during the summer, yielding a rent of about £3 for every cow or ox weighing from 400 to 500 lbs. weight. In the common sheep pastures, 5s. a head during the season may be stated as a fair rent.

Rate of Wages.—Farm-servants are not so high priced, nor so difficult to be got as they were a few years back; at present a good man-servant, fit for the plough, etc., may be hired for £14 a year, with bed and board, while less experienced hands may be had from £9 to £12; girls, fit for conducting a dairy under the eye of their mistress, get about £4 during the summer, and £2:10s. during winter, with board. Tradesman generally work by the piece or job; but, like the labourers, are getting less wages than lately, nor are they so shy to work by the day; when they do so, masons and carpenters expect 2s. 6d. a day, without victuals; and tailors 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., with board.

Breeds of Live Stock.—From the elevation of Lesmahago parish, it is better suited for the dairy and the breeding of cattle than for raising grain; consequently, the small proprietors and tenants have turned their attention in these ways, for the last thirty years. During that time the Ayrshire breed of cattle has been principally reared; and the cheese made from new milk, known by the name of Dunlop, has become a staple commodity. Of this, about 300 lbs. weight may be made from each cow, when the whole milk is turned to that account; and on some farms, with careful hands, that quantity is raised, and a number of young stock reared, which goes to uphold the original stock, or to supply the English and other markets with that breed of cattle.

Lanarkshire has long been famous for its breed of draught horses, of which Lesmahago has its share.

The Jewish antipathy against swine seems to be wearing off, and the occupiers of land find

it profitable to keep a few of these animals to consume the refuse of the dairy; and many labourers and mechanics keep a pig, by the dung of which they raise potatoes with a neighbouring farmer in the following year. A mixed breed, betwixt the English and Highland kind, seems the favourite; which, when properly fed, may be killed at the age of nine or ten months; weighing from two to two and a-half hundred weight. It is probable that this kind of stock may be more attended to hereafter.

The sheep kept on the high grounds are of the old Scotch black-faced kind, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds imperial per quarter when fattened. This breed is better adapted to the soil and climate than the Cheviots or fine kinds; and the improvements sought after by the sheep-master are in shape and weight, to both which they pay particular attention. By keeping fewer in number than was done forty years ago, they are better fed, and are thus enabled to struggle with the storms and snows of winter; while surface drains made upon the soft lands, at the rate of £3 for 6000 yards, have added greatly to their improvement, by keeping the ground dry and raising sweeter herbage.

Husbandry.—A very considerable extent of waste land has been reclaimed in Lesmahago within the last twenty-five years, which has generally paid the improvement in the course of the first three years, leaving the amelioration of the soil as a profit to the farmer. Draining had long been only partially carried on, but seems now to become more general. Irrigation is little attended to here, except in a few instances for meadow hay; and embanking is not much wanted, as the streams have generally high and steep banks.

The lands granted to tenants are generally for nineteen years. Sometime ago when land was constantly increasing in value, landlords, in some instances, made the leases of shorter duration; but this had not the effect of either putting money into their pockets, or improving their estates: it has rather been of a contrary tendency.

As mentioned before, the farm-houses have been much improved within the last forty years; and within the same time enclosures have been much attended to; some hundreds of miles of Galloway stone-dykes have been built, where the materials were abundant or the soil inimical to hedges; while the last have been raised upon better soils, and now adorn a great proportion of the parish. It may be regretted, however, that we still want those hedge rows of timber, which, in many parts of the island, give the appearance of a close-wooded country.

The greatest obstacle to improvement appears to be the system of entails; and, I may add, the custom among landlords of letting their farms to the highest bidder without a sufficient evidence of his possessing capital adequate to the management of the farm in the most advantageous way.

Produce.—The gross amount of raw produce (exclusive of the pasture lands) raised in the parish, as nearly as can be ascertained, is as follows:—

20,000 quarters of grain, say at £1 : 5s. per quarter,	£25,000
600 acres potatoes and 50 of turnips, average value, £14 per acre,	9,100
1200 tons of cultivated hay, at £3 per ton, and 300 tons of meadow hay, at £2 per ton,	4,200
Thinnings of wood,	400
Cutting of coppice,	250
Total,	£38,950

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

There are no market towns in the parish, the nearest being Lanark, at the distance of six miles from Abbeygreen. Upwards of one-third of the population are congregated in the villages of Abbeygreen, Kirkfieldbank, Kirkmuirhill, Boghead, and Nethanfoot, all of which villages have a regular communication with Glasgow, by means of coaches and carriers, and there is a daily post to the former.

Means of Communication.—Besides the Glasgow and Carlisle road, which runs upwards of eight miles in the parish, and the Glasgow and Lanark road, running about five, there are not less than eighty miles of parish roads, kept up by converted statute labour money; and of these fifty miles at least are in tolerable order. Bridges have been built, partly from the county funds, upon all the streams crossed by these lines of road.

Ecclesiastical State.—Lesmahago has been a collegiate charge ever since the Reformation. The church is in the village of Abbeygreen, in the centre of the parish. It is capable of containing 1500 sitters; the whole being divided among the heritors for their respective tenantry, according to their respective valuations, with the exception of a pew to each clergyman. The first minister has a glebe of eight acres (Scotch), which might be let at £5 per acre, with a stipend of 16 chalders, one-half oatmeal, and the other barley, converted at the highest fiars' price of the county, and yielding on an average of the last seven years, £277 : 12s. The second minister has a manse and garden, but no glebe; he has the same stipend as the first, and rents a small farm from the patron, on which the heritors have built his house and the requisite accommodations.

There are two dissenting chapels, belonging to different denominations of Burgers; both of these have been lately erected. The officiating clergymen are paid from the seat rents, and from voluntary contributions, affording about £100 a-year to each. Although these houses have still the enticement of novelty, by far the greater number in the parish adhere to the Established Church, in which divine service is well attended. The average number of communicants at the Established Church is 1700. The number of dissenters is about 200.

Education.—The parochial schoolmaster has the maximum salary, with a good house and garden; he has also perquisites as session-clerk, amounting to £22 a-year. His school fees may amount to £45. The heritors have assessed themselves in an additional chalder, which is divided among a few other schools, enabling those at a distance from the parish school to educate their children in English, writing, and arithmetic, and sometimes even in Greek and Latin, at an expense of from 3s. to 5s. a quarter, according to their studies. The consequence is, that reading and writing may be said to be universal, and at present, the different schools are attended by upwards of 600 children. A subscription school for teaching girls to read and sew is also kept up in the village of Abbeygreen; it is attended by about thirty. There are also four well-attended Sabbath schools for boys and girls. It does not, however, appear very evident that either the conduct or morals of the people have been improved by the increased facilities of education; the vices of drunkenness and pilfering, from whatever cause, have certainly not decreased, while discontent has made rapid strides, and the reluctance to come upon the poors' roll has vanished.

Library, etc.—There is a small subscription library in the parish, but it is not in a very thriving state. The parishioners at the same time receive a variety of London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow newspapers and periodicals.

Benevolent Societies.—There are three societies in the parish which distribute a portion of their funds among their aged or sickly members; the inclination, however, to join in such associations, it is feared, is now declining.

Savings' Bank.—A savings' bank was established a few years ago. The principal depositors are farm and house servants, and it is now in a thriving state. The average amount invested is £60; withdrawn, £20.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The number of paupers has been trebled within the last thirty years, and now amounts to 148 regularly enrolled. There being neither alms' nor poor's house in the parish, they receive from 3s. to 15s. monthly in their own houses, amounting to about £500 yearly; of this sum £47 is raised by collections in the church; and £98 is the produce of mortified money, the remainder is made up by an assessment upon the land, one half paid by the heritors, and the other by the tenants. Too little attention, however, is paid to this branch of parochial business; the session by giving up the practice of collecting with ladles in the church, and individuals by propagating the idea that the heritors are bound to support the poor, have brought the public collection below what it was a hundred years ago, when the population was less than half what it is now, and money four times the value.

Inns.—There has been an increase in the number of inns, or rather whisky shops in the parish, at the rate of six to one, within the last forty years, which either tends to, or is a proof of the demoralization of the inhabitants; at present their number is as one to less than every 250 souls in Lesmahago.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

This parish has undergone a great change since the last statistical account was published; the population has greatly increased, the lands have been generally inclosed, plantations have sprung up, roads from mere tracks have become good carriage ways, and these, with the opening up of lime in several places, have given a facility to improvements in agriculture which has not been neglected; an improved mode of husbandry has been adopted; draining has been introduced; and waste land to a great extent have been brought into cultivation. These improvements, however, may, with due encouragement on the part of the landlords, be carried still further, and, by giving employment to labourers, would add to the comfort and happiness of that useful class of society, and tend to the diminution of pauperism,—objects which ought never to be lost sight of by judicious landlords.

NOTE F.*

PRECOGNITIONS TAKEN AT LANARK ANENT THE REBELLION OF 1745.

At Lanark, the twenty-first day of September 1748 years.

THE following is the precognitions taken by Mr. Richard Dick, Sheriff-substitute of that division of the shire of Lanark, called the district or overward of Lanark. In consequence of a letter directed to him by Mr. William Crosse, advocate, His Majesty's Sheriff-deput for the said shire, to make inquiry for evidence of treasonable practices against the persons following to witt:—

Thomas Blair of Glasclune; Sir Alexander Bannerman of Eloick, Bart.; Alexander Blair, wryter in Edinburgh; William Cumming, the younger of Pittully; Charles Cumming of Kennimond, oyrwise Kennimount; James Carnagie, younger of Beysack; William Drummond of Bachaldie, oyrwise Bochaldie; William Drummond of Calandar; Sir William Dunbar, Bart. of Durn; James Farquharson of Balmurral, oyrwise Balmurle; John Fullarton of Dudwick, the younger; Alexander Garrioch of Margie; George Gordon of Hawhead; Arthur Gordon of Carnousie; John Gordon of Abachie, oyrwise Abochie; James Gordon of Gobardie, oyrwise Abardie; James Gordon of Glashurum, oyrwise Clasherum; Francis Gordon of Mill of Kincardine; Robert Gordon of Logie, younger; Robert Graham of Garrick; David Hunter of Burntside, oyrwise Burnside; Andrew Hay, the younger of Ranas, oyrwise Ranus; John Halden, oyrwise Haldene, oyrwise Haldon of Landrick; Alexander Halden, oyrwise Haldene, oyrwise Haldone, son to the said John; George Hay, younger of Mountblairrie; Alexander Irvine of Drumm; James Livistone, oyrwise Livingstone, late postmaster of Ffalkirk; William Moir of Linmay, oyrwise Longmay; James Moir of Stonniewood; James M'Donald, brother to M'Donald of Kinlochmoidart; Thomas Mercer, merchant in Aberdeen; Cole, oyrwise Col. M'Donald of Barisdale; Archibald Menzies of Syan, oyrwise Sien; Gregor M'Gregor, oyrwise James Graeme, oyrwise Graham of Glengyle; Malcolm M'Leod of Rasa; Thomas Ogilvy of Eastmiln; Alice Ogilvy of Acheries; James Robertson of Blairfetty; George Robertson of Faskelly; David Robertson of Easterblaton; Alexander Robertson of Strowan; John Riddle, oyrwise Riddel of Grange; David Stewart of Kynnachen; Charles Stewart of Ballachallan; Daniel Spalding, oyrwise Spaldane of Ashentully; James Sterling of Craigbarnett; David Smith of Inveramsay; Sir James Steuart, Baronet, of Good Trees; Robert Stewart of Killuchary, oyrwise Killuhashy; Donald Smith, merchant in Aberdeen; John Turner, the younger of Turnerhall; Alexander Thomson, oyrwise Thómpson of Fechfield, oyrwise Fochfield, oyrwise Fairfield; David Tilloch of Bugtown, oyrwise Bugtoun; William Vaughan, the younger of Courtfield, in the county of Monmouth.

Compeared, Christopher Bannatyne, merchant, and late baillie of Lanark, who being

* Referred to as Note D. on page 39 of this work.

solemnly sworn and examined depones, That upon Christmas day 1745, there was a party of the rebels came to Lanark, on their way from England, and quartered one night, who were in arms; and the foregoing list being read to the deponent, he declares that he knows none of them being in rebellion against his Majesty, except that he saw a tal gentleman at that time in Lanark, who was called Mr. Hay, and afterwards he heard him called the younger of Ranons, and he also saw at that time, at Lanark, John Haldon of Lanrick, and Alexander Haldon, his son, but as he had never seen them before, he only knows their names by hearing them called so at that time. Declares, that he who was called young Lanricks, or Lanrick's son, came into a room where the declarant and Baillie Wild wer sitting with a party of the rebels, with drawn swords, in order to force them to come out to the Cross to witness a proclamation of the Pretender, which they were obliged to do. But he does not remember to have seen any in the foregoing list witnessing the proclamation, which was done betwixt six and seven at night, and was dark, and would not distinguish who were there : and this is the truth as he shall answer to God.

(Signed) CHRISTOPHER BANNATYNE.

Compeared also William Howison, wryter in Douglas, who being solemnly sworn and examined, depones, the foregoing list being read over to him, That he knows of no act or deed of rebellion being done by any in the foregoing list, except that about Christmas 1745, there were several partys of the rebels came to the said town of Douglas, among whom was a gentleman called Hay of Ranhouse, and who took that appellation ; and depones that in the month November or October 1745, the said Hay of Ranhous came with a party, headed by Sir William Gordon of Park, to the Castle of Douglas, who forcibly took away arms and money belonging to his Grace the Duke of Douglas, and declares he knows no more about one or other in the foregoing list as to any deed of rebellion any manner of way : and this is the truth as he shall answer to God.

(Signed) WILLIAM HOWISON.

Compeared also John Weir, surgeon in Abbeygreen of Lesmahago, who being solemnly sworn and examined, depones, the foregoing list being read over to him, That he knows of no act or deed of rebellion being done or committed by any of them, and only saw at Edinburgh, a little after the battle of Falkirk, one called Glengeil, mounted on his horse in the Abbey Closs, with one called the Duke of Perth, and declares he knows no more : and this is the truth as he shall answer to God. And being furdre examined, if he saw none of the rebels as they passed through Lesmahago, depones that he was then out of the way, because he was afraid of himself, having been concerned in the apprehending of Kinlochmoidart : and this is also the truth, as he shall answer to God.

(Signed) JOHN WEIR.

Compeared also Thomas Stewart in Milneholme, who being solemnly sworn and examined, depones, the foregoing list being read over to him, That as the rebels were returning from England to Glasgow in the year 1745, upon the Monday preceding Christmas, Stirling of Craigbarnet came to Douglas Mill, the deponent's house, otherwise called Milneholme, with about fifty armed men on horseback of the rebel army, and that as Craigbarnet had dealt in buying of sheep from James Thomson of Gateside, of Crawfordjohn, and John Greenshields in Overmark, in the parish of Douglas, Craigbarnet sent for them and had some discourse about

their merchandise, and that as the deponent was occupied in serving of the company, he did not hear much of Craigharnet's conversation. That upon the Tuesday before said Christmas, Hunter of Burnside came also to the deponent's house, with a party of rebels in arms; he Burnside, carrying a standard of the Pretender's life guards, as he was informed, and that Burnside wore a white coccaid, and this is all that the deponent knows of any of them: and this is the truth as he shall answer to God. And declares that he never saw either Burnside or Craigharnet before, but only heard them called by these names; and declares that Craigharnet showed to the said Greenshields and the deponent, the wounds he said he had received at the battle of Preston; and this is also the truth as he shall answer to God.

(Signed) THO. STEWART.

Compeared also John Torrence, in Abbaygreen of Lesmahago, who being solemnly sworn and examined, depones, the foregoing list being read to him, That some time after the battle of Preston, in the year 1745, a party of the rebels came from Douglas to the deponent's house, who had James Whyte of over-Stockbridges as a prisoner; that among them was a young tal man, called Hay of Ranouse, in arms; that they only took their breakfast and went soon off; that after the rebels returned from England, about Christmas 1745, there were considerable bodies came to Lesmahago, among whom the deponent again saw the said Hay of Ranhouse, who with others of the rebels, carried the deponent from Lesmahago to Lanark; and the deponent knows no more about any in the foresaid list: and this is the truth as he shall answer to God. And further declares, that he saw one, who called himself Kinlochmoidart's brother at his house, as the rebels returned from England, and who was at that time under arms: and this is also truth as he shall answer to God.

(Signed) JOHN TORRENCE.

Compeared also George Brown, Elder, in Abbaygreen, who being solemnly sworn and examined, depones, the foregoing list being read over, That he knows nothing of any of the persons contained therein being any manner of way concerned in the late rebellion, the deponent having absconded as the rebels were coming to Lesmahago: and this is the truth as he shall answer to God.

(Signed) GEORGE BROWN.

Compeared also George Brown, wryter in Abbaygreen, who being solemnly sworn and examined, depones, the foregoing list being read over to him, That he knows of no act or deed of rebellion, done or committed, any manner of way, by any of them preceding the date hereof; and that as he was concerned in the taking of Kinlochmoidart, he thought it proper to abscond when he heard any of the rebels were coming to Lesmahago: and this is the truth as he shall answer to God.

(Signed) GEO. BROWN.

Compeared also Thomas Linnen, son to Mr. Thomas Linnen, minister of the gospel at Lesmahago, who being solemnly sworn and examined, depones, the foregoing list being read over to him, That he having been at the apprehending of Kinlochmoidart, absconded as the rebels were coming near Lesmahago, so that he had no opportunity, neither did he see or know of any of the persons contained in the said list acting or doing any deed of rebellion: and this is the truth as he shall answer to God.

(Signed) THOMAS LINING.

Compeared also Richard Meikle, in Abbaygreen of Lesmahago, who being solemnly sworn and examined, depones, the foregoing list being read over, That he knows of no act or deed of rebellion preceding the date hereof, he having always absconded as he heard any party of the rebels were coming, because of his having assisted at the taking of Kinlochmoidart, except that some time after the battle of Preston, as a party of the rebels were coming from Douglas, he saw among them a tal young man, who was called Hay of Ranhouse; and this is all the deponent knows, and is the truth as he shall answer to God. (Signed) RICHARD MUKLE.

Compeared also Cornelius Inglis, surgeon, and late Dean of Gild of the Burgh of Lanark, who being solemnly sworn and examined, depones, the foregoing list being read over to him, That about Christmas 1745, as a party of the rebels came to the place in their way from England, he saw amongst them a tal young gentleman, who was called Hay of Ranhouse, and ane old gentleman who was called Haldon of Lanrick, and a young gentleman who was called young Lanrick, and one called Major David Stewart, who told he had an estate within eight or ten miles from Stirling, but has forgot what stile he bore, and declares he saw the saids Haldane of Lanrick and Major David Stewart, as they were called, bearing arms, and the said David Stewart acknowledged to the deponent that he had been twice in the rebellion already, and declares that this is all he knows about any in the foresaid list, as to their rebellious deeds or actings; and this is the truth as he shall answer to God. (Signed) CORNELIUS INGLIS.

Lanark, 24th September 1748.

Mr. Dick's present.

Compeared James Whyte of Overstockbridges, who being solemnly sworn and examined depones, the foregoing list being read over to him, That there was a party of rebels, consisting of fifty in number, came to the Castle of Douglas in arms, sometimes in the month of October 1745, and carried off what arms and money they could get, and carried the deponent prisoner from thence to Edinburgh, and depones that he knows none of the persons contained in the list to be in that party except Hay, younger of Ranns, with whom the deponent had been formerly acquainted at Edinburgh; and depones that the day before Christmas 1745, there was a great number of the rebels, in their return from England, came to the Castle of Douglas in arms, but knows none of the persons contained in the said list to have been there except the said Hay of Ranhouse, and another gentleman who called himself Kinlochmoidart's brother, but knows not his name; and depones that he knows of no act or deed of rebellion to have been committed by any of the other persons contained in the said list: and this is the truth as he shall answer to God. (Signed) J.A. WHYTE.

Compeared also John Greenshields in Overmark, who being solemnly sworn and examined, depones, the foregoing list having been read over to him, that he knows none contained in the above list except Stirling of Craigbarnet, with whom he had merchandise in cattle at the mercate in Kilnbride, in the county of Lanark, in June 1745. That at Christmas 1745, Stirling of Craigbarnet and some other rebels lodged one night at the Milnholm of Douglas, or Douglas Miln, and that Stirling of Craigbarnet sent for the deponent to come and speak with him, and that he accordingly went to Douglas Miln and conversed with him anent their

merchandise, and some money that Stirling of Craigharnet was owing the deponent, and depones that he showed the deponent a wound on his arm, which he said he had got at the battle of Preston, and told him (the deponent) that he was shot through the thigh at the said battle, and depones that he saw in the room where Stirling of Craigharnet and other rebels lodged, some arms: and this is the truth as he shall answer to God.

(Signed) RICHARD DICK, *Sher.-Sub.*

(Signed) JOHN GREENSHIELDS.

The following parties gave evidence to the same effect, viz.:—James Newbigging, maltman in Lanark; Robert Pate, merchant in Douglas; George Scott, skinner in Lanark; Richard Inglis, smith in Douglas; John Anderson, servant to Robert Inglis, innkeeper in Douglas; James Wilson, merchant in Douglas; James Aitken in Uddingtoun; James Cleland in Clydebridgend of Lanark; William Templeton, innkeeper in Lanark; John Hutton, innkeeper, Lanark; Adam Cranstoun, merchant in Lanark; William Wild, eldest magistrate of the burgh of Lanark; Robert Bell, "the other baillie of the burgh," Lanark; James Weir, elder, merchant in Lanark, and "present dean of gild of the burgh of Lanark;" Michail Cochran, merchant in Lanark; Robert Hamilton, doctor of medicine in Lanark; James Affleck, servant to James Whyte of Over Stockbridges; James Thomson in Gateside of Crawfordjohn.

REBELLION OF 1715 AND 1745.—COPY EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF LANARK TOWN COUNCIL.

Lanark, 26th Sept., 1715.

Bailies and Council present.

The whilk day, the Bailies and Council, taking into yeir serious consideration the great danger this kingdom is threatened with, from a fractious and seditious party arisen in arms against his Majesty King George and his government in ye country: Therefore they resolve to borrow the sume of eight hundreth merks Scots money, ffore contributing a company of ffensibile men, ffurth of this burgh, in defence of his Majesty King George, his person and government; and ordains bonds to be granted to ye lender ffor ye said soume.

As also, they have resolved to go throw this Burgh for a volunteer contribution for said end, and Bailie Russel and ye clerk to collect the same, after which they will consider of ye other inhabitants.

Lanark, 30th October, 1745.

Bailies and Council present.

Whereas the Pretender's son and others, his adherents, who have invaded Scotland, did, upon the seventh day of October inst, exact from the town of Lanark the sum of eighty pound sterling money of contribution, the same was borrowed by the Town from the persons following, viz.:—From Robert Bell, merchant in Lanark, the sum of sixty-three pound sterling; and from William Wild, merchant, and one of the present Bailies of Lanark, the sum of seventeen pound money foresaid; and the Town hath granted bonds to them therefor, of this date.

The said day they have allowed, and hereby allow, John Harvie, their Thess^r. (Treasurer)

for the year 1744, to pay to Cornelius Inglis, surgeon in Lanark, and Adam Cranston, merchant there, the sum of three pounds five shillings sterling money, depursed by them anent the above sum of eighty pound sterling of contribution exacted from the town by the son of the Pretender.

Note I. upon Precognition.

Thomas Lining, the fifteenth witness examined in the precognition, is the young student of divinity, "Zealot," spoken of in Chambers' "History of the Rebellion in Scotland in 1745-6," as having recognised Kinlochmoidart as he passed Lesmahagow towards England with dispatches for Charles, and taking an active share in his capture; hence his dread to come under the cognizance of the Highlanders in their retreat—a dread which seems to have been general in that quarter.

Note II.

It is probable that the parties who, some days after the battle of Preston, "came to the Castle of Douglas to demand money and arms," as sworn to by the tenth witness in the precognition, were the same who "did, upon the seventh day of October, exact from the town of Lanark the sum of eighty pound." This happened when Charles, as pretended Prince of Wales, was Regent of Scotland, and holding Courts at Holyrood.

EXTRACT FROM THE PARISH RECORDS OF CARLUKE REGARDING THE REBELLION.

Sept. 11th, 1745.—This day was observed as a Fast-day, by the appointment of the Presbytery, on account of the present troubles.

26th June, 1746.—This day was observed as a general thanksgiving, appointed by the General Assembly, on account of the entire defeat of the rebels at Culloden on April 16th last.

NOTE G.

DIVISION OF THE VALUED RENT OF THE PARISH OF LESMAHAGOW CIRCA 1764.

		Scots Money.		
The Duke of Hamilton,	His lands in Lesmahago,	£2341	0	0
Douglas,	His lands of Castlehill,	400	0	0
Do.,	His lands of Raw,	262	0	0
Do.,	Do. of Craignethan,	395	0	0
Mr. Hope Vere,	His lands of Blackwood,	1130	0	0
Do.,	His lands of Rodgerhill,	50	0	0
Mr. Charles Hope Vere,	His lands of Auchinheath,	130	0	0

		Scots Money.
Capt. John Vere,	His lands of Stonebyres,	£1212 0 0
Do.,	Do. of Clerkstone,	80 0 0
George Somerville,	His lands of Corehouse,	530 0 0
Do.,	Do. of Drummonds,	80 0 0
Robert Kennedy,	His lands of Auchtyfardle,	250 0 0
Wm. Lockhart,	His lands of Poneil, Birkhill, and Grasshill	215 0 0
George Weir,	His lands of Birkwood Mains,	218 0 0
— Wilson,	His lands of Coulter Shoggle,	96 0 0
— Steel,	His lands of Auchren,	50 0 0
— Wharrie,	His land of Pathhead,	19 0 0
Douglas or Whytes,	Their lands of Over Stockbriggs,	40 0 0
Do.,	Do. of Nether Stockbriggs,	40 0 0
Do.,	Do. of Greenfaulds, Craighead,	50 0 0
Do.,	Do. of Yondertown and Holmhead,	50 0 0
Cochran,	His land of Kirkfield,	146 0 0
Cochran,	His land of Harperfield,	90 0 0
Weir,	His land of Kerse and Bankend,	177 0 0
Weir,	His land of Hawksland,	60 0 0
Weir,	His land of Mossminion,	12 0 0
Lockhart,	His land of Spittalgill,	100 0 0
Hamilton,	His land of Causeyfoot, Auldtown, and Dickland,	125 0 0
Greenshields,	His land of Hill and Bog,	52 0 0
Weir,	His land of Auchlochan Hill,	90 0 0
Do.,	Do. of Johnshill,	30 0 0
Brown,	His land of Auchlochontown, Johnshill, and other lands,	106 10 0
Whyte,	His lands of Newick,	48 0 0
Do.,	Do. of Middle and North Garagour,	45 0 0
Edward Maxwell,	His land of Bankend,	80 0 0
Brown,	His land of Cleughbrae,	18 0 0
Fairservice,	His land of Meadow	48 0 0
Thomson,	His land of Scorrieholm,	66 0 0
Renwick and Thomson,	Their land of Whiteside,	46 0 0
Jamieson,	His land of Bowertrees,	20 0 0
Hastie,	His land of Poneil,	16 13 4
Muir,	His part of Poneil,	16 13 4
Beggs,	For his lands of Sadlerhead,	33 6 8
Steel,	His land of Middleholm,	40 0 0
Thompson,	His land of Blackreckoning,	23 0 0
John Brown,	His land of Foulford and Brigholm,	33 0 0
Weir and M'Ghie,	Their lands of Trows and Woodhead,	90 0 0
Pate and Thompson,	Their lands of Muttonhole and Bankhouse,	15 0 0
Steel,	His land of Broom Park and Netherhouse,	43 0 0
Bowie,	His land of Crossford,	100 0 0

LESMAHAGOW.

29

		Scots Money.
Hamilton,	His land of Draffen,	£13 0 0
Cochran and Steel,	Their lands of Skellyhills,	66 13 4
Thomson,	His land of Lethame,	25 6 8
Lean,	His land of Hole and Greystone,	31 13 4
Mr. Meek,	His land of Hutchland,	7 0 0
Thomson,	His land of Whiteside and Whitesidehill,	40 0 0
Hamilton,	His land of South Garagour,	48 0 0
Hastie and Weir.	Their land of South Cumberhead,	30 0 0
Thomson,	His land of North Cumberhead,	70 0 0
Weir and Granger,	Their land of Logan,	33 6 8
Brown,	His land of Priorhill,	21 0 0
Steel,	His land of Waterhead,	27 0 0
Total,		£9,840 10 0

NOTE.—The accuracy of this Extent is not guaranteed by J. B. G.

NOTE H.

NOTE TO COVENANTERS.

THE following notice of Alexander Brown, a native of Muirkirk in Ayrshire, is taken from old manuscript papers and reports collected by the friends and relations of the Covenanters of Lesmahagow. We give it nearly in the words of the original :—

Alexander Brown was a native of Muirkirk parish, and a farmer. He was cousin to John Brown of Priesthill. Their places of abode were contiguous and their intercourse great, and they often talked about the afflictions of the bleeding Church, which oppressors were trampling in the dust.

Tradition has not named the year when the following incident took place.

Claverhouse and his troopers were scouring the muirland districts of Ayr and Lanark; but Brown had hitherto eluded their vigilance, notwithstanding Clavers' determination to have him caught. One day Brown was at a short distance from his own house when he saw the dragoons approaching. He was fully aware of their design; he knew that they saw him where he stood, and found that he could neither flee nor conceal himself. As he was not personally known to his enemies, he concluded that he might escape detection by assuming a cool and careless demeanour, so he walked deliberately towards the advancing troopers, as if anxious to see the military parade. This movement on his part completely lulled the suspicion of his foes.

"Know you if Alexander Brown be within?" asked the leader of the party. "Not at present," replied Brown, with the air of indifference. "He went out lately, and I have not seen him return." "He is surely in the house," replied they, "and you want to conceal the fact." "What I tell you is truth," replied the Covenanter. "I know that he is not in the house at present." Claverhouse ordered his men instantly to dash forward and surround the house, and not mind the stupid fellow. In an instant the soldiers were at work, and made a strict search in every corner. Claverhouse enraged at the disappointment, ordered his troopers to set fire to the whole steading, and in a short time the flames were seen darting through the roof. At length the whole range of buildings was in a blaze; whilst troopers were sent to watch in case Brown should escape to the mountains under cover of the smoke. In this, however, they were disappointed. The persecuted man witnessed from the hill the entire destruction of his humble dwelling. After this he wandered from place to place for many months, till his enemies abandoned the search as hopeless.

After this he engaged himself as shepherd at Carmacoup, a few miles from Douglass. How long he remained there is not recorded in this scrip. There were enemies, treacherous men, who, for a sum of money, were willing to betray him. Claverhouse being apprised of his retreat, marched with great secrecy and expedition to Carmacoup. Brown seeing them coming rushing along the hill towards the house, which he had only left a few minutes before, threw himself in their way, as he had done on a former occasion, and quite composedly answered their questions respecting the man they were in search of, and the likelihood of his being found at Carmacoup. Claverhouse hastened on his way, followed by his men, and thus Brown was again favoured with a deliverance when within the very grasp of his enemies.

Finding that Carmacoup was no longer a safe retreat, he fled to the Hawkshaw hills, where he hid himself for a few days in the wild morasses. He then removed to Cleughbrae, a farmhouse in the parish of Lesmahagow, two or three miles west from the Hawkshaw hills, on the Nethan water, the banks of which on either side are steep and clothed with wood of different kinds. Cleughbrae, at the time to which our narrative refers, was possessed by a very worthy family of the name of Lean, whose door was always open to the lonely wanderer, who for Christ's sake had lost all that was dear to them on earth. Here Brown met with a cordial reception. Lean's family consisted of four daughters, one of them being the sweetheart of Alexander Brown; but the precarious times prevented them from marrying. It was agreed between them that he should retire to some secluded spot not far off, as Cleughbrae was a suspected house, being in the neighbourhood of Skellyhill, Waterside, Yondertoun, and Over Stockbriggs, places which Claverhouse had often visited, and where parties of his dragoons for weeks resided. It being necessary that he should leave the house of his kind friends, the Leans, for fear of discovery, the next thing was to find a hiding place as near them as possible. Brown, assisted chiefly by his sweetheart, dug a cave in the opposite bank of the Nethan, among the bushes, and in full view of the house, where a signal hung in some particular spot when danger was apprehended, would warn him to conceal himself more closely. The operation was carried on very quietly during the night; Brown digging out the earth, which his sweetheart carried to some distance and buried up with leaves, so that no trace might be found that might lead to any suspicion.

At last the cell was finished, and the entrance so completely concealed by the branches of the thickly tangled wood, that it baffled the strictest search of the soldiery. In this cave he

remained for two years, and she, his companion, visited nightly this lonely abode with a supply of provisions, when they had many an hour of sweet counsel together; and in the long dark nights he frequently visited the hearth of his friends at Cleughbrae; and in case of a surprise he had a way of escape from the back of the house into the hollow of the Nethan, where he could creep quietly into his den without being observed. However, he was tolerably secure at Cleughbrae, as none ever saw him, or had any suspicion of his being there, except a few in whom confidence could be placed. John Black of the Redshaw, in the parish of Douglas, wished to engage Brown for his shepherd, but could not prevail on him to leave his place of security and peace, and expose himself again to his enemies. Mr. Black paid him another visit six months afterwards, and succeeded in persuading him to leave his retirement. With much regret he took leave of his friends and sweetheart at Cleughbrae. He had not been long at Redshaw when his troubles began, for Claverhouse was again in search of him. One Sabbath morning, when he was going out to look after his sheep, he saw a company of dragoons coming over the hills from Douglas. Seeing no chance of escape, he committed himself to Him who had hitherto protected him; and summoning all his courage, he whistled up his dog, set his gude blue bonnet firm on his head, and threw his plaid over his shoulder, then with a jovial air began to sing a cheerful Scotch tune at the top of his voice, which lively strain attracted the notice of the dragoons, who at once concluded that this could not be the man they were in search of, as no sober Covenanter could profane the Sabbath in such a way. When they came up to him they scarcely slackened their speed, but one of them cried out "That at least is not Alexander Brown; he would not be going on in that kind of way on the Sabbath morning." The whole company passed by without taking further notice of him, when he betook himself to a deep hag in a neighbouring hill and hid himself. The dragoons soon arrived at Redshaw in pursuit of him, and after ransacking every corner of the steading they returned to Douglas. This was the last time our worthy was in danger, as the Revolution took place soon after, which at once emancipated the country from bondage. After the danger was over, Brown returned to sympathise with his friend at Redshaw, who had sustained much loss on his account by the spoilers, being reckoned a suspicious character for harbouring such men as Brown in his house.

Shortly after this, when the times became more quiet, the lovely companion of Brown's solitude became his wife, as they had been already united both in affection and principle. They took up house at a place called the Wee Redshaw, had a large family, and both died at a good old age, and were buried in St. Bride's churchyard, Douglas. There descendents are numerous in the parishes of Douglas and Lesmahagow.

It may be interesting to the local antiquarian to know the history of the pious Leans of Cleuchbrae. Holding a charter from Sir James Hamilton of Libberton, of date 1596, and one from the good Duchess Anne of Hamilton, they had to sell the property in 1705, after having been in possession for 109 years. The purchaser was James Thomson, who only retained it twenty-four years, having sold it in 1729 to Thomas Brown. Thomas Brown sold it in 1786 to Corbett of Kenmore and Stockbriggs. Alexander Scott succeeded Mr. Corbett in 1805, and in 1826 the property was under trustees, who disposed of it in 1836 to John Gibson of Lanark, from whom it was purchased by James W. Alston, Esq.

NOTE I.

COPY CALL TO THE REV. ROBERT BUCHANAN, IN THE YEAR 1775.

WE, the heritors, elders, heads of families, and others, having interest in the parish of Lesmahagow, subscribers hereof, being destitute of a pastor to serve in the second charge of this parish, by the translation of the Rev. Mr. James Meek to the parish of Cambuslang (one of our ministers); and being very sensible of our present need of having another fixed pastor ordained and settled among us, for supplying the present vacancy, and bearing part of the ministerial work in the collegiate charge along with our other reverend and worthy minister. In regard of the large extent of the bounds and numerous inhabitants of the parish, and being well assured by good information, and our own experience of the ministerial abilities, piety, literature, and prudence, as also of the suitableness to our capacity of the abilities and gifts of you, Mr. Robert Buchanan, preacher of the gospel, have agreed with the concurrence of the Presbytery of Lanark, to invite, call, and intreat; likewise, by these presents, do heartily invite, call, and intreat you to undertake the office of collegiate pastor among us, and take charge of our souls. And further, upon your acceptance of this our call, promise you all dutiful respect, encouragement and obedience in the Lord.

In witness whereof, we have subscribed this our call, written by William Hilston, school-master, and clerk to the session of this our parish of Lesmahagow, at the Kirk in Abbeygreen, the twenty-sixth day of January, seventeen hundred and seventy-five years.

*Letter from REV. MR. MEEK to the Heritors and Heads of Families of Lesmahagow, recommending
REV. MR. HALL.*

Allow me to represent and recommend to you Mr. James Hall, who, I understand, is to be presented to the vacancy occasioned by the death of my old colleague, Mr. Linning.

Mr. Hall has been my acquaintance for many years. He preached his trials in our Presbytery, and has preached for me several times. It is doing him no more than justice to say, that I have good reason to entertain a high opinion of him, both with respect to his abilities and integrity. Allow me therefore to recommend him to you in the warmest manner, as a person who, I am persuaded, will prove an useful pastor and agreeable neighbour.—Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

JAMES MEEK.

CAMBUSLANG, 24th January 1791.

NOTE J.

CANDIDATES FOR THE FIRST CHARGE IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF LESMAHAGOW,
VACANT BY THE DEATH OF THE REV. DR. HAMILTON.

THE election took place on the 30th October 1838, when the result was as follows :—

	Votes.
Rev. A. B. Parker, Levern Chapel,	331
Rev. D. V. Thomson,	239
Rev. Joseph Duncan,	216
Rev. T. Burns,	202
Rev. James Law, Missionary in Lesmahagow,	109
Rev. Mr. Gilchrist,	89
Rev. A. Murdoch, Berwick-on-Tweed,	78
Rev. J. Murdoch of Clarkston,	31
Rev. Wm. Ettershank, Missionary in Lesmahagow	30
Rev. Mr. Carmichael,	2
Rev. Mr. Brown, Ayr,	1

The Duke of Hamilton presented the Rev. A. B. Parker, A.M., to the church and parish of Lesmahagow, November 21st, 1838.

NOTE K.

CANDIDATES FOR THE SECOND CHARGE IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF LESMAHAGOW, VACANT BY THE DEATH OF THE REV. DR. WILSON.

The election took place on Thursday, July 7th, 1842.

	Votes.
Rev. William Logan, Lesmahagow,	293
Rev. Thomas Burns, Airdrie,	205
Rev. Wm. Grant,	187
Rev. J. Gilchrist,	148
Rev. — Park,	135
Rev. D. V. Thomson,	121
Rev. — Turnbull,	54
Rev. D. Somerville,	31
Rev. R. Ramsay,	12

The Rev. Mr. Burns received the appointment from His Grace the Duke of Hamilton.

f

NOTE L.

NETHER CLEUGHHEAD OR MUTTONHOLE PAPERS.

ANDREW LEIPER'S LATTER WILL AND TESTAMENT.

I, ANDREW LEIPER, in Abbeygreen, being sick and weak in body, but sound and ripe in judgment and memory, do make my latter will and testament, knowing that there is nothing more sure than death, and nothing more uncertain than the time and manner thereof; I make my latter will as follows:—In the first place, I recommend my soul to God, hoping to be saved through the merits and mediation of the Lord Jesus Christ. In the next place, I nominate and ordain Mr. Thomas Linning, and Mr. Thomas Wharrie, ministers of the gospel at Lesmahagow, together with the Eldership or Session of the said paroch of Lesmahagow, my sole Executors, Intromitters with my goods and gear, moveable and immoveable, debts, bonds, and sums of money belonging to me at the time of my decease, by whatsoever person or persons, any manner of way whatsoever; and I hereby ordain the fores^d Mr. Thomas Linning, and the fores^d Mr. Thomas Wharrie, and the fores^d Eldership or Session, and their successors in office, my sole executors and intromitters with my fores^d goods and gear for payment of my lawful debts, and for burying me honestly as becometh. All the rest of my goods and gear, sums of money and household plenishing whatsoever belongeth to me, dispensing with the generality hereof, but to hold firm and stable, as if every thing belonging to me were herein particularly mentioned and insert. I hereby leave and legate to the poor of the paroch of Lesmahagow, and that at the disposing and distribution of the fores^d Mr. Thomas Linning, Mr. Thomas Wharrie, and the fores^d Eldership and their successors in office, my above-named executors, for the behoof of the poor of the fores^d paroch, excepting hereby what shall be needful for the maintenance of Mary Leiper, my sister, during her lifetime, as the foresaid ministers and session see fit for her necessity; and particularly I hereby legate and leave to the fores^d poor of the paroch of Lesmahagow, and that at the distribution of the fores^d ministers and session, and their successors, the sum of two hundred and fifty merks Scots, with the bygone adrent due unpaid, contained in ane heritable bond, granted to me by the deceast James Thomson, in Abbeygreen, of the lands of Muttonhole or Nether Cleughhead. Likewise, I hereby legate and leave to the foresaid poor the sum of four hundred merks Scots, due to me by the fores^d Mr. Thomas Wharrie, together with all sums of money, either by word or writing, due to me by whomsoever person or persons, as is contained or noted in a particular paper of the date of these presents, and subscribed with my hand, or in any other paper written and subscribed by me before my decease, or that may be found in my written documents. I hereby leave and legate to the fores^d poor of the said paroch of Lesmahagow, with the exception above written, and that at the disposal and distribution of the foresaid ministers, and the foresaid session, my above-mentioned executors and their successors in their office, with full power to my foresaid executors to uplift the fores^d sums of money, and pursue and call for the samen, and to transact and agree thereanent, and finally to do every other thing for uplifting the samen for the behoof of the fores^d poor and my fores^d sister, as is above provided and ordained by me; and I hereby

cass and annul all other testaments and latter wills made to the prejudice hereof; and likewise, I hereby denude my nearest of kin, and all others whatsoever, and discharge them and all others from pretending to have any interest or share of any of my goods or gear whatsoever; and hereby ordain this to be my latter will and testament, and to stand firm and stable for the behoof of the poor of the fores^d paroch, as is above rehearsed; and so recommending my soul to God, I close up my latter will and testament; and in testimony of my capacity and rightness of judgment, I have subscribed these presents with my hand (in witness whereof these presents are written by James Cleland, in Abbeygreen, upon stamped paper), and subscribed with my own hand as is above said at the foot of this and the preceding page at Abbeygreen, this seventh day of December 1722 years, before these witnesses:—Thomas Telfer, cooper in Abbeygreen; and And^w Jamieson, servitor to the foresaid Mr. Thomas Linning; and the foresaid James Cleland, writer hereof, witnesses also to the marginal note. *Sic subscribitur* Andrew Leiper; Thomas Telfer, witness; Andrew Jamieson, witness; Jas. Cleland, witness.

Which testament was confirmed before the Commissary of Lanark upon the 19th day of June 1724 years, by virtue of the Act of the Kirk-Session of Lesmahagow.

MINUTE OF MEETING OF HERITORS AND KIRK-SESSION.

At Abbeygreen, 8th April 1778.

Which day the following heritors of this parish met in consequence of intimation given from the pulpit, in order to take into consideration the subject of the Mutton-Hole, for the behoof of the poor of the parish of Lesmahagow. Present, George Weir of Birkwood, James White of Neuk, Mr. Lining of Dumbraxhill, James Weir of Hill, Gavin Hamilton of Auldtown, William Steel of Netherhouse, Andrew Hamilton of Garngour. There were also present, Mr. Buchanan, minister; John Wharrie, elder, who made choice of George Weir of Birkwood to be preses, and Wm. Hilston, clerk.

Whereas a process was carried on by the Kirk-Session for the lands of Muttonhole, for the behoof of the poor of the said parish, against Margaret Greenshields, when Mr. Lining produced a decret obtained from the Court of Session in favor of the poor; also produced account of expenses, amounting to £29 : 6 : 6; and as the decret bears expenses, the meeting agreed, that in case the defender of said process does not pay the whole expenses, to pursue for the same in terms of the decret. The defender craved a few days to advise anent the payment, which was granted, but agreed that bills for the rent be granted instantly. They also agreed to let the lands of Muttonhole for the space of nine years, by roup, the entry to commence at Martinmas 1779, to arable lands, the tenant to pay the whole public burdens for the lands, when Robert Telfer and James Meikle, wright in Abbeygreen, offered two pounds eighteen shillings sterling of yearly rent, which was preferred, and Meikle signed his acceptance along with the preses. The meeting adjourned, to meet again on this day fortnight.

Signed in presence of the meeting.

G. WEIR, *Preses*.
JAMES MEIKLE.

To be exposed to public roup on Saturday, the 24th Dec^r., 1803 years, by the ministers of the said Kirk-session, viz., Messrs. James Hall and John Wilson, with James Brown and a Committee appointed to attend them respecting the management of the poor, viz., Messrs. William Clark, Robert Wharrie of Pathhead, and James Meikle of Auchren, a quorum, before William Clark, Esq. of Kerse, hereby declared judge of the roup, whose decision in everything respecting the roup, minutes to follow, shall be final.

2d, That the said lands shall be feued for nine hundred and ninety-nine years from and after Martinmas last, being the term of entry to the arable lands; the feu to be paid at Martinmas yearly to the Treasurer for the Kirk-session for the time being, for the behoof of the poor of the parish of Leemahagow; and in case of the tenant or feuar suffering two years' rent or feu to run into the third year unpaid, in that case the Session and Committee of Heritors shall have liberty to the lot or lots again of the tenant or feuar so failing; he shall lose his bargain and be obliged to remove, unless he purge the same at the bar.

4th, That the several tenants or feuars shall be obliged to enter into a tack with said Kirk-session and Committee of Heritors, for said term and space, containing the above clauses, with any other clauses judged necessary to be inserted, to contain a penalty of ten pounds sterling, the said to be warranted with such a warrandice as the exposers have to themselves.

Lastly, These presents are subscribed by the judge of the roup and moderator of the Kirk-session, and the persons preferred; and they consent to the registration hereof in the books of Council and Session, or others competent, have the strength of the decreet interponed thereto, that letters of horning on a six days' charge, and all execution needful, may pass in form as effairs, and constitute Pro'rs. for that purpose. In witness whereof, the said

Thomas Jack, *witness.*
William Hilston, *witness.*

(Signed) WILLIAM CLARK.
" JOHN WILSON, *Modr.*

(Copy.)

At Abbeygreen, the said twenty-fourth day of December, 1803 years, the within articles were openly read over in presence of the company, and the lot on the south side was set up at sixpence per fall, when, after several offers, compeared Robert Wharrie of Pathhead, and offered tenpence per fall, in terms of the foregoing articles ; his offer, being the highest, was preferred.

(Signed)

ROBERT WHARRIE.

The first lot on the north side was set up at tenpence, with the privilege of the well. The ash tree on the march reserved not to be cut down. That in regard no person offered for the first lot set up at tenpence, the exposers agreed to set it up at eightpence the fall, when, after several offers made, compeared James Meikle of Auchren, and offered one shilling for the fall, for the whole lots on the north side of the public road. This being the last and highest offer was preferred.

(Signed)

JAMES MEIKLE.

The said Judge of the roup hereby proposes the said Robert Wharrie and James Meikle as the last and highest bidders for the lots of the south and north side of the said public road of foresaid lands ; and they, the said Robert Wharrie and James Meikle, hereby become bound to implement the foresaid articles under the penalty foresaid ; and in testimony thereof have signed this enactment with the judge of the roup, before George Tudhope, in Mason Lodge, and William Hilston, witnesses.

(Signed)

WILLIAM CLARK.

George Tudhope, *witness.*

"

ROBERT WHARRIE.

William Hilston, *witness.*

"

JAMES MEIKLE.

[The foregoing papers relative to Muttonhole have been printed from copies shown to the Editor of the "Annals of Lesmahagow."—*Ed.*]

NOTE M.

MEMOIR OF JOHN WILSON, LATE SCHOOLMASTER IN ABBEYGREEN,
LESMAHAGOW.

JOHN WILSON, son of a small farmer in the parish of Lesmahagow, was born 30th June 1720. He received his education at the Grammar School of Lanark ; but when only in his fourteenth year his father died, and his mother could no longer afford to keep him at school. He had, however, made such rapid progress in learning, that even at this early age, he was able to begin to teach others ; and from this period till his arrival at manhood he maintained himself by private teaching.

In 1746 he was appointed schoolmaster of his native parish, and in this situation he continued for many years. He was a poet. His first production as an author was a dramatic essay, which he afterwards expanded into "The Earl Douglas," a tragedy. This he published in Glasgow, in 1764, with his very excellent poem of the "Clyde," the former dedicated to Duke Archibald Douglas, and the latter inscribed to the Duchess. In the course of that year he removed to Rutherglen, on the invitation of some gentlemen who wished him to teach their sons the classics.

In 1767 he was offered the situation of master of the Grammar School at Greenock, on condition that "he would abandon that profane and unprofitable art of poem-making." With this singular proposition poor Wilson, having a wife and family to support, was obliged to comply, and accordingly burnt the greater part of his unfinished manuscripts. He died June 2, 1789, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. A few poetic fragments, which had escaped the flames, were found amongst his papers; these were chiefly effusions on temporary subjects, or paraphrases of Scripture. An improved edition of the "Clyde" and "Douglas' Tragedy," prepared for the press before his appointment in Greenock, was published by Dr. Leyden in his first volume of "Scottish Descriptive Poems," with a biography of the author prefixed. Wilson had two sons, both of whom gave great promise of poetical talent. James, the eldest, a young man of more than ordinary abilities, displayed a fine taste for both poetry and drawing, and, like his father, possessed an uncommon share of humour. He went to sea and distinguished himself in several naval engagements, but was killed, 11th October 1776, on Lake Champlain, in an action in which his conduct received such approbation from his commanding officer that a pension was granted by Government to his father during his life-time.

George, who died at the age of twenty-one years, was distinguished for his taste and classical erudition, as well as for his poetical talents.

Wilson had a brother, a blacksmith, who also possessed a poetical turn, and published some elegies.

It was somewhat remarkable that the worthy bailies and skippers of Greenock should place such an embargo on the muse of poor Wilson, in strict contravention of one of the acts of the General Assembly; that venerable body having in 1645 enacted, that for the remedy of the great decay of poesy, no schoolmaster be permitted to teach a grammar school in burghs, or any considerable parish, but such as, after examination, shall be found skilful in Latin, not only in prose, but in verse. Of this law the bailies of Greenock were ignorant, when they issued their interdict against the cultivation of poetry.

John Wilson, being a poet of no mean order, composed during his residence in Lesmahagow, a number of Scripture paraphrases, which were adopted by a Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in order to be sung in churches.

NOTE N.

THE DOUGLAS BONSPIEL.

A POEM:

BY CAPTAIN JOHN PATERSON OF CROFTON HILL, LANARK;

Inscribed to Lieutenant GEORGE BLACK, 52d Regiment of Foot,

With Explanatory Notes by the Author, and Memoir and Notes by a Friend.

8th January 1806.

THE late Captain John Paterson was the second son of James Paterson of Glentagert, in the parish of Douglas. He greatly excelled in all athletic sports, and was a keen and very good curler. He might probably have followed the same line of life as his father (that of a sheep farmer), but when Volunteers were embodied throughout the country to repel the threatened invasion of Bonaparte, he was appointed Lieutenant of the corps raised in Douglas, when he seemed, for the first time, to have acquired a taste for a military career, and he wrote to his uncle, John Paterson, senior, of Carmacoup, then resident in London, that—

“ He had heard of battles, and he longed
To follow to the field some warlike lord.”

After some delay, his uncle procured for him a cadetship in the 1st Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, and he proceeded to India.

It was unfortunate that he had not determined upon his profession at an earlier period of life. Had he even entered His Majesty's service, he would, from his talent, energy, and enterprise, in all probability have found opportunities of distinguishing himself, and obtained rapid promotion during the Peninsular war. He used, however, to relate that at the storming of a mud fort in India, he engaged a native chief in single combat, but finding that he could not prevail with his sword, he seized his opponent in his arms and hurled him over the ramparts.

Captain Paterson was warmly attached to Scotland, and especially to his native “Douglas dale.” When in India, his thoughts often reverted to his home, and the pastimes of his youthful days. He was thus led to write a poem, which he called “The Douglas Bonspiel, or Curling at the Claydubbs.” This he dedicated to his old friend and school-fellow, George Black, who afterwards died a Captain in His Majesty's service.

In the opening of the poem he describes the assembling of the players, with characteristic sketches of some of them, and goes on to narrate the progress of the game. Towards the close of the day, he introduces two well known characters in Douglas; these were Deacon Bell and Wattie Buchanan, who, coming along the road with their coal carts from Glespin Colliery to Douglas, and knowing that the game was near its end, were greatly alarmed lest

they should have their carts laden with the stones of the players. They whip on their jaded steeds until

“ The steep brae-head now gained, behold them gape,
And thank their Maker for their near escape.”

The subject of this memoir had not been long in India when he was obliged to return home on account of failing health, which had probably suffered as much from over exertion in running, leaping, and other athletic sports, in which he surpassed every competitor, as from the effects of the climate. When at home, though still far from well, he threw the stone with a man named Renwick, of great strength and stature, against whom no one in the country had been able to contend successfully, and threw about a foot beyond him.

The writer of this notice was present at a curling match, which was interrupted from ice becoming soft. Renwick, who was one of the party and played with an unusually heavy stone, was striving with others how far they could send it, when Captain Paterson coming up, seized it, and at once sent it to a distance which Renwick, with all his strength, and accustomed as he was to play the stone, could never reach.

It was while in this country that it was suggested to the Captain by his cousin and particular friend, the late Alexander Gillespie of Sunnyside, that he should write a second part to the “ Douglas Bonspiel,” in which he should bring the principal persons to the “ Douglas Arms Inn,” and make them dine together. This idea he carried out on his return to India, when in the field under canvas, during one of the Pindaree wars. The verses were transmitted to Mr. Gillespie, who was then resident in London. It began thus—

“ ’Twas now right sly by wink and nod,
Some votaries of the jovial god
Make signs to take from Douglas sleigh *
A curler’s dinner, greens and beef :
Agreed ; the Lord of Douglas mill,
Who never rose without his fill,
Also the bailie and the brewer,
Eke auld Blentegart, nae man truer ;
Also the Laird of Carmacoup,
Who likes to toom a mutchkin stoup,
And after him, silent and glowrin’,
The bailie’s brither, grim Glendowrin.”

There were three brothers Hamilton, to each of whom their maternal uncle, Bailie Forrest, left a small landed property. To James, the eldest, who was baron-bailie of Douglas, he left Springhill, afterwards, with some additions, the property of Robert Gillespie, Esq., of London ; to Thomas, the second, a farm, I believe in the parish of Lesmahagow ; and to John, Glendowrin, in the parish of Crawfordjohn. Thomas went into business in Glasgow as a house carpenter and upholsterer, and advised his brother John to do the same and join him ; but after due deliberation, Johnny replied very solemnly, “ Na, na, Tam, I’ll no part wi’ the rigs.” The result was that poor Tam fell into bad habits, and soon lost all his money, while Johnny lived and died Laird of Glendowrin.

When the Volunteers were raised at Douglas, Bailie Hamilton was appointed captain, and

* Vintner.

John, being not only his brother, but a "bairdly" man to boot, was made a sergeant. He looked very well in his uniform, but was slow and lazy. The corps was drilled by Adjutant Todd from Lanark, a sharp, fiery, little man, who used to break out upon John for not taking up the ground quick enough, and one day John was heard soliloquizing—"Confound that fallow, Adjutant Todd; he maks folk rin faster than they're able; I wish I could meet him by himsel' some nicht about the gloamin';" when no doubt he would have taken his revenge. John was dogged and taciturn. Sometimes when he was wanted to make up the number for a game on the ice, he would say, "I'll no play." "No play!" says the captain. "What will ye no play for?" "I'll no play." "But ye shall play;" whereupon the captain would seize him by the collar, and giving him a good shake, exclaim, "What the deevil will ye no play for? I'se warrant ye shall play." John would then get his stone, play with great keenness all day, and well too.

In the sequel to the "Douglas Bonspiel," the captain makes the party discuss their dinner with great appetite; "but first the grace was said by Blenty" (the author's father). They then addressed themselves to the toddy bowl, and "play the bonspiel o'er again." New matches are ta'en on, and fresh ones break them off again. He makes them sing, not songs which he composes for them, but those which they were wont to sing, until at last having become garrulous, each must narrate his favourite story:—

But here Laird Currie "bore the bell,"
 They listened a' to hear him tell
 How he Laird Meikle ance did handle,
 When playing by the light of candle,
 On Auldton Loch, sae deep and wide,
 St. Machute's Lodge against St. Bride;*
 And thirty a' on either side.
 Quo' he, "Ae shot alone was wantin';
 And Jamie Meikle, proudly vauntin',
 Had got a stane upon the tee,
 A glimpse of which I scarce could see,
 The port was hardly stane's breadth wide,
 So close they lay on either side.
 I on the winner fixed my e'e,
 And prayed the Powers to steady me,
 Syne aff I roar'd wi' muckle pride,
 And nobly up the pass did ride.
 The port stanes gently baith gave way,
 Aff gaed the winner—*there* I lay.
 'Currie for ever!' were the cries;
 The words sped nimbly to the skies,
 Where curling gods, on rolls of fame,
 'Mang frosty stars inscribed his name!"
 The shouts of Currie fill the room,
 Each wassailer seeks out his broom,
 And stacherin' hameward bends his way,
 Ashamed to meet the orb of day,
 Wha peep'd sae cauld out owre Brownhill,
 He seemed to court a morning gill.

* The Masonic Lodges of Douglas and Lesmahagow.

To find the road had much ado,
 Yet a' got hame, nane can tell how;
 And now in bed they dream o'er mighty deeds,
 Whisky and bonspiels swimming in their heads."

James Currie was a brewer and baker in Douglas, also a small laird. He is described in Captain Paterson's verses as—

"Victorious Currie bellowing o'er his foes ;"

but his lungs seem to have been stronger than his beer, for the late Mr. Campbell Douglas once said to him, "I think, Mr. Currie, your process of brewing must consist in throwing in a bushel of malt at the top of the secar pool, and drawing the beer out of the stream that issues from it." He was, however, a worthy honest man. When describing the game with Laird Meikle, Currie is supposed to dip his finger in the toddy, and delineate on the table the winner, and the two stones forming the port.

Jamie Meikle, referred to above, was the laird of Auchren, in Lesmahagow, and a famous "skip" of the "auld town rink," as the curling records of the parish testify. The Lesmahagow tradition is that the celebrated game described by Laird Currie, was not played upon Auldtoun, but upon St. Mary's Loch, a sheet of water formed annually by flooding part of the glebe, opposite the present Masons' Lodge of Abbeygreen, and that Meikle played the last shot, both parties being thirty. He not only played the winning stroke, but in doing so "smashed a guid lantern;" for it is necessary to explain that darkness had overtaken the players; but such was their anxiety to finish the game, that artificial light was had recourse to, which explains Currie's allusion to the "light of candle." The combatants on both sides then betook themselves to Milltown Inn, and discussed the usual curling fare of beef and greens, washed down with oceans of whisky toddy. Some matches at hand-ball between the two parishes were talked over, and one agreed upon, and it was resolved that the brethren of the two Lodges should meet annually on the ice.

We now resume the notice of Captain Paterson. On his return from India, he lived for some years at Netherhouse, Lesmahagow, and subsequently was placed on the recruiting service at Hamilton and Leeds. On his retirement from active life, he resided at Clydesvale, near Crossford. Captain Paterson was twice married. His first wife was Miss Johnstone of Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire, and sister to Major Johnstone of the Rifle Brigade, whose memoir and exploits appeared in the *United Service Journal*. Soon after his second marriage with Miss Howison of Clyde Grove, Captain Paterson purchased a small property, near Lanark, called Crofton Hill, where he died in 1850, aged 66, leaving one daughter and four sons, who all emigrated to Australia.

AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTION.

This poem, if poem it can be called, was composed in 1806, in the burning clime of the East, while the writer was under canvas, on the scorching plains of Hindostan, "affording an infallible proof," says the celebrated Allan Cunningham (who thinks highly of the verses), "that not even in the 'land of the sun,' in a country where a street of ice is never seen, can the spirit inherent in a true Scotsman for the grand and unrivalled national game of curling be

thawed or dissolved." Although most of the actors in this spirit-stirring little drama have passed away to the land of forgetfulness, still their memories must be dear to the present generation, who may consider the feats of their fathers worthy of being preserved among the imperishable records of Douglasdale triumphs; so that even generations yet unborn, proud to see the names of their forefathers there, "memorials of lang syne," may, by emulating their praiseworthy deeds and social good qualities, perpetuate Scotland's "ain game of curling."

The worthy honest Currie, dubbed the "hero of the lake," also sleeps with his fathers. The writer of this went to see him a few months before he died, and found this "once redoubtable hero" a mere wreck, from the paralysing effects of chronic rheumatism. He rose from his chair with the assistance of crutches, and with well affected cheerfulness exclaimed, "Here's all that remains of your noisy hero of the lake." The writer has often been an eyewitness of, and played a part in, the very scenes he attempts to describe.

The verses were originally inscribed to George Black, then a lieutenant in the 52d Regiment, one of the writer's earliest friends, who died prematurely at Madras, a captain in the 54th Regiment. He is the "Geordie" of the poem. The Sequel was written by desire of Alexander Gillespie, Esq. of Sunnyside, the author's first, best, and ever constant friend.

The verses can only be fully understood, and any little merit they may be thought to possess duly appreciated, by curlers who are or have been attached to Douglasdale; to the natives of which, the scenery depicted, the characters delineated, and the technical terms and phrases made use of, are familiar as "household words." The little work, after lying in manuscript upwards of thirty-five years, has been printed at the solicitation of a few of the writer's partial friends and relatives, and many copies have been sold for the benefit of the poor in Douglas.

20th February 1842.

THE DOUGLAS BONSPIEL.

When wintry powers the waters bind,
 And emulation fires the mind
 Of Curlers keen;—a hardy race,
 Inhabitants of that loved place
 Called Douglasdale, their homes forsake,
 To spend the day on Claydubbs lake.
 The steeple clock scarce ten has rung,
 When implements aside are flung;
 Though wives and mothers fret and scold,
 The lads are not to be controlled :—
 But Skipper Tam * comes oft behind,
 Though very eagerly inclined;
 In skill or play second to none,
 He oft has *sutored* Crawfordjohn;
 Recorder of each parish fight,
 He plays by day and writes by night;

* See Note A.

Protector of the common weal,
 He marks the shots of every spiel;
 And never was a truer ring
 Than he can draw with knife and string.
 Fools say his wife should wear the breeks.
 But weel she kens he minds his steeks,
 Soon her consent is fairly won
 And off runs Tam to share the fun,
 And now behold in brisk array
 The dauntless actors of the day—
 Eight on a side, matched wondrous well,*
 And each determined to excel.
 What would you give, now, Geordie say,
 To view the conflict of the day?
 Suppose our fancy takes a flight
 And treats us with the joyous sight!
 The stones like lightning now are shot,
 And blustering Currie† on the spot,
 With voice of awful elevation,
 And violence of gesticulation,
 With noise would drown a hundred drums,
 He roars, "Behold, the hero comes!
 Stand by, stand by," he eldrich squeels:
 "Soop, gie him heels! soop, gie him heels!"
 In spite of all this wild-uproar,
 They cannot bring him o'er the score;
 But little wonder when I tell
 The stone was played by weak Springkell‡
 "Ye feckless elf of skin and bane!
 If I were you, I'd stay at hame."
 Behind the chief, in silent dread,
 The timid "Holmie"§ hangs his head,
 And waits with looks of dark dismay
 The slippery fortunes of the day,
 Till "Virley's" fate his pity claimed,
 At which the thundering shots were aimed;
 With neck outstretched like any stork,
 Trembles the "Sutler of New York,"
 When deadly aim about to take;—
 The noisy hero of the lake,
 With stone in hand and foot in natch,
 In attitude of dire despatch,

* See Note B.

† Note C.

‡ Note D.

§ Note E.

Glanced up the rink—the last to play—
 The hope and terror of the day!
 With willing mind he drew his arm,
 Boiling with rage and full of barm,
 But after all does little harm;
 Though all the while with fantic joy,
 He bawls, “The boy! the boy! the boy!
 Clear the tee head and gie me room;
 O ‘Mellow’* man! keep up your broom!
 I’ve days enough, I tell you, let me too!”
 But hope deserts him as he nearer drew,
 The “passenger,” alas! does gently glide
 A foot at least from winner “Virley’s” side.
 The winny† Wilson—skipper next to play—
 Resolved his “yellow hen” a shot should lay.
 The timid Holmie, fearful of his arm,
 Cries, “Willie Wilson, faith ye’ll do us harm!
 We lie fu’ snug of ane or twa e’n nou,
 A drawn shot we never get frae you;
 Though my advice ye’ve seldom ta’en before,
 For this ae time don’t play out owre the score.”
 The skipper, eyeing Holmie with disdain,
 Lets fly the “hen” wi’ usual might and main;
 Poor Holmie quivers as she nearer drew,
 Till off goes “Virley” and the “Haggis” too!
 Then Holmie in a melancholy plight,
 With downcast eyes, does thus address the knight:
 “I told you so, by Jove, you’ll never mend;
 By this same heedless shot we’ve lost the end.”
 Nursing his wrath, he frets throughout the day,
 Whene’er it comes to Winny’s turn to play.
 If time would serve us, George, what would ye think
 Now to review another busy rink?
 See honest Blenty,‡ drives his famed “grey mare,”
 To every man and curler held most dear;
 He leads the van thro’ every well fought day,
 Though now as hoary as his mare is grey;
 The hearts of every rink will *cogle* sore,
 That day when he shall lag on death’s hog-score.
 There “Douglas Mill”§ his arm does proudly draw,
 With pith and skill he fairly coves them a’;
 And never may our Claydubbs bear again,

* See Note F.

† Note G.

‡ Note H.

§ Note I.

One who can play with such a graceful mien.
 Did you e'er see a man his stone deliver
 With so much ease and tact? You will say, "Never!"
 In one respect the bailie* is his match—
 A better drawer ne'er clapped foot in natch;
 He once, near Bothwell brig, with dextrous cunning,
 Drew through a ten inch port for three times running;
 The rink in length was forty yards and nine,
 As measured by Tom Haddow with his line,
 And when the stone they in the port did place,
 On neither side was there an inch of space;
 The ice in length was forty-two yards good,
 Down from the pass to where the bailie stood;
 The plaudits loud, from lookers on and all,
 Alarmed "The Douglas" in his castle hall
 Here's many more well worthy our attention,
 Whose doughty deeds would take an hour to mention;
 And some, I see, who can with subtle wrist,
 Give to their stane, the true "Kilmarnock twist;"†
 This rink now close their game, *but* noise or brawl,
 "That's thirty-one," they say,—so ends the ball.
 Not so the rink we left; there's strife, I dread!
 See! Currie shakes his broom o'er Corky's head!
 While he, to ward the brush, doth jink and loot,
 And calls the other "an ill-natured brute!"
 But now their game is drawing near a close,
 And valiant Currie triumphs o'er his foes;—
 "Fy, let me to!" he cries, "I'm a' the cuit;
 Lay down your besoms, lads!—I tell ye do't!"
 "Well played,—O you, sir! do give me your hand;"
 Tobacco chews are ready at command;
 The besoms in the air are tossed lark high,—
 Convulsive like, they raise the "hue and cry;"
 With open mouths, and voices loud as thunder,
 Enough to strike a world with silent wonder.
 Turn to the road and see old Deacon Bell,‡
 Who thinks "the folk hae gane beside themsel'";
 The dire commotion strikes his heart wi' dread,
 His jaded beast does snort and cock its head,
 Plunging in terror at the loud affray;
 The deacon for his beast does fervent pray,
 And trembles lest his coals fall owre the brae.

* Hamilton of Springhill.

† See Note J.

‡ Note K.

Next on the road with broad distended chest,
 Wattie the "fumbler"* rears his awful crest!
 With looks asquint, he eyes the hostile band,
 Knock go his knees, the halter quits his hand;
 The steep brae head once gained, he stands to gape,
 And thank his Maker for his near escape.
 The unwelcome signals of a setting sun,
 Proclaim that darkness soon must end the fun;
 Reluctantly they think upon their homes,
 And now in Flecky's barn they lodge their stones;
 Then—future matches made—wi' muckle sorrow
 They all depart, resolved to meet to-morrow."

AUTHOR'S NOTES IN 1843.

NOTE A.—*Skipper Tam, or Souter Tam*.—Thomas Haddow, shoemaker, Douglas, the "Lazarus Powhead" of Sir Walter Scott's "Castle Dangerous," who receives £10 a-year from Lord Archibald Douglas, as keeper and chronicler of the ancient Chapel of St. Bride's, Douglas, in the vaults of which some of the bravest and most turbulent of the once powerful House of Douglas have crumbled into their original dust. This doughty old veteran, Haddow, is now upwards of eighty years of age, has headed a rink with almost invariable success for sixty years, and has been a player ten years longer, and still boasts that never, in all that time, has he been under the necessity of changing his curling stone, or of asking that the *tee* should be taken in during the game. When a curler does not succeed in getting more than half the game of thirty-one shots, he is said to be "sutured." The invincible Haddow having more than once left his brethren of St. Crispin at Crawfordjohn in that disgraceful minority, he is therefore said to have "sutured" them.

NOTE B.—The Editor embraces this opportunity of stating that there are various renderings of parts of this poem. The following are sometimes given with slight variations:—

"The Skippers both their choice must take
 Of 'rank and tire,' ranged on the lake;
 Next toss a bawbee in the air,
 With 'Heads or tails!'—cry 'heads!—that's fair!'
 The toss decided in a crack.
 They're quickly formed into a rack,
 Eight of a side," etc.

In the sequel, instead of—

"Now on the table rapping strong,
 'Come, silence! Mr. G—ll—spie's song!'"

may be read—

"'Silence!—the Chair!—Gillespie's song!'"

and

"He ended, and the walls resound,
 Gillespie's health and song go round."

* See Note L.

NOTE C.—“*Blustering Currie.*”—The late James Currie, brewer, Douglas, styled “The Chief,” and “Hero of the Lake,” a very worthy, respectable man, but excessively noisy and boisterous upon the ice. His approving shout or clamorous banter has often been heard from Claydubbs lake, by people on the top of Carmacoup Whitehill, a distance of about four miles, on one of those clear, “lown” frosty days, when the peculiar sound made by a curling stone in its rapid progress up the rink, and its final blow or cannon upon its fellows, can be distinctly heard at even a greater distance.

NOTE D.—“*Weak Springkell.*”—James Maxwell, grocer, Douglas, who bearing the name of the family of Springkell, had the title also bestowed upon him by courtesy.

NOTE E.—“*The timid ‘Holmie.’*”—John Inglis, late of Holm, a very intelligent and inoffensive man; also styled “Corky” and “Sutler of New York,” from his having followed our army in that capacity during the American revolutionary war, by which he amassed a good deal of money. He is even said to have sold corks and gingerbread. He died some years ago, and was buried in the aisle of Douglas kirk-yard, which burial ground has a high strong stone wall round it, which is said to have given rise to the sarcastic remark of old Archy Morrison, who attended the funeral of an ancestor of “Holmie,” also named John Inglis, “Conscience, man! ere ever our friend Jock gets over that wall, some of us will be past Kirkton Dyke;” which saying is also curious, as implying a belief that, in order to reach heaven, people must travel southward.

NOTE F.—“*O ‘Mellow’ man.*”—James Wilson (the Deacon by courtesy), from his being somewhat of a boon companion in his early days, and often singing, as well as practising the sentiments of his song:—

“He who drinks, and gets to bed mellow,
Lives as he ought, and dies a good fellow!”

He was at one time a very neat player on the ice, and was in the habit of following his stone up the rink with intense anxiety, twisting and turning his body, and jerking his head instinctively, as if to entice his stone back to the right track, when he thought it deviating.

NOTE G.—“*Winny or Windy Wilson.*”—Mr. Wilson, formerly of Carmacoup-foot, of whom special mention is made in the Sequel. He was a kind-hearted, obliging man, but always carried “more sail than ballast;” and through folly and extravagance, at one time, is said to have reduced himself to the sacrilegious necessity of selling the marble slab which covered the ashes of his ancestors. He is also styled “Nabob,” from having inherited some property from an uncle in the East Indies, but “coin his pouches wadna bide in.” He was forced to emigrate with his family to Canada, where his fortunes were various; and at last died very poor, retaining his windy notions and flighty propensities to the last.

NOTE H.—“*Honest Blenty drives his famed ‘grey mare.’*”—James Paterson, Glentagert, the author’s father, who, he believes, died without an enemy. His curling stone, called “the grey mare,” was known far and wide.

NOTE I.—“*There ‘Douglas Mill’ his arm doth proudly draw.*”—The late Mr. Gillespie, Park-hall, formerly of Douglas Mill; also styled the “Chief of Maiden Gill,” the farm where he was born, and the lease of which, together with a superlatively good name, he bequeathed to his son. He was at one time a noble specimen of a true Scottish yeoman; and although he might be said never to have travelled far from his native place, still he was at no loss to suit his company to prince, peer, or peasant. It was he who introduced drill husbandry and other useful improvements into Douglasdale. As a curler, Mr. Gillespie was the most graceful player the writer ever saw.

NOTE J.—“*The true Kilmarnock twist.*”—A particular knack discovered by a Kilmarnock curler, by which a stone is made to reach the mark upon biassed or crooked ice, or even to cut out the winner when guarded upon true and straight ice. The latter feat the writer saw frequently performed by his late lamented friend, John Cairnie, on his artificial ice pond at Curling Hall, Largs. To Mr. Cairnie the curling world lies under everlasting obligations. He died on the 27th October 1842, and the author had the melancholy task of writing his Elegy, which appeared in the *Glasgow Courier* of 12th November of that year. He begs leave to subjoin the concluding two stanzas, which it may be necessary to preface by mentioning, that a flag or ensign was wont to be hoisted on a high mast or staff, erected for the purpose at Curling Hall, to give notice to his friends and neighbours that the ice was ready for the sport. It may also be stated that one room in Curling Hall was decorated, and the walls covered with the almost numberless trophies he had carried off by flood or field, yacht or curling stone.

“ Why droops the banner half-mast high,
And curlers heave the bitter sigh?
Why throughout Largs the tearful eye?
Oh! listen to the poor man’s cry!
John Cairnie’s dead!
While winter’s breath the waters freeze,
Lays waste the fields and bares the trees,
Or well rigged yachts in joyous breeze
For prizes ply,
Cairnie! thy name by land or sea
Can never die.

NOTE K.—“*Old Deacon Bell.*”—The author is sorry to have nothing good to say of the Deacon, although *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*. He was a coal carter.

NOTE L.—“*Wattie the Fumbler.*”—The late Walter Buchanan, a man of Herculean frame, a coal driver. “*Virley*,” “*the Haggis*,” and “*the Yellow Hen*,” were the names of curling stones which he so narrowly escaped conveying to Douglas.

THE SEQUEL

'Twas now right sly, by wink or nod,
Some vot'ries of the jolly god
Make signs to take from Douglas Sleigh
A curler's dinner—greens and beef;
Next wit-inspiring bowls to swill:
Agreed—the chief of Maiden Gill,
Ditto, the Bailie and the brewer,
Eke, auld Glentagert, nae man truer;
And James, the laird of Carmacoup,
Who likes to toom a friendly stoup;
Then follows him, silent and glowrin',
The Bailie's brither, grim Glendowrin.
But for the townsfolk, most of them
Thought they could cheaper eat at hame;
Though inclination, proving loyal,
With prudence had a battle royal.
But who is he, who looks so blate—
On whom the world has frowned of late?
The Winny Wilson? Ay, the same,
Whose "Yellow Hen" on "Virley" came,
And set "New York" all on a flame;
With empty purse, his looks would say,
"Will nane bid Willie come away?"
"Guid faith," thinks he, "I've seen the day
When I was gayest of the gay!"
But deil a ane let on they saw him,
Though's feet awa' would scarcely draw him.
Far different "Holmie's" mind, I ween,
Who passed like shot, not to be seen;
Though John drank porter on the ice,
In inns he seldom speered its price.
Now Willie by the inn had gane,
Wi' heart as heavy as a stane;
But while his body slowly dree'd,
A lucky thought comes in his head;
Thinks he, "I'll speak to honest Blenty,
Who in his pockets aye has plenty;"
So to the inn door back comes he,
And says—"Can I Glentagert see?"

I wish to take his sage advice
 On business intricate and nice."
 Out Blenty comes—"Pray what's your wull?"
 "Gudeman," says he, "the road is dull;"
 Syne asked what time he went, that he
 Might profit by his company.
 "Od man! wha, what! the deevil's in it!
 But stay you there just for a minute;"
 Up-stairs he ran, and feeling for him,
 He thus addressed the drouthy quorum:
 "Here's Willie Wilson down below,
 Whose change of fortune well ye know;
 When Willie plenty had to give,
 A better soul did never live;
 We at his board hae a' got mellow,
 And thought him then a noble fellow;
 But now that fortune turns her tail,
 All Willie's charms appear to fail;
 And so it may be right to treat him,
 As fools mak' feasts, and wise men eat 'em;
 But still our feelings do incline
 To treat our frien' for auld lang syne."
 He ended: all agreed 'twas meet
 That fallen Willie gets a treat;
 So in he comes and takes a seat.

Now beef and greens are served in plenty,
 (But first the grace is said by Blenty);
 Then all are at them in a trice,
 Wi' appetites as keen as ice;
 And now and then, their throats to clear,
 They tak' a waught o' guid sma' beer.
 To crown the feast, now comes the cheese—
 "A glass of porter, gif ye please;"
 No sooner is it said than brought,
 For Sleigh anticipates each thought.
 "Now clear the decks and wipe the table,
 And let's enjoy while we are able."
 So spake the Chief of Maiden Gill,
 Who never rose without his fill,—
 Whose manly breast ne'er bred a thought
 Which might not to the light be brought,—
 Nor yet, to save from ruin's brink,

Would say a thing he did not think ;
 A warmer heart did ne'er expand,
 And it was open as his hand ;
 In honour's path he fearless strode,
 "The very noblest work of God !"

To his proposal 'gree the whole,
 And in there came a mighty bowl,
 Filled to the brim ! well mixed !—O rare !
 The very steam would drown dull care !
 Six bumpers soon are swallowed down
 To King, and folks who wear the gown ;
 To Generals who did great feats,
 And Admirals who took French fleets.
 These ceremonies at an end,
 Now each man warmly toasts his friend ;
 Then next—and what delights them most—
 They give in turn a curling toast.
 But first, "Continuance to the frost !"

"Now, Douglas Mill"—"Why, is it me ?
 Then, gentlemen, here's 'the Tozee !'"

And lest wauf bodies lie aback,
 The next one gives "A straught clean rack,"—
 "Up to the mark," nor fail a jot,—
 "A yard well raised,"—"A drawn shot,"—
 "Within the brough," and naething stouter,
 And a good "wick," inside or outer.
 Ideas twirl round like totums—
 Here's to "strong handles and clean bottoms ;"
 And syne, the "besom, natch, and claff,"
 Wi' gleesome hearts they toast and laugh ;
 And who can tell how many more,
 But none ere mention the "hog score,"
 To lag on it's a horrid bore.
 Well primed wi' toddy, looking fain,
 The glasses at the bowl they aim,
 And play the bonspiel o'er again ;
 To balance fair some tak' nae heed,
 And many glasses meet their deed.

Now on the table rapping strong,—
 "Come, silence; Mr. Gillespie's song !"
 He coughs and spits to clear his throat,
 Syne hums, and tries to catch the note:—

" The Lowland lads think they are fine,
 But O, they're vain and idle gaudy ;
 How much unlike the gallant mien,
 And manly looks o' my Highland laddie !

" O my bonnie, bonnie Highland laddie !
 My handsome, charming Highland laddie,
 May heaven still guard, and love reward,
 The Lowland lass and her Highland laddie !"—etc.

With cheers that make the walls resound,
 Gillespie's health and song go round.
 The Bailie next is called upon,
 Who looks aloft, and thus goes on :—

" O had the apron bidden down,
 The kirk had ne'er a kenned it ;
 But now the word's gaen through the town,
 My dear I canna mend it."—etc.

He ended,—and they all agree
 To drink his health in three times three,
 With twa-three mystic honours mair,
 Taking directions from the chair.
 And next Blentegart,—“ Let me see,
 I kenna weel what I can gie.”

" We gave the scums their dinner,
 The Bonspiel for to crown,
 But instead o' giein' our lads a treat,
 They ran a' through the town,
 Crying and huzzaing for anither pint of ale ;
 But ere they got their twopenee spent,
 They brunt a candle hale."—etc.

They drink his health, ay frae the heart,
 And say he nobly played his part.
 At Currie now the song does halt,
 When thus begins the man o' malt :—

" Wha wouldna be in love
 Wi' bonny *Peggy Lander*."—etc.

Wi' ruffin' and laughin' the brewer's health gaes round,
 The table rocks wi' daffin, and glasses strew the ground.
 Now Carmacoup has next the right,
 And thus he sings wi' a' his might :—

" The herd's wife cries o'er the knowe,
 Will ye come hame, will ye come hame,
 The herd's wife cries o'er the knowe,
 Will ye come hame gin e'en, Joe !"—etc.

And now with glee they drink—" The Laird : "

" Glendowrin, come !" Glen sang and stared :—

" O rattlin' roarin' Willie,
Where hae ye been sae late !
O, I hae been courtin' Maggie,
Sae weel I ken the gate,
Sae weel I ken the gate, and the tirlin' o' the pin,
Altho' it were never sae late,
She'll rise and let me in !"—etc.

But here Glendowrin could nae mair,
And down fell he beside his chair ;
They drink his health who see him fa',
And crown him king amang them a'.
'Twas now " blin fou " began to sob,—
The flighty *ci-devant* Nabob,
But after many a pull and shake,
He thus the echo does awake :—

" O, the days when I was young,
How I laughed at fortune's spite,—
Talked of love the whole day long,
And in bumpers crowned the night !"—etc.

The few who can, now drink his health,
And with it wish return of wealth ;
While Willie loudly stamp'd and swore
That fortune was a fickle bore.
Now pride returns, he offers bets,
And quite forgets his cares and debts.
Games are ta'en on to play, and then
There's fresh one's break them off again ;—
Now garrulous, these sons of glory
Must each relate his favourite story.
But here the Brewer " bore the bell "—
They listen all to hear him tell
How he Laird Meikle ance did handle,
When playing by the light of candle,
On Auldton Loch, sae deep and wide,
St. Machute's Lodge against St Bride ;
And thirty a' on either side.
Says he, " Ae shot alone was wantin',
And Jamie Meikle, proudly vauntin',
Had got a stane upon the tee,
A glimpse of which, I just could see ;
The port was barely stane's-breadth wide,
So close they lay on either side,—

I on the winner fixed my e'e,
 And prayed the Powers to steady me,
 Syne aff I bowled, wi' pith and pride.
 She up the rink did roarin' ride,
 The port stanes gently baith gave way;
 Aff flew the winner!—*there* I lay!—
 'Currie for ever!' were the cries;
 The words sped nimbly to the skies,
 Where curling gods on rolls of fame
 'Mang frosty stars inscribed my name!"

The shouts of Currie fill the room;
 Each wassailer seeks out his broom,
 And stacherin' hameward bends his way,
 Ashamed to meet the orb of day,
 Wha peep'd sae cauld out owre Brownhill,
 He seemed to court a morning gill.
 To find the road had much ado,
 Yet a' get hame, nane can tell how,
 And now in bed, they dream o'er mighty deeds,
 Whisky and bonspiels swimming in their heads.

NOTE O.

EXTRACTS FROM NOTARIAL COPY WILL OF DR. WHITE.

Bombay, 30th December 1817.

BEING perfectly sound in mind, tho' sadly reduced by sickness, I hereby direct the following rules to be observed and strictly followed, relative to the posthumous disposal of my funds and property. There are two parishes in Scotland which, as being the seat of my ancestors, I regard much. 1st, Lesmahagow in Lanarkshire: I direct that Two thousand pounds sterling (£2000) be funded or mortified in that parish for the decayed and modest poor, that the interest of the above sum be annually distributed amongst the most indigent, in sums from three to five pounds yearly—*ceteris paribus*, the name of White or Whyte to be preferred. The ministers for the time being and elders to be managers, with two of the chief heritors in rotation of two

years. The same sum and the same conditions to be granted to the poor of the parish of Rosskeen in Ross-shire, only there the name of Bethune, *ceteris paribus*, to be preferred.

I have written the above deliberately with my own hand, same date, and sign it.

(Signed) DAVID WHITE.

2d P. S. to my last will of the 30th December 1817.—In this 2d P. S. I further will and direct, that should there be further sums accruing after satisfying the purposes there mentioned, these sums shall go towards improving and increasing the charitable foundations in equal proportions and bequests mentioned above.

(Signed) DAVID WHITE.

The total accumulated capital in 1860 amounted to £2700, the interest of which is distributed in November and May, annually, amongst about thirty annuitants.

NOTE P.

REPORT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL,

BASED ON INFORMATION THEY HAD RECEIVED, ON THE DAY AFTER THE OCCURRENCE AT CUMBERHEAD, FROM MAJOR WHITE'S LETTER AND THE PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF ENSIGN MENZIES, AND TRANSMITTED TO THE DUKE OF LAUDERDALE.

BRIT. MUSEUM. ADD. MSS. LAUDERDALE COLLECTION, VOL. 23, 116; FOL. 121.

Edinburgh, 1st April 1679.

THE Phannatichs in Clidsdale are still so bold as to resist and to assault the King's forces by force of arms. I gave formerly account that a party of armed men, well mounted on horseback, had surprized two or thrie Dragoons in their quarters, in the paroch of Lesmahogoe, in Clidsdale. And what is now to be informed is the second part of the same tune, which is as follows:—Upon Sunday last, early in the morning, Major White (whose company of foot lyes at Lanark) got notice of a field conventicle which was to be kept within the paroch of Lesmahogoe (which belongs to the Duke of Hamilton). This being too great a distance for foot to march, and to come in time to dissipate them; the Major commanded out a party of twenty dragoons, commanded by Lieut. Dalzell and Ensigne Menzies. Upon their march to the place they observed several persons at a distance going to the conventicle, some of which they followed. All of them took the mosses, where they (Dragoons) catcht three or four prisoners, and left six dragoons to guard them. The rest of the dragoons went on to the place where the conventicle was kept, and ordered the other six to follow. Before they came at the place they took other thrie prisoners on horseback, well mounted and well armed. And thereafter they

observed where the conventicle was, but at that distance could not perceive that ther wer armed men. Then they marched and put a hill betwixt them and the conventicle, thinking thereby to surprize them.

Bot when they came over the hill they perceived thrie companies of foot drawn up in order, about a hundreth a piece, and a troop of horse about sixty. Ther wer of the foot about a hundreth and twenty, armed with musquets and firlocks. The rest wer armed with swords, halberts, and pickforks, and such like. The troop of horse were well mounted; all of them had halster pistols, and many of them had carebines. Several of them had periwiggs and stuff cloaks, and some of them flew when they perceived the dragoons advancing (who were bot fourteen with ther officers). The Whiggs formally drew out a party of eighty foot, and advanced. The rest desyned to surround the dragoons; whereupon the officers of the dragoons required them, in the King's name, to dissipate; whereupon the commander of the Whiggs' horse answered disdainfully: "F—s in the King's teeth and the Counsellis; and all that has sent you; for we appear year (here) for the King of Heaven." And immediately thereafter the commanded party of the Whiggs presented and fired; and at the same time the dragoons fired upon them; and immediately thereafter the Whiggs, horse and foot, fell in pell mell upon the dragoons, and wounded Lieut. Dalzell mortally in several places, one whereof in the groyn or lisk with a partizan or pitchfork; and took him and seven dragoons prisoners. The Ensigne and the other seven dragoons made their retreat and escaped.

The first six dragoons that guarded the thrie prisoners thought it fitt never to come up, bot went strayht back to Lanark with their prisoners. The scuffle fell out about eleven o'clock on Sunday. After this they read the covenant to the Lieut. lying upon the ground wounded, and thereafter went to their conventicle, wher ther was four sermons and lectures; and at seven o'clock at night they dismissed the Lieut. and the seven dragoons, their prisoners, bot kept their horse and arnes. One of the commanders of the Whiggs' foot was knowne to be of the name of Cleland, whose father lives in the town of Douglas. The captain of the Whiggs' horse is supposed one Hamiltoun, second son to the deseast Sir Thomas Hamiltoun of Prestoun. The rest are not yet knowne.

Major White, immediately upon notice of this, sent several parties to follow the Whiggs and to try whether they wer dissipate or wer yet together in army; and at the same time dispatched hither Ensign Menzies, who gave this account to the Committee of Councill this day at ten o'clock; and we expect a further account from Major White and my Lord Ross to-morrow what has further followed upon this. The Committee is to report this to the Councill on the morrow, and no doubt the Councill will send to y^r Grace the Major's letter, with what further accompt they get of this affair upon Thursday next. Ther is five or six prisoners sent in by my Lord Airlie from Merse and Teviotdale, who are great rogues, but of mean quality. This proves to be no good effects of the meeting at Hamilton that I wrote of by the last. At which meeting the Earle of Perth was; and this day it is reported here that he is gone or going to London.

NOTE Q.

MANSE FOR THE FIRST CHARGE.

Abbeygreen, 5th June 1792.

THE Committee appointed by the Presbytery of Lanark mett at Lanark on the ninth of May, to attend to the situation of the new Manse to be built for the first minister of Lesmahagow; being mett in consequence of letters from Mr. Hall the convener; and being constituted, there were present Messrs. James Scott, Robert Inglis, Robert Buchanan, and James Hall. Mr. James Scott was chosen moderator, and Mr. Inglis clerk. The Committee having perambulated the Glebe, and carefully considered the different situations proposed for the said new manse, unanimously agreed that it should be built upon a little rising ground called Limekilns, a little to the north-east of the church, fronting up the river, betwixt the east end of the church and bank of wood.

The office houses to be built in a range, extending from south to north, at a little distance from, but parallel to the east gable of the dwelling house; the doors of said office houses to open towards the river.

JAMES SCOTT, *Moderator.*ROBERT INGLIS, *Clerk.*

ESTIMATE for building and finishing a Manse at Lesmahagow, conform to the plan and articles lodged with Mr. Hailstons.—I, Thomas Hamilton, offer to build and finish the said Manse, agreeable to the said plan and articles, at such time the Committee shall fix at their meeting, at the sum of £308, 16s. sterling.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

Douglas, 4th June 1792.

A TAVERN BILL.

The Heritors of Lesmahagow,

To Geo. Tudhope, Mason Lodge, for a public dinner, on the 20th Nov. 1793, for the Presbytery of Lanark and Heritors, at the taking of Mr. Hall's manse:

To Dinner for 28 persons, at 1s. 6d. each,	.	.	.	£2	2	0
„ Fair and Tosh [Ferintosh] Whisky,	.	.	.	0	4	9
„ Plain Whisky,	.	.	.	0	5	4
„ Porter and Small Beer,	.	.	.	0	9	4
„ Toddy,	.	.	.	0	11	5
„ 24 Bottles of Port Wine,	.	.	.	3	0	0
„ 10 „ White,	.	.	.	1	5	0
				<hr/>		
				£7	17	10
1793, Dec. 23rd, By Cash in full,	.	.	.	7	17	10

(Signed) GEO. TUDHOPE.

The above bill is curious as a relic of drinking customs happily passing away.

NOTE R.

LESMAHAGO GAS COAL.

EXTRACTS from a Paper by ANDREW FYFE, M.D., F.R.S.S.A., Professor of Chemistry, King's College University, Aberdeen. Read before the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, 24th April 1848. Since published in the 1st Number of the *Gas Journal*, February 10th, 1849.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

Description of Coal, and where used, etc.	Comparative Value (English Caking Coal) taken as unity.	Condensation by Chlorine, average of several Trials, per cent.	Durability of a cubic foot with a 4-inch Flame and a Jet 1-33d of an inch in diam.	Pressure by Water Gauge at the Burner.	Cubic Feet per Ton.	Average Specific Gravity, Air 1000.
English Caking Coal (from Newcastle) used in London and other places,	1.	4.33	50 m. 30 sec.	11-10ths of an inch.	8.000	.420
Same Coal,—result of Eight Trials, by Dr. Fyfe,	...	5 nearly.	50 m. 25 sec.		...	.464
Wigan Cannel Coal, used in Liverpool, Manchester, etc.,	1.93	7.55	57 m.	8-10ths to 9-10ths.	9.500	.460 to .520
Lesmahago Gas Coal, used in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, etc.—average of Six Trials, by Dr Fyfe,	7.	17.1	65 m.		11.020	.642

Value of the Coal (Lesmahago) as compared with the Skaterig Coal—from the same Field as the Knightswood, Kelvin, Garscube, Cowdenhill, and Govan Coals,—the best Gas Coal found in the neighbourhood of Glasgow,—taking into account the quality and quantity of the Gas :—

Best Glasgow Cannel Coal, Skaterig, etc., 1.06 ; Lesmahagow, 2.02.

ANALYSIS.

By A. WRIGHT, Gas Engineer, Western Gas Company, London.			By FRED. PENNY, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, Glasgow.		
Published in the Gas Journal.			Per Cent. of		
		Per Ton. lbs.	Fixed Carbon	Ash.	Cubic Feet per Ton.
Coke,		1091.	Lesmahago Coal,	36.23 . 4.3 .	...
Gas,		463.	Do.,	40.97 . 6.3 .	13,500
Tar,		594.	Boghead,	7.10 . 21.2 .	...
Ammonia and Water,		4.5	Do.,	9.25 . 26.5 .	15,000*
Loss,		87.5			
		2240.0			
Cubic feet of Gas,		11681			
Specific Gravity,		.540			
RESIDUARY PRODUCTS per Ton,—Tar about 59 Gallons.			Coke from Lesmahago,		
"	"	"	Coke, about 83 Bushels Imperial.		

* Consumed at the rate of 5 cubic feet, or 37 Sperm Candles.

EXPERIMENTS *made in 1851, by Dr. FRANKLAND, F.C.S., Manchester, on LESMAHAGO COAL :—*

Gas, per Ton, 10,620 cubic feet.

Light produced, being equal to 7620 standard Sperm Candles.

Illuminating power, at different rates of consumption, as proved by Shadow Test and Sperm Candles, each burning 10 Hours at the rate of 120 Grains per Hour.

Gas consumed at the rate of	35 cub. f. per hour.	at 2 f. per h.	at 3 f. per h.	at 4 f. per h.	at 4½ f. per h.
Gives a Light equal to the consumption in an hour of	= 1 Candle.	= 12.1 can.	= 23.2 can.	= 28.7 can.	= 36 can.

The average RESULTS from WIGAN COAL, similarly treated :—

Gas per Ton, 10,670 cubic feet.

Light produced, equal to 4486 standard Sperm Candles.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

Wigan Coal Gas, consumed at the rate of 4 feet per hour, gives, on an average, light equal to	16 Sperm Candles.
Lesmahago Coal Gas, consumed at the rate of 4 feet per hour, gives, on an average, light equal to	28.7 „
Wilsontown Cannel Coal, worked at Haywood, Cleugh, etc.—illuminating power of 5 cubic feet (from published circular),	25.72 „
Lesmahago, as above, consumed at the rate of 4½ cubic feet per hour—5 cubic feet,	36 „

NOTE S.

DISCOVERY OF A STONE CIST.

WHEN these pages were passing through the press, a stone cist was discovered on the farm of Eastwood, by the hollow sound emitted when the ploughshare struck its lid. It was of the usual dimensions (about three feet by two), and contained fragments of bones, and a cinerary urn. There were no indications that a cairn had ever been heaped on its top, but the stones may have long since been removed, as the field was in a high state of cultivation. The bones were much decayed, and the urn was shivered to fragments by the finder, in his anxiety to discover hidden treasures of gold or silver.

NOTE T.

PROPER NAMES IN LESMAHAGOW MENTIONED IN THIS WORK,

WITH THEIR PROBABLE CELTIC EQUIVALENTS AND ENGLISH MEANINGS.

THE Editor is aware that some authorities seek to derive from the Welsh language all the roots of Lanarkshire primitive words. The following glossary has been prepared by competent Celtic scholars :—

Proper Names.	Celtic Equivalents.	English Meanings.
Auchtikernel - -	Auch-ti' girneil - -	The field of the house of the girnel or store.
Auchnacro - -	Auch nan cro' - -	The field of the cows.
Auchnotrach - -	Auch-an-otraich - -	The field of the dunghill.
Auchtigemmel - -	Auch-ti' iomuill - -	The field of the house of the border; or "Gemmel" may be a surname, and then is, the field of the house of Gemmel.
Auchmeddan - -	{ Auch-a-miadan - -	The field of the meadow.
	meadhon - -	The middle field.
Auchlochan - -	Auch-an lochain - -	The field of the small lake or pool.
Auchren - -	Auch-an raoin - -	The field of the mossy-plain.
Auchinleck - -	Auch na-lic - -	The field of the flag-stone.
Auchtyfardle, or Auch- tiferdillis - -	Auch-ti' fear-dileas - -	The field of the faithful-mán.
Auchtool - -	Auch-tuil - -	The field of a flood.
Ardoch - -	Ard-auch - -	The high field.
Balgray - -	Baile greigh (grex-gis) - -	The "toun" (<i>Scotticé</i>) of the herd of cattle.
Blarannocht - -	{ Blar-sonich - -	The plain of the height or steep slope. †
	rannoch - -	The plain of the fern.
Cumyris (Cummerhead)	Com-rui' - -	The confluence.
Clenoch - -	Claonach - -	Sloping, or slanting.
Corroc, Corrokys - -	Coire or Correin - -	A small circular hollow—a cauldron.
Core-house - -		The house at (of) the cauldron.
Carnagoyl (Carncockle)	{ Carn-nan gaul or - -	The cairn of the strangers.
	Cahir-nan gaul - -	The abode of the strangers.
Clude, or Clyde - -	Cludh - -	Clothed or covered; sheltered.
Culnagabar - -	{ Cuil-nan gabhar - -	The nook of the goats.
	Cuil-nan cabar - -	The nook of the poles (Cabar, <i>Scotticé</i> , a beam).
Culnegrays - -	Cuil-na greigh - -	The nook of the flock or herd.
Cultersegill, or Shogle	Cul doire-seagal - -	The back of the thicket of rye (Cul, <i>Welsh</i> , lean).
Chenoth - -	Canach (†) - -	Cotton grass (†).
Deffrane, Draffan - -	Dubh-raon - -	The black mossy plain.
Dovane, Devon - -	{ Dubh-avon (amhuin), or - -	The black river or stream.
	Domhuinn - -	Deep.
Drumgannes - -	Druim-aig Innis - -	The ridge of the pasture field.
Drumgre - -	Druim greigh - -	The ridge of the herd or flock.

Proper Names.	Celtic Equivalents.	English Meanings.
Dermondston, - -	{ Diarmid's town - -	{ Diarmid, a man's name; hence the Mac-Diarmids of the Highlands.
Dormiston - - -		
Daldroc - - -	Dail dorch - - -	The dark-dale.
Dalsagad - - -	Dail Sagairt - - -	The Priest's-dale.
Dalgow - - -	Dal-Gobhainn - - -	The field of the smith.
Dar-darach - - -	Doire-darach - - -	The forest of oak.
Delues - - -	Dal uisg (?) - - -	The dale of the water.
Dunelarg (Dillar) - -	Dun-na Larig - - -	The mount or hillock of the mountain pass.
Dumbrex (hill, Eng.) -	Dun-breac - - -	The spotted or speckled mount or hillock.
Frèthetan - - -	Freiceadan (?) - - -	The watchman or sentry.
Gil-magu - - -	Gille-Magu - - -	The servant of Magu. Query, Mahagu?
Glengour - - -	Gleann Gobhar - - -	The glen of the goats.
Gilmahaquiston - - -	Gille-mac Uistein - -	The servant of the son of Uistein (Hugh).
Glenane - - -	{ Gleanan (dim) or Gleann-ai'ean - - -	A small glen. The glen of the heifers.
Garvald vode (Garrel-wood) - - -		
Gregterf - - -	Garbh-alt-a mhoid - -	The rough stream of the justice-seat or court.
Hoirmeist (land) - -	Craig-an-tairbh - - -	The rock of the bull.
Hirdelau - - -	Toirmisgte (?) - - -	Forbidden— <i>quasi</i> sacred (land).
Keip, Kype - - -	Aird-nan laogh - - -	The height of the calves.
Kylis moir - - -	Cìob, - - -	Bent or hill-grass.
Kars, Kerse - - -	Caolas mor - - -	The big strait, e.g., Kyles of Bute.
	Càr - - -	Mossy ground (<i>Scotticé</i> , fertile land adjacent a river).
Kerlyngholm - - -	{ Caithir } linne - - -	The fort of the linn or pool.
Lectries - - -		
Naithan, Neythan, } Nethan }	Caer, - - -	The slope of the brier or bramble.
	Leachd-dhris - - -	
	{ Snidh (verb to ooze) } { Snoudh-en (dim) - - }	A small river.*
Polnelle, Poniel - -		
	{ Poll-an-uilt (?) or Poll Neil - - -	The pool of the burn. Neil's-pool.
Polnebo - - -		
Scorrieholm - - -	Poll-nam bo' - - -	The pool of the cows.
Struther - - -	Scor (holm) - - -	The holm of the sharp rock.
Teas, Teaths - - -	Sruth-bir - - -	The running water.
Torbrec - - -	An t' eas - - -	The ravine (<i>Hills-Gill</i> ?).
	Tor-breac - - -	The speckled Fort.

* This puzzling etymon has sometimes been traced to *Nethuns*, a Tuscan word signifying Neptune. The Welsh *nyddu*, to turn or twist, is descriptive of the tortuousness of the river. A learned Gaelic scholar has the following note on Nethan:—This term has generally puzzled etymologists. I take Ithan or Ythan to be the primitive term. Ithan is simply *uisge*, water or stream.

FINIS.

EDINBURGH: PRINTED BY THE CALEDONIAN PRESS,
SOUTH HANOVER STREET.

ERRATA.

Page	5, line 22,	<i>for</i> Benent,	<i>read</i> Bennet.
"	7, " 17,	" Britanny,	" Brittany.
"	12, " 22,	" marshes,	" marches.
"	15, " 8,	" Archæological,	" Archæological.
"	37, " 9,	" "	" "
"	37, " 12,	" "	" "
"	45, " 4,	" but within,	" bounding.
"	46, " 35,	" or,	" nor.
"	48, " 8,	" knight's templars,	" Knights Templars
"	54, " 15,	" Linglithgow,	" Linlithgow.
"	67, " 7,	" Bardwardine,	" Bradwardine.
"	67, " 15, 16, ,,	his son-in-law, Lockhart,	" his friend, Sir Wm. Gell.
"	90, " 17,	" James,	" William.
"	100, " 13,	" Nethan,	" Douglas.
"	240, " 8,	" course,	" coarse.

APPENDIX.

Page 42, line 2 from bottom, *for* street of ice, *read* sheet of ice.

